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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GERMANS AND ITALIANS have for many years had a clear understanding of the immense importance of Africa in world strategy. Unfortunately, there has been, with a few outstanding exceptions, no similar apprehension by British politicians or the British Press. Throughout the years of appeasement only one morning newspaper in London, the *Daily Telegraph*, stood staunchly against the carving of African footholds to the German masters. That fact is both the measure of the danger run by the British Empire and British Africa in particular, and of the ignorance and shortsightedness which were general. Against that blindness almost the only indefatigable protestants in high places were a few courageous men who knew their Africa and the Home: such men as General Smuts, Mr. A. J. A. Perry and Lord Lloyd. Though they lost no opportunity of warning their fellows of the dangers of supine surrender, colleagues of their own political rank gave them at best no more than spasmodic support or at worst cold disapproval. They had equally little assistance from the Press, even in Africa. *East Africa and Rhodesia* is to the best of our knowledge and belief the one newspaper devoted to that continent which can claim that throughout the whole inter-war period it never wavered in its outspoken opposition to German aims, against which it continued to warn the public.

Such is the sombre background to the wonderful transformation which the past week's activities have wrought in the African scene. Before the end of last week it was clear that Afrika Korps had been noisily accumulating one of the greatest commanders of all time had been routed as decisively as the Grazian he despised had been in the previous campaign. As this week dawned the British of French Morocco and Algeria were to see the American troops conducted by the Royal Navy and British airmen. These operations, at strategic positions many hundreds of miles apart, bore the mark of perfect timing, although there is evidence that the Germans expected Casablanca to be attacked there is little doubt that the landings at Great Agades and Oran came with the shock of complete surprise. Today their vaunted Afrika Korps is a routed remnant, quite likely to become an early date nothing more than a memory. Planned in haste and the sands of the Badji to build in North Africa, the Nazi Panzer empire appearing as the Pyramids, its prestige has withered, its fortifications and its blood-soaked the desert which was to give its waters control of Suez and the oil lands beyond.

When the full story comes to be told, the immense contribution which has been made to the destruction of the enemy in Egypt will

British, Belgian, Fighting French and even Italian Africa will emerge; it is already known that the share of East Africa and the Rhodesia is by no means small. The first need was to smash Italian power in Libya, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somaliland. This task was achieved with almost incredible speed, thoroughness and economy of force and casualties against an enemy immensely stronger in numbers, equipment and position, and capable, had he had the enterprise and courage of sweeping at will through the weak British outposts which screened the Sudan and Kenya. The miraculous removal of it was nothing less of these threats to East Africa the Indian Ocean and the British position in Egypt made it possible to send still more contingents to serve with British units in Egypt. To add two South African divisions to the Eighth Army there, and to ship thousands of Native volunteers from East and Central Africa to be its pioneers at docks, aerodromes and on roads. Meantime, the Sudan was playing a vital part in the development of transit routes across Africa, especially for the speedy ferrying of aircraft in ever increasing numbers, and East Africa and Rhodesia augmented their supplies to the Middle East of foodstuffs, certain raw materials and such other military requirements as they were able to manufacture. Mussolini may also reflect on the contribution made by the arsenals set up in Eritrea by the United Nations as soon as the Italians had been evicted from that, their oldest Colony. And Vichy, having lost Madagascar a few days ago, may now wonder when its flag will be hauled down in French Somaliland.

Psychological warfare is not the monopoly of the Germans and their dupes had believed. It was ably waged by the British to rally the patriots of Ethiopia against their Italian masters. It has operated everywhere throughout Africa ever since some Natives became aware of Hitler's contemptuous treatment of Africans as half apes. It is certain that throughout French North Africa it will benefit the United Nations and sap the hopes of their enemies. This newspaper has always held, and declared both in peace and war, that the maintenance of the British position in Egypt was indispensable to the Empire's safety, and that Egypt was not merely a position to be defended but a base to be strengthened against the day of the assault which will in due time carry the vulnerable southern flank of enslaved Europe. Who can now deny it? Sometimes when we enunciated

these thoughts in the past we were reproached with so concentrated a preoccupation with Africa as not to be able to see the picture whole. On the contrary, it was because we sought to keep steadily in mind the global character of twentieth century events that we have insisted at all times since the end of the last war that Africa must be kept in the centre of the picture. Now it is uppermost in men's minds for they realise at last that its promise is to restore British control of the Mediterranean, reduce enormously the strain upon Allied shipping, and bring much nearer the date of Italian collapse and the day of Greek and Yugoslav freedom—all these factors directly and immediately complicating the problems of the German High Command, and contributing in the most practical fashion possible to relieve the strain upon Russia's gallant armies. This greatly does Africa contribute strategically and tactically towards the offensive phase to which the forces of freedom now pass—through the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, the control of which has been long coveted by the hegemonists of Berlin and the sawdust Cretans. It has cast away Italy's African heritage. Now, as those African ambitions lie shattered beyond repair, two men symbolise the future. Smuts, whose influence upon the course of African events has been immense, and Giraud, who, having twice escaped from German imprisonment and once from the clutches of Mohy, now rallies French North Africa to the light for freedom.

NOTHING NEW of the subject of deforestation and erosion in Africa appears in the report of the Commission established under the auspices of the African Society, but the work was nevertheless an interesting undertaking. Why? Because the inquiry was entrusted to six men of wide experience, two of them being British, two Belgian, one French and one Dutch. They were Professor H. P. Stebbing, head of the Department of Forestry in the University of Edinburgh, and previously of the Indian Forest Service; Sir W. F. Hunt, at one time Governor of the Southern Provinces of Nigeria; M. Richard Brunot, Governor-General of the French West African territories of Mauritania and Chad; Count P. de Briey, an Assistant Provincial Commissioner in the Belgian Congo; M. L. Boermans, Agricultural Adviser to the Belgian Embassy in London; and Mr. A. Fuhlenfeld, a senior member of the Netherlands Ministry for the Colonies. When the Governments of other Colonial Powers first established themselves in London, this newspaper repeatedly

Madagascar Surrenders

Prime Minister Congratulates Troops

THE MADAGASCAR CAMPAIGN IS OVER.

On the night of November 9 the following statement was issued:—

The War Office announces that, in accordance with a full report from the French Governor-General in Madagascar, hostilities ceased at 2 p.m. (local time) on November 9. The armistice terms have now been signed, and the campaign has been brought to a successful conclusion.

German and pro-German sources at once suggested that Annet, the Vichy Governor-General of Madagascar, had lost the island, but no information is available in London to give credence to such claims.

The Vichy wireless stated that Marshal Pétain had warned Annet, the Governor-General, not to enter into any political parity in any armistice negotiations, which, he said, should be purely military in character. At the Vichy Cabinet meeting following the news of the French request for an armistice, Laval referred to the difficulties of the defence of the island. The Cabinet decided to award the Croix de Guerre, the highest military decoration, to Annet and to Guillaumet, Vichy C.-in-C. in Madagascar.

Mr. Churchill has sent his congratulations to Lieutenant-General Sir William Platt, C.-in-C. East Africa Command, on the successful conclusion of the Madagascar campaign. The Prime Minister telegraphed:—

Exceptional zeal and enterprise were shown by you and the Navy authorities in undertaking this campaign in spite of very great difficulties, which on account of other needs, you had to surmount in the forces available. The thoroughness with which the operations were prepared and the speed and vigour with which they were carried through are highly creditable to all ranks, in particular to Major-General Smallwood and your staff and yourself.

Six Months' Campaign

The campaign lasted just six months. It was on May 5 that a joint Admiralty and War Office statement announced that British forces had landed in Madagascar, where for months the garrison had been plotting to seize the naval base of Diego Suarez, which lies at the northern tip of the east coast, and only 300 miles from the African mainland. Diego Suarez was quickly occupied. Then followed a lull, but on September 23 British troops, under the command of General Platt, entered Antananarivo, the capital. When the allies were closing in on the capital the first request for an armistice was made, but the Vichy Government intervened, ordering its troops to continue fighting. The act postponed surrender for only a few days more.

On the morning of November 9 our troops set free two British Army aviators, and Pilot Robert Simpson, of London, and Pilot Lieutenant Adrian Wilson, of Letchworth, who were the pilot and observer, respectively, of an aircraft which was shot down on September 28 while attempting to fly over the French coast. They were well treated and were lodged in a Benedictine convent, where the nuns were very kind.

It is now known that graphite for German-occupied Le Havre was being conveyed from Madagascar, which was overhauled and taken to a South African port by British naval forces a year ago.

Rhodesian Turned His Ace

When Flight Lieutenant R. R. Buchanan, D.F.C., a Rhodesian, shot down a German over Malta recently, his victim said: "You could never get my Number One—Heinrich Neuhoff. He is too clever." Buchanan did get Neuhoff, as the story, who had signed his fate in the hospital, says that his only disappointment was to be backed by an inexperienced pilot.

Half a dozen naval cadets with East African connections are now at Bathmouth. They include F. P. Booth, Portsmouth; the Hon. A. I. C. B. B. C. R. S. Hamilton, Robert R. C. C. Low; W. P. P. Webber, and David W. Sim.

Eritrea Helps Eighth Army

Thousands of Poles Reaching East Africa

ERITREA'S supply of war materials to the Eighth Army in Egypt for its defeat of Rommel.

Because Eritrea was authentically near to the North African front but situated far to be out of reach of enemy bombers, it was decided to turn the former Italian Colony on the Red Sea into an Allied manufacturing and supply base.

At the end of last year a United States mission, under Brigadier-General Russell Maxwell, arrived. Within three months hundreds of American engineers and other technicians were at work putting up factories and other establishments.

A 10-foot floating dry dock, sunk by the Italians at Massawa and said to be so damaged that it would take two years at least to rebuild, was raised by Captain Ellisberg, U.S. Navy, in five days. The harbour, where the Italians had scuttled 20 merchantmen, was cleared in record time.

When facilities were ready, great convoys carrying war materials of every kind sailed from the United States, India, Australia and other Allied ports. At the same time there was a steady influx of American military and civil personnel. In addition to thousands of men of war equipment, the American brought in wheat and seeds to grow new crops. All the work was done in secret and at lightning speed.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has approved its contribution to General Alexander for the defeat of Rommel's army.

A Norwegian steamer was torpedoed and sank immediately off the entrance to the harbour of Lorenzo Marques on November 8. Of the crew, 26 were rescued and 25 are missing.

Six Italian civilian prisoners, who escaped recently from internment at Kenya, were recaptured by local troops.

The George Cross and the George Medal may now be awarded for services in the Sudan.

Grandson of Campbell Bledsoe

The Mosquito, Britain's new reconnaissance bomber, which is made entirely of wood, is described as "a grandson of the Comet," the machine in which the late Mr. Campbell Bledsoe, of Kenya, made his record flight to Cape and Australia.

Another 5,000 Poles from Persia have arrived in Tanganyika. Among them are many air crew members. Northern Rhodesia has provided accommodation for 2,000 Polish refugees and 1,000 Italian refugees from Italy.

Three more Belgian training detachments, under Belgian Colonial Air Force command, have arrived in the present total of 12,000. They are equipped with two photographic cameras.

The pay and allowances of 10,000 British and Commonwealth troops and civilians of a Commonwealth force, who have been raised from industrial and agricultural areas in Great Britain, for service for Africa, from the 1st August, is a free letter service for Africa, from the 1st August. African Command was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir William Platt, in a message to the Royal Air Force stationed in Zomba.

An African section of the British Legion has been proposed in Tanganyika Territory.

Trained African artisans to the number of 300 a month are now being turned out by the Native Artisans Training Depot at Kabete, Kenya, for the East Africa Army Service Corps.

In a recent speech to the elders of the British Ghost Club, Philip Barr, of Salisbury, in the Central Kenya district of Kenya, said that they must struggle to find a way to save their country from ruin. "Our shield is the tilling of the soil," he declared. "Every man must carry his shield to defend our Empire."

(Continued on page 175)

Background to the

N. Africa's Air Value. Between Casablanca and Tripolitania, on the coast alone there are no fewer than 300 military and civil aerodromes which have been built or rebuilt for at least 10 years. At no point is there a gap of more than about 150 miles between them. Possession of these airports would bring Sicily and to some extent Sardinia within Allied fighter ranges. Sicily and Sardinia are the centres of one of the heaviest concentrations of German air striking power in a theatre of war. Italy alone has permitted the merciless aerial onslaughts on Malta. Possession of air bases along almost the whole of the North African coast would give the Allies a greater mastery in the air than Axis has possessed so far. The air umbrella for shipping convoys would stretch right from Gibraltar to Port Said. In addition, the air bases along the coast of Morocco, Algeria and Tunis, there are dozens of other aerodromes spread deep back into the hinterland. In the event, therefore, of the Axis being in a position to take effective action against the coastal bases, there would be a second line of aerodromes at least 50 miles inland. The Allied air forces could temporarily withdraw. The position would not be unlike that which existed in this country during the Battle of Britain, when the back chain of aerodromes extending back from the south coast—another form of defence in depth—were largely responsible for the Luftwaffe's failure to knock out the A.E. Fighter Command. —Mr. Colin Bednal.

Fischer's Blow at Stock. The arrival of the convoys off the African coast is one of the biggest stock Hitler has ever had. They formed the greatest overseas concentration in British naval history. Several hundred merchantmen, freighter tankers, and naval vessels were employed, and so well were they protected during the long months of preparation that not one transport was hit until the convoys had passed through the Mediterranean narrows, when one small vessel was torpedoed and the troops kept their appointments ashore by continuing in their landing craft. Fugs to handle transports off African harbours were taken, and even tankers and crews were trained to take over and run any French tug which fell into our hands. Mine sweepers were assembled abroad ready to join the convoys as they approached North African waters. At the last moment, however, weather made the task even more difficult. Yet the whole operation went through absolutely according to schedule. —Daily Mail naval correspondent.

Egypt: Our Feet Firmly Planted. When the battle in the desert opened on the night of October 23 the Afrika Korps front line army was composed of the 150,000 Italian Germans and the 100,000 Italian Italians, with 200 German tanks. The tanks, of which there were two-thirds German, and a very strong array of artillery and anti-tank guns. The Afrika Korps is now virtually non-existent. The amount of booty the fleeing Afrika Korps left in our hands is reminiscent of the first Libyan campaign, both the strategy and tactics of this signal victory have been superb, and have been reported by the most concentrated and most accurate artillery barrage probably ever put up by the British Army. One of the decisive factors in the campaign, which has been noted in great part by sheer hitting power, from the ground and from the air, has been our new tanks. Our improved units this time were liberally equipped with General Sherman's, the newest and most powerful of American tanks. They are in all ways an improvement on anything that the Eighth Army had had. Their main advantage is the 75mm. gun in an electrically-controlled turret which revolves in a full circle and which fires a stream-lined shell. In the Sherman we have a tank in every way the equal of the German Mark IV, and which meets it in range if not in speed. Five days after the battle opened a squadron of Sherman tanks manoeuvring near the Miletra ridge destroyed 16 German tanks in less than half an hour without receiving a single shot in return. All that has been wrong with our armour in past campaigns was inferiority in fire-power. During the days when the Afrika Army was lining up for an all-out attack, the scenes of congestion immediately behind our front, as a limited front have been extraordinary, so marked was our superiority that there was not a single real bombing attack behind our front line, and hardly any of them. —Times Special Correspondent.

Hitler is Rattled. Hitler is beginning to get rattled, to panic, and to slow down. He cannot get the Russians and the winter campaign up. The Luftwaffe hook is reaching the end of its rope. It is not that we can take the offensive. It is just the contrary, soon we shall have the chance, the often neglected, to administer for crushing blows. —Viscount Macdonald.

Rommel: A Knock for Nazism.

Rommel's defeat at the hands of the Eighth Army comes at a moment when his prestige with the German public had been built up as never before. For the last four years the German propaganda machine had been doing a full blast of propaganda for Rommel, the reputation of a miracle man, as infallible in his successes as the Führer himself. Rommel was an old and reliable Nazi, who had always got more publicity in Germany than any other German general. But only at the end of September—immediately after the dismissal of Halder and von Bock—plans that systematic campaign apparently designed to raise him among the demigods. He was described as 'running to and fro among his forward troops like a desert fox, observing every detail and, as it were, sniffing the weak spots in the enemy's deployment with an uncanny precision.' A 'strange sixth sense' was irregularly attributed to him. Other reports endowed him with the mystical quality of invulnerability. Those in his immediate vicinity felt that he is bullet-proof, runs one such line, while another report described him as slipping from his car and shaking the shell splinters from his coat. This kind of mystical halo had hitherto been strictly reserved for Hitler himself. The setting up of a Rommel cult can only be understood in connexion with the crisis in the High Command of the German Army. In the Hitler's command of the army is, of course, purely nominal, the real work of army command has since the dismissal of Weichelt, in the hands of the Chief of the General Staff, Halder, headed by many of the finest brains of the military brain of Germany. Halder has now been replaced by Col. Zeitzler, an un distinguished junior staff officer, his new liaison officer to the army is the Oberkommandant of the Wehrmacht, a body superior to the three High Commands of the services. Zeitzler's appointment is a purely political one. The army as thus practically without a head, and the scarcity of politically suitable senior officers is becoming a major weakness of the German war effort. This explains the sudden cessation of propaganda for Rommel. It is almost certain that he was earmarked to fill the dangerous gap in the direction of the German Army. The consequences of the Rommel crisis may prove important in German home politics. —Sunday Times.

the War News

Comino, Sept. 1942. We see a shift into the offensive phase of the war of the Mediterranean. — Joint American-British declaration on the landing of troops in French North Africa.

It is with amazement and grief that I learn of the aggression of your troops against North Africa. — Marshal Pétain to President Roosevelt.

The American combined forces which have landed in North Africa are estimated at 140,000. — Lieut. Colonel P. A. Lowe.

The Germans have lost their primacy at the best organisers. They have done nothing superior to our sweep in Africa, nor even as good. — Daily Mail.

The gravest hour of the war in this war may be approaching. We had expected otherwise. — Rome Radio.

France has 350 miles of coast-line on the Mediterranean and not a German soldier anywhere in sight. With Algeria in Allied hands, Adolph Hitler leaves this gate wide open to invasion. — Mr. Charles Egan.

Comino was to play a decisive part in Hitler's grand strategy. Now the Eighth Army has turned the tables by a master stroke of strategical skill. — Moscow Radio.

Marvellous military feat. — Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, on the British and Allied victory in the Western Desert.

Comino, the key to victory, the prize of which will, I hope, make the landing point in this war. General Stouts to General Alexander, G.O.C., in Middle East.

During the last three months 1,000 aircraft, several hundred tanks, 20,000 trucks and hundreds of pieces of artillery have been shipped to Egypt under the most arduous conditions. But the larger part of this equipment used in Egypt is not British origin. — President Roosevelt.

The North African theatre is but a knee of the powder keg which when set off, will rock the enemy from heel to foot and then split. — Mr. Rex Dreyer, American correspondent in London.

We knew the British were going to attack, but though we should win. — General John Thomas, German Afrika Korps.

It is extremely likely that the war's historians will be busy knocking out of Rommel's Afrika Korps the decorations he has won in the Gattara Desert and the Mediterranean as our stepping-stone for global victory. — Chicago Star.

The Kaiser was too weak. I do not know the word 'capitulate'. — Hitler.

Hitler has on the Russian front a transport fleet of 200,000 lorries. — Mr. Morley Richards.

Rumanian losses in 12 months of the Russian war were 167,122. — Rumanian Government newspaper Curastul.

About 66% of our food is now produced in Britain. — Mr. Tom Williams, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.

The German plan in Russia was, said, July 23, 1941, by Hitler, August 1941, September 15, 1941, October 1, 1941, M. Stalin.

Takanaka, in casualties since the beginning of the war, amount to 2,168 killed, 3,460 wounded, and 10,797 missing. — Italian News Agency.

Eighty-one ships, totaling 809,700 tons, were put into service in October. This was 12 per cent of September's record. — U.S. Maritime Commission.

Bomber Command is 'the devil which Britain has added to the sword and the trident in her armory'. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air.

An authority of the German Air Force tells us that the Germans could mass sufficient force on the West to land 200 planes over Britain at night. — National Newsletter.

The loss of so many aeroplanes in Egypt, combined with the heavy losses over Malta recently, may have a disastrous effect on the already stretched Luftwaffe. — Mr. Peter Masefield.

High on the list of the things for which we are fighting is an independent Press, free to comment, to advise, and to tell the truth without fear. — Mr. Brendan Bracken.

Members of the United States Army divisions will be activated during the winter. — Mr. Robert H. Taft, U.S. Senator.

It is a mistake to think that the value of the British Empire is being lost. — Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister.

It is a mistake to think that the value of the British Empire is being lost. — Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister.

There is already in existence in France a fully equipped desert army of 50,000 men, whose weapons and supplies are either smuggled into the country from England or dropped from British planes. — André Philip.

Upwards of 1,000,000 tons of civilian supplies arrived in the Eastern Mediterranean and Red Sea territories during the first half of 1942, and more than 250,000 tons in the Persian Gulf. — Times correspondent in Cairo.

Our enemies can get no comfort from this election. The platform of every candidate, Republican, Democrat, and Labour, has been vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war. — Mr. Herbert Hoover, former Republican President of the United States.

The prayer of most of us, I am happy to think, being reduced. May it not now be finally abandoned except in great buildings where it is necessary for audibility? The responses should be sung by all means, but all prayers should be offered in the natural voice. — Archbishop of Canterbury.

Hitler was not an accident, but a system. When Hitler and his kind are things of the past we shall still be faced with the problem of Germany. Twice within our own memory and five times within the century Germany has allowed herself to be possessed with the same lust for conquest. — Anthony Eden.

I cannot say that I have been impressed with the food and production generally of the United States war plants. The plants are not run out, and are simply run, but there does not seem to be that appreciation of the urgent need of turning out these millions of war necessities as possible as Mr. Jack Tamm, President of the United States Engineers' Union, who is touring U.S. war plants.

If archaeologists of 500 years hence were to dig up traces of our civilisation, they would find our culture riddled with sex and commercialism. The great glittering figures of the last century — Ruskin, Gold, Carlyle, Stevenson, Wortley, those who succeeded them, Shaw, Wells, and Galsworthy — were critics and did not offer constructive criticism. The present generation, in its hedonistic, good habits from the Victorians, has lost the basic Christian philosophy which inspired them. — Sir Richard Livingstone.

The reason for Rommel's retreat is to lengthen the enemy's lines of communication. — British military spokesman.

PERSONALIA

Mr. C. B. Nichols, M.C., a District Officer in Nyasaland, has retired on pension.

His daughter, who was born in Nairobi last week to the wife of Major J. B. Brady, is now in England.

Colonel J. B. Brady, M.P., for Bulawayo North, has been re-visiting South Africa.

Brigadier A. G. A. Whitton is to address Yeovil Rotary Club today on the war effort of East Africa.

Lieut. Colonel J. Minnery has been appointed a temporary superintendent of police in Tanganyika.

A daughter was born recently in Lusaka to the wife of Captain H. G. Palmer, Resident Magistrate.

Mr. E. H. Wright has been re-elected President of the re-constituted Acknowledges Association of Kenya.

An address on his work among the Kavironda was given in Burnley last week by the Rev. R. F. White.

Mrs. R. F. Pinder has been appointed a member of the Northern Rhodesian European Education Advisory Board.

Sheikh Mohammed Burhan el-Athawi has been appointed a non-official member of the Zanzibar Town Board.

The marriage took place in Nairobi recently of Lieut. M. S. Douglas, The Black Watch, to Miss W. M. Nairn, bigging.

Mr. J. B. Segal, who has now left the Sudan, was honorary secretary to the Library Committee of the Sudan Cultural Centre.

The marriage took place recently of Sub-Lieutenant W. A. R. Wright, R.N.V.R., and Mrs. Sheila Dermott (nee Fryer).

Lieut. Colonel A. Stephenson, manager of the Native Labour Association in Northern Rhodesia, has recently been ill in Lusaka Hospital.

Mr. G. O'Brien recently acted as Deputy to the British Resident in Zanzibar during His Excellency's absence from the seat of government.

Mr. J. H. Baldwin, formerly Expenditure Accountant, is now Chief Assistant to the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Colonel E. Lucas Guest, Southern Rhodesia, Minister of Mines, Public Works and Air, has been recuperating at the Cape from indisposition due to over-work.

Sir Cosmo Parkinson, former Permanent Under-Secretary of State, who is touring the West Indies on behalf of the Colonial Office, has arrived in Trinidad from Jamaica.

Mr. Desmond O'Hagan is now District Officer in Kiambu, and Mr. Michael N. Evans, District Officer and assistant to the Provincial Commissioner in the Nairobi Province of Kenya.

Mr. R. B. Robins, recently appointed General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, has been appointed to the Council of Makerere College, Uganda.

Dr. F. G. W. A. Mahon-Daly has been appointed to the Nyasaland Medical Council, in the room of Dr. R. Collier, now Chairman of the Council and Acting Director of Medical Services.

Nakuru Chamber of Commerce has been resuscitated, and the following officials elected: Mr. J. J. Coulter, President; Mr. C. H. Dobson, Vice-President; and Mr. J. V. Jensen, honorary secretary.

Lieut. Colonel Stanley G. Ghosee and Mr. Alfred Vincent have taken the places of Mr. W. A. C. Bayly and Lieut. Colonel Modera on the Standing Committee for Local Government in Kenya Colony.

Mr. Kenneth Williams, who since the beginning of last year has been Press Officer at the Colonial and Dominions Offices, has left to take up a post in the Middle Eastern Section of the Ministry of Information.

Mr. W. A. Devins, Major A. L. Cooper, Professor C. Bowles, and Messrs. F. G. Brooks, P. V. Samuels, A. Curlew, and P. Nielsen have been appointed members of the Queen Victoria Memorial Library Committee, Salisbury.

Mr. John Luckie, formerly general manager of the East African Area of British Overseas Airways, with headquarters in Nairobi, has been paying a visit to Kenya on official business. He now holds a like position in West Africa.

The Asian Officers Family Pension Board of Kenya is composed of the Assistant General, the Pension Superintendent, the Establishment Officer in the Secretariat, the President of the Kenya Asian Civil Service Association, and Mr. L. da Cruz.

The engagement is announced between Flight Lieut. P. Wells, R.A.F., only son of the late E. P. Wells, M.I.M., of South Africa, and of Miss M. W. W. of Kensington, and Jessie, youngest daughter of the late E. W. E. McDonald and Mrs. McDonald, of Kenya.

Recent callers to the London office of His Majesty's Eastern African Consulates have included Mr. H. L. Bradshaw, late of Kenya, Lieutenant J. A. Bartholomew, R.A.F., of Dar es Salaam, and Mrs. Sullock, of Uganda, now serving with the M.T.C. in the United Kingdom.

The Projection of England in the Colonial Empire is the subject of a paper to be read by Sir Angus Gillan, Director of the Empire Division of the British Council, and formerly Civil Secretary in the Sudan, at the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday next, at 1.45 p.m. Lord Hailey will preside.

Miss Mabel Shaw, who, after many years of splendid service in Northern Rhodesia, started work in Uganda with the Church Missionary Society only a few months ago, has been forced by ill-health to go to South Africa for treatment. She is at present in the McCord Bank Hospital, Durban.

The Government of Tanganyika is to nominate two representatives to the War Risk Insurance Board in Nairobi. Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce recently recommended Mr. J. Leslie as the commercial representative. The Government's own nominee is likely to be the Financial Secretary.

Mr. W. Brockington, K.C., the noted Canadian lawyer and publicist who has for some months served as adviser to the Empire Division of the Ministry of Information, is to visit Australia and New Zealand, travelling by way of Canada and the United States. He may later visit other parts of the Empire.

The engagement is announced between Miss H. V. Dawson, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, eldest daughter of the late Major J. A. Dawson, 13th Hussars, of Kenya, and of Mrs. J. D. Macdonald, Inver-garry, Scotland, an Orkney, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. G. M. Richmond, of Kincairney, Perthshire, and Mogila, New South Wales, Australia.

The following have been appointed as a committee to investigate whether the lower-paid European, Asian and African employees of the Government of Kenya and of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours receive enough money, in view of the present cost of living: Mr. A. J. Don Smith (chairman), Mr. E. C. Colchester, Mr. R. I. Kirkland, the Rev. Canon N. A. Lester, Mr. Shamsud-Deen, and Mr. A. J. Field (secretary).

The following are the office holders of the Uganda Society for the current year: President, Mr. B. A. Temple; Perkins, Vice-President, Mr. R. A. Snodgrass; hon. secretary, Dr. A. W. V. Williams; hon. treasurer, Mr. E. P. M. hon. librarians, Mr. E. Sebley, hon. editor, Mr. A. W. P. Elliott, hon. auditor, Mr. O. S. Koble; Committee, Fr. Minderon, Messrs. A. H. Cox, H. Johns, C. Kiso-onkole, Luvya Simons, F. Mukasa, D. Ram and F. Rogers.

Obituary

The death was occasioned in Nyasaland of Mr. Marion H. P. C. G. who went on leave from Zanzibar in May, has died in Johannesburg.

The death took place suddenly in Natal on November 1 of Mr. F. C. Meroe Crove.

Mr. Simon Harris, whose death at the age of 63 in Nairobi, after an operation, is announced, and lived in Kenya for nearly 40 years.

Mr. Abu Bakar bin Haji, a noted Muslim priest, who had spent many years in Uganda, has died in Jimba. His reputed age was 110 years.

The death in Johannesburg of Mr. J. M. Rootin is announced by mail. He was a director of Forests, African Industries, Ltd., of Mozambique, and was resident in Beira.

The death in Nairobi is announced of Mrs. Grace Thorne-Thorne, wife of Mr. R. J. Thorne-Thorne, who was in the Uganda Administrative Service from 1927 to 1936, when he was transferred to Cyprus, where in 1930 he became Chief Assistant Secretary.

Mr. R. F. Bertum, who went to South Africa in 1883 and became a friend and later a partner of the late Sir Abe Bailey in his South African and Rhodesian enterprises, died in the Union last week at the age of 78.

The death at the age of 61 in Salukwe, Southern Rhodesia, is reported by mail of Mr. Thomas ("Tom") Roberts, a very well-known Rhodesian, who, arriving in the Colony in 1901, joined the former Southern Rhodesia Constabulary, which was later merged into what was known as the "foot branch" of the B.S.A.P. After a three years' term in Bulawayo, he went to the Witwatersrand, where he engaged in prospecting and gold mining, and later in transport riding.

Mr. R. W. Vernon, whose death has occurred at the age of 65 years, had been on the Colonial Office staff for 38 years. In October, 1914, he was transferred to the Treasury, and in 1916 was lent to the Ministry of Munitions, becoming assistant general secretary in the following year. He was a British delegate to four International Labour Conferences in Geneva between 1929 and 1936. He retired in 1937. Last year he was appointed a member of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Canon Hallett

Canon G. W. Broomfield, secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, writes:

Europeans in East Africa will best remember Canon Cyril Hallett, whose death was announced last week as Archdeacon of Zanzibar, as he was when they met him during the last war, in which he served as a chaplain to the Forces after his release from imprisonment by the Germans. He had great spiritual and social gifts. He was a perfect host and charming companion, with a delightful sense of humour. Always one realised that he was a man of God.

Mr. William Harris

The death is announced by mail of Mr. William Harris, a director of Messrs. ADP and Co., and the managing director of the Salisbury branch of that motor distributing company. He arrived in the Colony from Rand shortly after the Matabele Rebellion in 1896, and entered the service in Bulawayo of Mr. (late Major) C. Duff, at that time a motor dealer. He spent the rest of his life in the service of Major Duff's business, passing over the Salisbury branch in 1909, which prospered under his progressive management. Mr. Harris, a very popular figure, was for four years holder of the half-mile cycle championship of Rhodesia. During the South African War he was a scout and despatch rider in the Southern Rhodesian Volunteers under Plummer, and the relief of Mlekking, Major Duff being his commanding officer.

Mr. Isher Dass Murdered

Mr. Isher Dass, Deputy Director of Indian Manpower, and a elected Indian member of the Legislative Council, was murdered in his office in Nairobi last Friday afternoon. Three Indians entered, held two shots, and escaped in a motor-car. Mr. Dass, who had been wounded in the left breast, died three hours later. No arrests have yet been made.

Mr. Isher Dass has for many years been an extremist among the Indian political extremists in East Africa, and has quarrelled with his fellow country men almost as often as he had denounced the policies of the Government and the European settler leaders. The war, however, completely changed his attitude. His obstructive turn of mind disappeared, and he undertook the unpopular task of controlling the allocation of Indian manpower, particularly that of artisans and clerks, in the interests of Kenya's war effort. It may be that he had been killed at the gates of a Government factory.

Death of Makere

Three weeks ago we reported that Mr. George Makere, principal of Makere College, had been appointed Master of Marlborough College, and was on leave. His appointment to Makere followed closely on the report of the Duffin War Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, which recommended the establishment of Makere as a high school for East Africa, which would in due course develop into a university. Though the Government has imposed restrictions on the economic life of the Colony, it has limited temporarily the economic development by preventing the extension of franchises and has not proceeded in the right direction. It has been made a point to turn its back on the first visit to East Africa by the appointment to the College in 1939.

Non-Official Members Paid by Government

Three non-official members of the Kenya Legislative Council have been employed on public works tasks by the Government, namely, Mr. M. C. Glendist-Beaumont, who receives £200 a year as Chairman of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board; Mr. Isher Dass, who was paid £600 a year as Deputy Director of Indian Manpower, and Mr. Montgomerie, who gives his services free as Deputy Director of Man and Woman Power, Chairman of the Kenya Defence Forces Exemption Tribunal, and a member of the Information Advisory Committee. They have no salaries, but it is a pity that they were not invited to attend the meetings of the Legislative Council and its committees.

Government and Non-Official Members

The Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. G. G. Stooke, speaking in the Legislative Council, has expressed the Government's appreciation of the valuable work of non-official members on the Executive Council and the War Committee. He noted their difficulties in regard to their appointment, and of the Government. There was a strong impression that the Government by compromise and government by agreement. The latter implies that one side of both gave way on a point not because of conviction but because it was the only way of reaching a formula which the other side would accept. Government by agreement implies that after full discussion both sides agreed on the final decision. We are not said Mr. Stooke, at Government by agreement, not by compromise, but that desire to leave non-official members at some disadvantage nothing is left as a result.

Deforestation and Erosion

Report of Research Commission

THE RESEARCH COMMISSION for the Study of Deforestation and Erosion in Tropical Countries which was set up under the auspices of the Royal African Society, has recorded its conviction of the serious loss caused to the populations of these Colonies and territories by the progressive deterioration of the soil.

The report states—

This deterioration is brought about or aggravated by various practices which are carried out almost uncontrolled. It is possible, however, to draw attention to certain Native practices of cultivation and grazing which involve excessive and wasteful forest clearing, soil erosion and exhaustion of the vegetation. Another grave cause of bush fires which have spread over immense stretches of land.

The Commission invites the attention of the Governments concerned to the growing menace of the complete disappearance of forest vegetation in certain tropical regions—a disappearance which will be followed by erosion and subsequent loss of fertility.

The Commission knows how difficult it is to enforce strictly the measures necessary to stop the devastation. It points out, however, to the Governments concerned the necessity for a concerted and energetic policy of encouragement of their respective Colonies and territories, the rapid application of which is considered the best mode of control.

The Commission formulates the following resolutions:—

(1) With regard to the Native custom of shifting cultivation—

(a) Considering that, in some parts of these Colonies and territories, the custom is still carried on without supervision, especially in the zones where the cultural Development Centre for the Colonies has resolved that the Colonial or Territorial Administration should take cognisance of the area of land subjected to this method of cultivation in each district;

(b) In view of the serious nature of the ravages caused by the frequent practice of this system, it will be necessary to determine separately the length of time between successive crops grown by the Natives on the same piece of land (length of time the trees fall). This investigation is necessary in order to enable the areas subject to shifting cultivation to be controlled and directed.

(c) The Commission, nevertheless, recognises the impossibility of persuading the Natives to give up this execution of such a considerable undertaking to the Colonial or Territorial Administration.

In the desire to achieve something practical, it suggests an initial measure which will be easier of application. This measure consists in causing to be planted, without delay, where this has not already been done in each district and, if possible, by a specialist officer, a survey of the forests, more especially of those parts where the vegetation has been more particularly subject to shifting cultivation.

Once this survey has been made, it will be possible to indicate the areas where defensive measures will be applied (reservation or re-afforestation), the details of which will be set forth in the resolutions which follow.

(2) With reference to bush fires—

In view of the increasing extension of arid zones which constitute a menace to the well-being of mankind, and of the fact that one of the causes of this extension is the actual burning of the bush by the Natives, the Commission resolves that a regulation should be promulgated, with the aim of making it obligatory on the Natives to declare to the local Native authorities their intention to set fire to the bush. It would then be possible to envisage available means to prevent the fire spreading and to restrict it to the areas where it can do least damage.

(3) With regard to grazing—

Intensive grazing is one of the serious causes of the sparsity or complete destruction of vegetation and grass. Large areas of bush cannot, however, be effectively controlled. A solution, nevertheless, would be the compulsory rotation of grazing lands, insofar as possible, the regeneration of vegetation in the abandoned areas, each in its turn. Such rotation cannot, however, in practice, be directly imposed and controlled.

It is, however, an indirect method of achieving it, namely, to provide water in abundance in the zones in which it is desired to graze the herds and flocks, which seek water as much as grass in the arid zones.

The Commission therefore resolves that wells (artesian or other) be constructed and then opened for use or closed in the areas in question according to the rotation desired.

(4) With reference to soil erosion and reservation of forests—

In view of the importance of this scourge, the causes of which must be sought in the evils already mentioned (Native habits of cultivation and grazing and the practice of bush fires), recognising the disastrous effects of erosion and dilution of the soil, suppression of rainfall, diminution of the flow of springs and rivers, the Commission resolves that systematic action should be taken to avert this danger. Such action would include not only re-planting of Native customs but, in cases where such measures have not been taken, the application of more direct methods, such as reservation of forest areas where vegetation is threatened by soil erosion.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]



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Casualties and Awards

(*War News Items continued from page 171.*)

Sergt. Donald Huntley, one of the Southern Rhodesians who in April took part in the great daylight raid on Augsburg as a member of the Rhodesia Squadron (No. 44), and later joined the United States, is reported to have been killed in a raid on Wilhelmshaven. Sergt. Huntley, who had been awarded the D.I.C.M., was born at Salisbury, and was in the staff of the Shell-Oil Company in Rhodesia before enlisting as an air craftsman in 1940. He was 21 years of age.

Acting Flight Lieut. C. S. B. Montagu, who has been killed in action at the age of 28, was born in Nairobi and still had his home in Kenya. Before receiving his commission he served as a private in The Kenya Regiment and The King's Africa Rifles, being transferred to the R.A.F. W.R. in 1940. He received the D.F.C. last May, for gallantry while with No. 208 Squadron. 2nd Lieut. E. N. Hewitt, with elder son of Flt. Lieut. E. N. Hewitt, of the Land Corps in Kenya, has been reported missing in Malaya. His brother, Peter, was killed on service in October last year.

Recently reported missing, Sergt. Air Gunner G. V. Pattison was mining in Setlhave, Southern Rhodesia, before the war.

Sergt. Air Observer B. H. Gussie, recently reported missing, was before the war a geologist on the Globe and Phoenix mine, Southern Rhodesia.

Sergt. Air Gunner K. J. Mallat, recently reported missing, was previously a member of the staff of the Gold Valley mine, Southern Rhodesia.

Pte. E. S. Dadds, of the 2nd Transvaal Scottish, who is now known to have been taken prisoner at Freetown, was born in Kansanshi, Northern Rhodesia. His father, Mr. G. S. Dadds, is one of the pioneers of that territory.

2nd Lieut. J. N. D. Woodrow, a Rhodesian, has been awarded the Military Cross for his part in an action on May 26 in Libya. Two other Rhodesians, Sgt. G. Griffiths and Bdr. W. F. H. Saffers, who were with him, have been awarded the Military Medal.

Rhodesians Mentioned in Dispatches

Mr. W. A. E. Winterton, formerly M.P. for Victoria, and recently mentioned in dispatches for distinguished services in the Middle East, joined as a private in the outbreak of war, and is now a second lieutenant in the East Africa Army Service Corps.

The following Rhodesians have been mentioned in dispatches for services in the Middle East between July and October last year: 1st Lieut. G. T. M. Albery and Sgt. W. Watt, Aet. of Sgt. C. McGuire, M.C., Sgt. G. T. Gull, L. R. Hendry, and A. N. Hayton (both killed), serving with the Nigeria Field Company, and Capt. J. P. Kennedy, 1st Lieut. D. N. Braken, and K. A. Sinclair, (attached Gold Coast Regiment) of the Southern Rhodesia Regiment, 2nd Lieut. G. A. Winterton, C.S.M. G. Saffers, and Sgt. S. G. G. G. of the East African Army Service Corps.

F. Sergt. J. Hewitt, and Capt. A. Black, R.A.F., both Rhodesians, have been mentioned in dispatches.

Major-General B. G. Le May, D.S.O., Military Secretary to the War Office and Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister in his capacity of Member of the Staff, who has been promoted to a General, took part in operations in Sicily and from 1941 to 1947, being twice mentioned in dispatches and receiving his D.S.O. in majority and the D.S.O.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry D. Prichard, C.B., who commanded H.M.S. Enterprise in the Mediterranean from 1922 to 1930, and who has been in command of a Mediterranean fleet since 1940, has just given a shore appointment.

Colonel N. B. Ferris, Southern Rhodesia, Lieutenant-Liaison Officer, East and West Africa, has been authorised to undertake like duties for the Government

of Northern Rhodesia in connexion with their troops in East Africa. Colonel Ferris, who before the war was editor of *The Rhodesia Herald*, saw active service in Egypt earlier in the campaign.

The Director of Demobilisation, Lieut.-Colonel W. Addison, is visiting troops in the field in connexion with the Southern Rhodesian Government's demobilisation plans. He will meet Rhodesians on active service in various theatres of war. The Director recently sent a questionnaire to all members of the Rhodesian Forces, seeking information regarding their post-war plans and intentions. His personal visit will carry investigations a step further.

Forced Down in Mediterranean

Flying Officer E. R. Ridgway, of Bulawayo, was recently forced to land in the Mediterranean when his Wellington bomber developed engine trouble. He and the rest of the crew spent 42 hours in their dinghy before being rescued.

Among Rhodesians recently in London on leave was Flight Lieut. J. Platts, D.F.C., and bar, from the Huntley District. He was received by General Smuts.

When a goods lorry recently caught fire in Nairobi, a Rhodesian, Sergeant H. A. G. Holmes, serving with the R.A.F., dashed into the vehicle and extracted a tin of petrol. It was badly burned but the vehicle was saved.

The following Rhodesians have arrived at an C.I. Unit in England from West Africa: Sapper Sgts. R. Goldhawk, W. Wood, and R. Paterson, all of whom fought in the recent East African campaign.

Mr. C. G. White, who served with a mounted regiment in East Africa in the last war, and later became Chairman of the Johannesburg and District Amateur Boxing Association, is now training as a sapper in South Africa.

Funds for War Purposes

Subscriptions to the East African War Loan are coming in at the rate of about £10,000 a week. £285,000 had been raised when the last mail left Kenya.

Aircraft for the cruiser H.M.S. *UGANDA* will be provided by £15,000 raised in the recent Uganda warship appeal.

Mr. George N. Houry, Consul for Greece in Dar es Salaam, has asked Greek communities throughout Tanganyika Territory to start a fund out of the 850 Greek refugees now in Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika.

An entertainment held at Chisamba, Northern Rhodesia, by Mrs. G. Horton and Mr. A. C. Richards raised £60 for St. Dunston's.

Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Appeal to Russia Fund acknowledges the following further gifts: £2,000 from Nairobi merchants and friends in Kenya; £500 from the Nkana-Kilwa National Service League; £252 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia; £100 from the Nyasaland War Community Chest; £52 from the Women's Service League, Tanga; £50 from Moshi; and £30 from the Nchanga War Fund Committee.

The following gifts are acknowledged by the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John's Fund: £900 from the Tanganyika Territory War Relief and Welfare Fund; £250 from the Central Council Branch of the B.R.C.S. Salisbury; and £66, 13s. 6d. from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

The Lord Lovat's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund acknowledges the gift of £150 8s. from women of Dar es Salaam; £100 from the R.A.F. Station at Gwelo; £88 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia; and £50 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund.

The United Appeal China Fund acknowledges a gift of £80 from the Tanganyika War Relief Fund.

The sum of £25 has been given for air raid by Mr. C. D. Weyham of Nyasaland.

News Items in Brief

Southern Rhodesia is not to introduce daylight saving. The Ethiopian Legation in Great Britain is now at Prince's Gate, London, W.

Improvements to the Nairobi-Mombasa road are being undertaken at a cost of £15,000.

Kenya Building Society, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 5% less income tax, for the past year.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., announce a dividend on the ordinary shares of 5%. No dividend was paid last year.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has welcomed a move to reconstitute a Civil Servants' Association in the territory.

A reduction of 6d. per ton has been made in the tariff for the supply of fresh water to shipping in the port of Mombasa.

The Ethiopian Parliament, closed six years ago when the Italians invaded the country, has been reopened by the Emperor.

The duty on petrol in Kenya has been increased by five cents a gallon to meet part of the cost of work necessary to protect petrol supplies.

Customs receipts of the Port of Beira for July amounted to £35,538, compared with £40,733 for the corresponding month of last year.

On account of the shortage of vegetable seeds, Kenya's Department of Agriculture plans to co-operate with farmers in producing them locally.

Membership of the Sudan Cultural Centre rose from 273 to 442 in 1941. Of these 223 were Sudanese and 169 British. The Discussion Circle met regularly every week.

Mulberry and Garton, Ltd., a company interested in sugar growing in Kenya, announces a final dividend of 12%, again making 17% for the year to September 30 last.

During the year ended June 30, 1941, the production of fire-cured leaf tobacco in Bunyoro, Uganda, totalled 1,274,385 lb., a decrease of 700,000 lb. on the previous year's crop.

Profits made up to the end of June by Kenya's Live-stock Control on slaughter cattle bought from Native and non-Native farmers and re-sold to the Forces totalled £32,329.

An Indian employed in the Kenya and Uganda Railway locomotive sheds in Nairobi recently won a prize of £1,057 in a sweepstake, most of the proceeds of which were devoted to war funds.

Following Ethiopia's membership of the United Nations and the appointment of a Minister to Great Britain, it is believed that the Emperor may shortly appoint diplomatic representatives to the other Allied Governments in London.

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement has been extended for another year and the basic quota for 1942-43 has been raised by 10%. Total stocks of coffee in the United States on June 30 amounted to about one quarter normal consumption.

This season's tobacco crop in Southern Rhodesia has established a record at double the figures for 1939-40. £2,882,286, as compared with £2,260,000 last year, has been realised by the sale of 45,000,000 lb. of fire-cured leaf and 900,000 lb. of the cured tobacco.

Tanganyika suffered its most severe earthquake for many years at the beginning of this week. Numerous buildings were wrecked, including a Roman Catholic mission in the Songea district. No casualties have been reported, but the damage to property is estimated at £3,000.

Representatives of Southern Rhodesia will attend a conference to be held shortly in Capetown under the chairmanship of Sir Campbell Stuart to discuss Empire war-time communication problems. The conference will review the cable and wireless rates fixed in 1937 and may discuss the proposed amalgamation of Empire wireless and cable companies.


Aburi Mimi (Nyasaland) Tea Co., Ltd. announces a final ordinary dividend of 10%, making 18% for the year. Both figures are the same as last year's.

The Southern Rhodesian Food Production Committee has announced that money allowances up to £50 per individual will be given, not lent, to farmers who carry on work that will improve the land or provide winter feed for stock. Grants will be made for the growing of pump and maize crops, compost making, stumping land for hay, and building silos and storage bins for grain.

Consumption of tobacco in Great Britain totalled 50,000,000 lb. in the second quarter of the year, after reaching a record of 63,000,000 lb. in the first quarter. The sharp increase in Excise duty was the chief cause of the reduction. Consumption of Empire tobacco, including that from Nyasaland and the Rhodesias, increased, however, from 18,000,000 lb., or 28%, to 19,000,000 lb., or 35%.

One of the best sisal estates in the Central Railway of Tanganyika, Teresory, Myombo, near Esate, near Kibara, has been sold by the Kampala General Agency, Ltd., (in liquidation) to a new company, the principal shareholders in which are the East African Tobacco Company and Mr. F. S. Contonopoulos, of Ilonga Sisal Estate. Myombo includes the land occupied by the Agricultural Experimental Station in German times.

Giving evidence before the South African Shipping Commission in Johannesburg last week, B. Radice, C. M. G., said that he favoured post-war construction of purchase of oil-driven vessels for service with East and West Africa. Present shipping from the Union to East and West Africa had been almost non-existent, except for vessels owned in Europe, and as those territories were important as sources of raw materials and markets for manufactured articles now produced in South Africa, there ought to be regular services by Union ships.



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Production in N. Rhodesia

Speaking at the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, the Director of Agriculture stated that the limit of production in the Protectorate today was not a question of land available, but of implements. If anyone could produce evidence that in the event of securing land he could increase production, the Standing Food Production Committee would use the emergency Regulations to put him in possession of the Crown or private lands.

Referring to the settlement of *ashari* returning home from the war, he said they must be sure that the soldier wanted to know what he was being let in for. It was not only a question of *ashari* settlement, but also of dealing with other Natives desiring land and possessing qualifications. The whole matter must receive the closest Government consideration.

On other aspects of production, the Director stated that the Nativia Management Board had established a large mine garden row, used for the production of vegetables and fruit, and the mine management and the Government were willing to allow cultivation on mine or Crown lands respectively on nominal leases. More people could also start home gardens.

The Advisory Supply Board had, he said, met for the first time for the previous day. It consisted of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Mines, the Director of Civil Supplies and himself, thus achieving representation of direct importers for both civil and mining purposes. The Government would expand the representation of the Board if necessary, and agricultural men left at a disadvantage, would appoint a liaison officer between the farmers and the Board.

Improving the Port of Mombasa

Telegraphic news that six additional deep-water berths are to be provided at the port of Mombasa appeared in our columns some weeks ago. We now learn that an expenditure of £554,000 for this purpose has been recommended by the Kenya and Uganda Harbour Advisory Board, together with £14,500 for additional storage sheds and buildings for other facilities. A 66-ton weighbridge has been installed at Mwatika, where two new coal berths are being erected.

Workmen's Compensation

When the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council considered the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, Colonel Gort Brown said that under its provisions Africans were rather better than Europeans because their case was not so bad. The important thing in the Ordinance was that he could be paid a pension instead of a lump sum which, after a year or two, would be gone. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

Colonial Charter Conference

The Fabian Colonial Bureau has called an Empire Conference on a Charter for the Colonial Peoples on the ground that some statement is urgently necessary, while the Prime Minister has stated that the Atlantic Charter does not directly apply to Colonial peoples. The Colonies are dissatisfied with this and the Americans are asking what our war aims towards countries are, our flag. Dr. Harold Moody will be on the side of the meeting, to be held at the Royal Hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, at 2.30 p.m. next Saturday, and the chief speakers will be Mr. Cleeve Jones and Mr. K. S. Sorabjee, M.P.

It is not that goods made of raw materials in short supply ought to war conditions. It is that the raw materials should not be used in any way that they are, because they are needed for export.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Lead from Tanganyika

The development of considerable zirconia deposits at Uruwira in Tanganyika Territory is of marked importance from the war standpoint, since the Japanese occupation of Burma cut off an important source of lead supply. It is hoped that within a few months to train a monthly output of 1,000 tons of lead concentrate at the Uruwira works, provided the 120-ton rail road from Uruwira station to the main road can be ordered, as was planned before the onset of the rainy season. There are no smelting facilities in Tanganyika, but trial shipments of galena have been made to South Africa and France.

Company Progress Reports

Lonely Reef.—October output totalled 4,000 tons crushed, yielding 22 oz. gold and a profit of £275.

Kentari.—This fine oz. gold was recovered in October from 44 tons of ore milled on the Geita mine.

Rezende.—October millings totalled 4,000 tons, with a revenue of £44,032 and a working profit of £5,082.

Wanted Consolidated.—During October 10,000 tons of ore were milled for 22 tons of gold and a profit of £4,000.

Thine Etana.—During October 1,000 tons of ore were crushed, yielding 10 oz. gold and a profit of £23,370.

Sheppard Starr.—In October 3,000 tons of ore were milled for a recovery valued at £9,036 and a profit of £1,008.

Rhodesian Corporation.—During October 4,800 tons were milled on the Tana mine, giving a working profit of £1,850.

Kagera.—September's output totalled 157 oz. gold, a value of £1,160, and 14 tons of tin concentrates, including 4 tons from the mine.

Cant and Motor.—During October the tonnage crushed totalled 26,000 tons. Gold recovered reached a value of £48,373 and yielded a working profit of £23,709.

Mining Personalities.—Sir Ernest Oppenheimer has been elected Chairman of the South African and Rhodesian Gold Mines Association, which has wide interests in Rhodesian mining, including the ownership of Rhodesia Anglo American and the deputy chairmanship of the Anglo Corporation.

Minerals.—In the past few months mining in Tanganyika Territory and South Africa has been increasingly used for sound and heat insulation.



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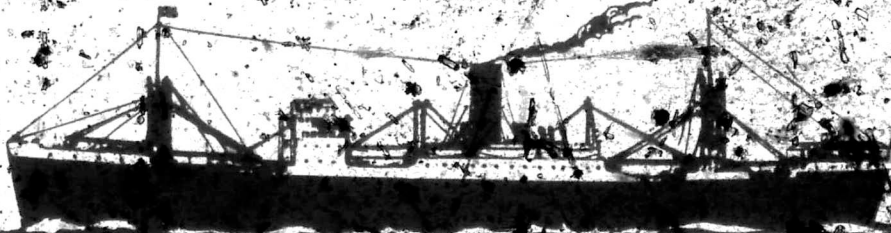
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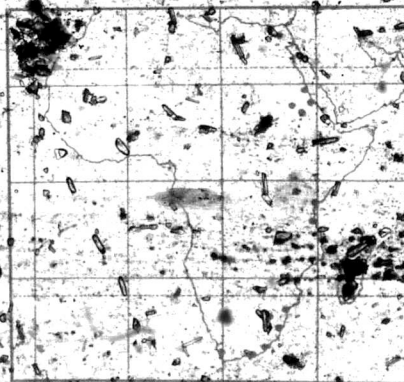
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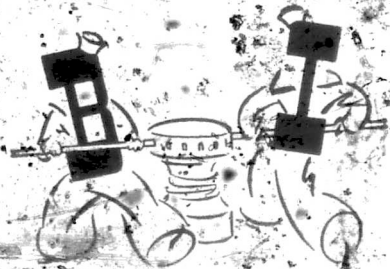
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 19, 1942
Volume 19 (New Series) No. 948

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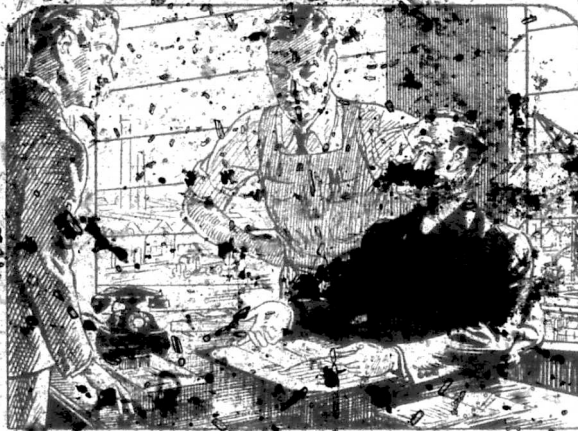
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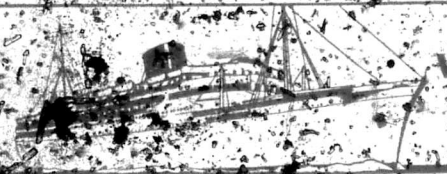
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BRITISH COUNCIL, as Sir Angus Gellan, Director of its Empire Division, candidly admitted in his most interesting address last week to the Royal Society of Arts, was slow, too slow, in bringing closer British and the Colonies. Colonial Empire within this sphere of operations. The fault was not that of the Council, largely the creation of Lord Lloyd, to whom it stands as an enduring memorial part of successive British Governments, which grudgingly tends to make known the British way of life even when the Germans and Italians were pouring out their millions in foreign currencies in misrepresentation, not representation, of their native lands. At last, however, the Imperial Government has given its sanction to the British Council's general plan for a cultural interpretation of Great Britain to the peoples of the Empire. The extensive practical programme outlined in this paper which are given in this issue will, it is felt, mean that they acquire added significance from our standpoint from the revelation of what this momentous survey is. It is Kenya, East Africa, British Council in East Africa. We hope that the members of the personnel, as well as the general public without, will be in a

position to employ the personnel employed in the context of a very one, understand, and understand it in war-time, and the right people to undertake responsible tasks, for which makes it more important that a new activities, and the endless potentialities should be based upon the advice of persons of probability. It is do not, of course, suggest that the Council has lost sight of this fundamental factor. We do, however, say that the confidence of East Africans and of Rhodesians, who are now more and more intimately concerned with East African developments, will be increased by taking them into confidence in this matter at the earliest possible moment.

There is clear scope for the establishment of an East African Institute, and a Rhodesian Institute, for the study and discussion of public affairs from the tropical standpoint. What might also be the importance of a Council from the subject of the Outlook. It is such a subject, as in Kenya, East Africa, East African Institute, or from a Nyasaland branch of Rhodesia, is the only one which is a fundamental step towards a purely Kenya Institute or a Nyasaland Institute, for the

whenever need of the territories, the enhancement of the community of their interests and the destruction of whatever makes for separation. Such a body as the Uganda Society does useful work in interpreting Uganda to Uganda, and to non-residents interested in the affairs of that Protectorate, but in promoting a better appreciation of British intentions in and towards the Colonial Empire, the essential requirement is breadth of outlook. Therein the British Council may find the seeds of disagreement with the Colonial Office, which for many years has fought a stubborn rearguard action against the natural and inevitable growth of a Union of the British East African Dependencies, and this, especially, in view of the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias in Nyasaland. It should be remembered, however, that the Church has its own and its own union of dioceses in East Africa. May the British Council follow the active lead of the bishops, not the burking of the bureaucrats who, to their unconcealed chagrin, found themselves driven by force of circumstances after nearly three years of war to create in East Africa one organ of inter-territorial action after another, not because the British Government had no official proposals which it had in fact issued or put partially into effect, but because officialdom by that time stood nakedly revealed as incapable of discharging its duties without such assistance.

There are obvious reasons why the work of the British Council and of various Government agencies may overlap, as is noted by St. Augustus Callan. At a time when the

Risks of Overlapping.

Imperial Parliament has voted £1,000,000 for the Colonial Development and Reconstruction Commission, it is not, of course, surely and in fact, a non-Government body to grant scholarships and pay the salaries of Colonial schoolmasters. As a rule, it is to the Council's credit that it now makes good such deficiencies. It would be regrettable if it failed to assure upon the Governments concerned to bear their own responsibilities. It is both bad in principle and in practice that the Department of Education should evade its duty, and desist from that educational questions should be open to public examination, and that a letter from the Government should be a mere representative of public opinion. But in such matters of detail every regulation ought to be taken to avoid overlapping, it will be generally agreed that it is far better to discuss these matters to an outside organization than to the Government. True, there is some risk that such a Council might develop bureaucratic

attributes, but this risk diminished in proportion to the participation in the work of the public leaders of the territories affected. The Council's declared independence upon a local nucleus is therefore of the first importance. It represents both a challenge and an expanding opportunity to the peoples of the Colonies, and through its Cultural Centre the Sudan has already afforded East Africa and the Rhodesias a notable example of what can be done if the will exists.

Has the British Empire still a mission and a message? This newspaper would not have been founded, and would not be continued for another week, if it did not believe profoundly in the abiding advantage of the British Mission to the Colonial Empire and to the world as a whole. It warmly

welcomes every new bearer of the message and every supporter of the mission. The essential criterion in any case of doubt is that it is honestly faced. The informed and consistent critic is one of the most valuable members in any society, which silences him at the peril of its own soul. That is why, as we have noted in these columns, *the Rhodesian* has from the date of its establishment never refused publication of a letter of reasonable length criticising itself or the administration of East African or Rhodesian affairs, provided only that it be not the work of a third party. It has, however, been frequent critic of St. Augustus Callan, and the pink-tinted doctrine, who would conveniently ignore realities and in the name of free speech and of liberal democracy, would impose an obligation to the backward colonies to have a budget brought in by the end of a year, and who, as they are not all of the same age or growing at the same rate. He has repeatedly pointed to the curious paradox that the Rhodesian proponent of the raising of the school age in this country was among the first to wish to curtail that is, in effect, the school age in backward countries. Yet one who was himself Civil Secretary in the Sudan and for a time Acting Governor-General, is, of course, not averse to the suppression of the discontent which must stir in populations unrepresented by any old man or a child, though not a boy, as he is, as he emphasizes, in such matters; and it is the need to guide a backward colony in its infancy, and to guide it in its adolescence, of service not with the mere exhortations of platitudes, but with the practical guidance of doing things

Background to the

On Our Egyptian Victory. Our infantry at Alamain was equipped with a concentration of artillery more powerful than any used in the present war. On a six-mile front our attack we had a 25-pounder gun, or better, every 25 yards. It is true that in the late barrages of 1918 a concentration of one gun to every 15 yards was attained. But the field guns of those days were 18-pounders. Our 25-pounders are heavier. We believe they are the best field guns in the world. It was necessary to effect penetration of a course 100 yards at the first stroke. We did so, not through the usual minefields, trenches and barbed wire, but the last war it was possible to dig a minefield through the air. The artillery had bridged the gap, and the next step was to pour the cavalry through. The horsemen were soon brought to a standstill by the machine gun spots in the rear. Horse were shot and the whole possibility of exploiting the breach passed away. Times have changed. We have a strong armoured cavalry, now which has been cleared through the minefields and tank guns, and is now moving forward again.

It is a mistake to refer to the battle as a surprise. The mobile forces of the British and Commonwealth about the battle front were so tough they acquired a reputation of invincibility. For the purpose of turning to full account the breach we made an entirely new Corps, the 40th, consisting of two British armoured divisions and the New Zealand Division. This very powerful force of between 40,000 and 50,000 men, including all the best tanks of the Germans and the Slovaks, was drawn from the battle front immediately after Rommel's failure in the second battle of Alamein and devoted itself to intensive training exercises and manoeuvres. It was this "thin red holt" hurled through the gap which annihilated Gerd and his arrogant army. Complete tactical surprise was achieved in the desert. The enemy knew that an attack was impending, but when and how he was to come from him. The British who had been from the air exercising in miles in the rear, moved silently away in the night, but being an exacting aerium units, tanks were hidden.

General Eisenhower's Tribute. No commander could ever have been better satisfied than I am with the principal associates given me to discharge this world duty. Not only my men but also General Cunningham, the American General, General Eisenhower.

How General Giraud Escaped. General Giraud escaped from France in the plane which was to have taken the Vichy to Vercy. General Giraud had been assigned a residence in Lyons after his escape from a German prison camp, and a special squad of plain-clothes police were detailed to watch over his movements. They did not have access to his villa, but the residence was kept under surveillance night and day. One day a member of General Giraud's batman let drop a few words that the General was in bed with a bad cold, so there was no surprise when he was not seen. In reality he had left for Marseilles secretly without being observed. There he got on full uniform, and with two staff officers, also in full on, drove in a military car to Marseilles airport where a special plane was waiting for M. Giraud, who on Vichy orders, was flying back to Algiers. Five minutes before General Giraud's car reached the airport a voice on the plane, purporting to be that of the military governor's office in Marseilles, called the aeroplane to leave the runway and as a special military mission was to be rushed to Algiers also. General Giraud and the two officers arrived and flew off. They had escaped to *Libre Mail*, Madrid correspondent.

We Have Outdone the Enemy. For the first time the Axis threatened not only with failure in one of his aggressions but with the loss of its territories and destruction of its dominion. From this day on we can say with truth that it is no longer Germany war against the world, but that the world has begun to make war on Germany. We have just, together with the Americans, carried out the vastest, boldest, most far-reaching amphibious operation of military history. We have mounted a surprise well on the way of complete and fully enveloping movement on a never-heard-of scale. Transferred to Europe, our battlefield would stretch from the coast to Lisbon. We have defeated and all but destroyed a picked unit of the best of the German generals. We were greatly impressed by the Japanese South Sea campaign, it is surpassed by us in scope, precision and swiftness. We were not surprised by Germany's Norway stroke, the early days of the war, it stands dwarfed in that light. *Liberator*, June 1944.

Victory in Egypt. The invasion which every step in the attack in Egypt has been carried through and the smallness of the casualties make this a successful operation. Strategic loss though has been fully made up by tactical resource and daring. The preliminary passage of the infantry through the very formidable minefields, the drawing of the enemy's armoured power into unsuccessful counter-attacks, and then the shattering thrust of the British tanks across at the perfectly judged moment, and these called for the clearest eyes and the coolest nerves among commanders of all ranks and for magnificent fighting power in highly trained troops. The exploit of the Australians in developing and eventually overrunning a substantial German formation on the northern edge of the battle field was a major factor in the success of the whole operation. With no very partial exception there was no successful counter-stroke by the enemy in the whole course of the battle. That fact alone is a development in the sustained mastery of the situation by Generals Alexander and Montgomery. No doubt the superiority of our armament was a factor, but it is impossible to exaggerate the credit due to the fact that the naval and air forces of the British Commonwealth and the 14,000 miles of Africa and to the sailors and airmen, with the devoted garrison of Malta, who opposed the flow of hostile reinforcements. It is a disconcerting prospect for the Germans to find their adversaries equally armed. But Rommel's last out-generals and his army might. *The Times*.

Supreme World Council After the War. Europe, as a unit in the world, will need its own European Council, where social, political, and economic problems can be solved. The other great divisions of the world will be there to help. For all we shall therefore be a Supreme World Council, a super-continental problem will be for solution. Without personal self-sacrifice we can never gain peace, justice, and equality in our own country. Without national self-sacrifice we shall never build peace, justice, and equality in the world. Our concern must be to destroy the power of the Nazis and of the German war machine, punish the war criminals, and insist that Germany should repair as much as possible of the damage she has done to her neighbours. *St. Stafford Cripps*.

Sir Joseph Byrne

was obliged to resign to report the sudden death of his wife on Friday at the age of 63 years of Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.M.C., K.P.E., C.B., Governor of the Seychelles from 22 to 29 October 1935, and until 1936, and then of Kenya until 1937.

Probably none of his predecessors or successors as Governor of Kenya had a term of office so crowded with difficulties, or received so little support from the Colonial Office for policies which, when belatedly adopted, were so roughly justified themselves. Almost the whole of Sir Joseph's term in Kenya was overshadowed by the financial crisis which, beginning in 1928, lay heavily upon East Africa until 1936.

During those years great distress was experienced by negro settlers and business men as a result not only of the continued fall in the world prices of primary products, but of repeated locust invasions and successive seasons of drought. The inevitable consequences were a series of imbalanced budgets, drastic economy measures, constant appeals for assistance, and a kind of equity constant criticism. Though much of it was directed at the Governor, he was in abnormal degree the shield behind which the Colonial Office sheltered, but, with the loyalty of the professional soldier, he bore the blame without seeking to explain that he had done what lay in his power and could but await the decisions of his superiors, who were then determined to postpone decisions in major matters.

Sympathy with Suffering Settlers

"When he could act he did." He cut public expenditure by about half a million pounds annually, implemented practically every recommendation of two economy committees which he appointed, seized every opportunity of urging the reasonable claims of Kenya upon the Secretary of State, and lost no occasion of showing his personal sympathy with a settler community suffering from circumstances entirely beyond its control. Even when its leaders were attacking him fiercely, he continued to tour the Colony in order to visit farmers in their homes, prospectors in the districts which were then in the initial stages of mining development, and missionaries and officials on their stations. While in Nairobi he was always accessible to all who had proposals or complaints to make.

It was most unfortunate that his genuine anxiety to serve the cause of Kenya to the limit of his power was frustrated. The chief reasons were three in number. First, on the very day of his assumption of his office he had to reject what he (and many settlers) regarded as a most injudicious demand from a non-official leader, whose colleagues in the Legislative Council took the fabric to heart. His second handicap was the vacillation of Whitehall, which caused some matters of importance to remain undecided for years. The third major obstacle was his openly expressed conviction that the introduction of income tax was essential to a sound and equitable system of taxation. That was unpardonable fidelity to Kenya's political leaders of the day.

The Income Tax Controversy

This journal strongly supported the principle of the introduction of an income tax, being at first the only East African newspaper to take that attitude. Experience since the tax was later introduced has abundantly justified the views of Sir Joseph Byrne, and shattered the contentions of his critics. At the time, however, the Governor's difficulties, heavy enough in all conscience, were greatly aggravated by the introduction of the then Secretary of State, Lord Swinton, who, having telegraphed the Governor to introduce the Income Tax Ordinance in the Legislative Council, instructed him to hold it over when there was an outbreak of local speculation.

When the political leaders were first opposing the Governor, he was teaching combatant and mining men frequently, lessened their gratitude to him for his help in the solution of their problems. He likewise concerned himself with the development of native agriculture, the development of the Native Trusts, and in particular owing much to his personal interest.

Mere mention of some of the more important reports of committees and committees at that time will make the perplexity with which Sir Joseph Byrne was faced. They included the report of the Joint Interim Committee on Clostridium in the soil, the reports of Lord Moyne and Sir Alan Pin on Kenya's finances, of Mr. Roger O'Neil on transport, of Sir Morris Carter on African land, of Mr. Row Sir Gratia Bushie on the administration of justice, of Major Sir Cawthorne on white settlement, and, as mentioned above, of two economy committees. Among the Governor's other troubles was the visit to Lord Swinton, whose deflating attitude aggravated disagreements instead of assuaging them.

Despite these manifold difficulties, a large body of hard-working European settlers, had faith in the good intentions of Sir Joseph Byrne and admired the dignified manner in which he bore continual attacks. His loss in short, was to administer a sadly divided country, without even consistent backing from the Colonial Office.

Steadfast in Adversity

For these reasons he received little public recognition of what he had done or attempted to do, but the passage of time already reveals more clearly the value of his work. It was steady when that virtue was especially necessary. It was a few proven principles against every endeavor to undermine him into untried and doubtful expedients. It was maintaining his faith in the promise of Kenya, which he found in financial adversity, steadily against the local tendency to flight from the Colony, and the local tendency to generalise, and to insist on suffering any untoward with the Government. His step was then persistently advocated in the newspapers. His personal support aided the Government in its indebtedness and contributed substantially to the development of the young mining industry.

Sir Joseph Byrne joined the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in 1897, served in the South African War, was Deputy Adjutant-General, Irish Command, in 1910, and Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, 1916-20. In 1921 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn.

In 1908 he married Marjorie, daughter of the late Allan F. Joseph, of Cairo. They had two daughters.

Sir Joseph, who ranked a modest man of simple tastes, was a good shot and a keen angler.

Mr. Livingstone Moffat

The first European child to be born in the country now known as Southern Rhodesia has died in the Cape Province of South Africa in the person of Mr. Livingstone Moffat, grandson of the famous missionary, Robert Moffat, nephew of David Livingstone, and elder brother of the former Premier of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. U. Moffat. Mr. Livingstone Moffat, who was also nephew of Mr. R. C. Frederick, the first Premier of Southern Rhodesia's present Minister of Defence, was born 42 years ago in Lynton, Natal, and died shortly after his father's death, opened the first mining station in the territory which is now the Malibon district of the Witwatersrand. Mr. Livingstone Moffat, who was educated at Mill Hill School, Brighton, came to Kimberley in 1896. He was known throughout South Africa as its greatest lover of sports and games. He represented Cape Province in the Union Parliament from 1924 to 1927.

private to Robertson, now missing, who was his squadron leader and a magnificent pilot. Pilots Luck and Grimwood Cooke have now left his squadron, and the American Rhodesian B. R. McNair is just leaving for a spell of non-operational duties.

Mr. E. T. E. Bulthuis, who has been engaged in mining near Bulabul, Mafikeng and Bas' boreal commission in the Northern Rhodesian Territorial Force.

Mr. W. G. Shields, who has been representing the United States War Shipping Administration in Durban since June of last year, has been appointed Director of the Administration for East Africa. He will continue in his position in his headquarters there will direct all the administrative activities from Capetown to Mombasa.

Mr. Neil Stewart, A.M., Deputy Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, is now Commissioner for Aliens and Internees in the Territory.

Mr. C. W. G. Grey, District Officer, has been selected to take over the District Office in Bunyoro, Uganda.

Mr. W. Phillips has been appointed Controller of Distribution in Southern Rhodesia.

Tanganyika War Loan Committee now consists of Mr. E. S. Moughton (Chairman) and Messrs. A. A. Adamjee, W. Dhafee, G. N. Louy, Jones, M. A. Karimjee, E. E. Lester, M. K. Mofuta, F. G. Phillip, and J. Rice.

Mr. W. A. Pailthorpe, formerly N. Kenya's Jewish lieutenant in the Home Guard.

One of two wreaths which carried the wreath laid on a cenotaph in Whitehall on Remembrance Day by the Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies was from Kenya. The wreath consisted of plants from many parts of the Empire grown at Kew Gardens.

Funds for War Purposes

The Durban Chapter of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance has received the following further gifts: £100 from the British Charities Fund, Beit, £50 from the General Council Branch of the Southern Rhodesian Red Cross, £500 each from African chiefs of the people of Bôhagwe, Southern Rhodesia, and the Kwa-Ndlovu National Service League; £185 from the Southern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund and £100 from Rosterman's Gold Mines, Ltd.

The Christmas-Comforts Fund for African Troops from Northern Rhodesia has received the following gifts in response to an appeal by Lieut. Colonel A. Stephenson: £22 14s. 6d. from individual Europeans; £277 from European committees and societies; £200 from the Central War Charities Fund; £108 from African committees and associations; £102 from Premys and Co.; and £11 15s. 6d. from individual Africans.

Mrs. Churchill has thanked the Governor of Northern Rhodesia for the gift of £7 6s. 11s. sent to her Aid to Russia Fund. Such overwhelming generous help,

she wrote, is not only convincing evidence of the sympathy and admiration which prevails throughout Northern Rhodesia for our gallant Russian allies, but it is also a very great tribute to the Committee organising the special Russian appeal in the Colony and to those whose efforts have been responsible for the success of the collection.

A performance by The Yeoman of the Guard given by the Nairobi Musical Society raised £39 for the Kenya branch of the Red Cross. The money is to be used by the Kenya Club for Convalescents in the Western Desert.

The Association of Communities of Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory, has subscribed £150 for the welfare of Indian troops on war service.

Recent contributions acknowledged by the United Africa Club include £100 from the Tanganyika War Relief Fund.

Trans-Zambesia Railway

The report of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1941, shows gross receipts of £1,874,441 against £1,665,000 in 1940, and working expenses of £1,210,111,000, leaving a net income of £664,330. The net income must be added to interest on investments of £1,797,450,000. The net income shows that the amount due from the Government's investment under the guarantee is £22,325. The working expenses for the year, including that of the Southern Approach Railway, the River Service, and the motor vehicles, renewals, represent 62.5% of the gross receipts as against 66.1% in 1940.

The total freight carried during the year was 102,120 tons, of which 2,100 tons were general merchandise, 1,728 sugar, 10,220 tea, 2,006 tea, 1,343 cotton, 3,340 salt, 13,241 sleepers, piles and timber, and 4,016 construction materials for the Tete Railway. These figures compare with 92,323 tons during the previous year, of which 2,000 tons were general merchandise, 1,531 sugar, 9,002 tea, 2,006 tea, 2,000 cotton, 3,901 salt, 9,295 sleepers, piles and timber, and 4,120 Tete Railway construction materials.

The 22nd annual general meeting of the company is to be held in London on Thursday afternoon, when Sir Henry Chapman will be the Chairman, and other directors will be present. The other directors are Mr. Walter E. Gury (Chairman), Mr. W. J. Goddington, Mr. John Azevedo, Chairman of the Board, Mr. W. Elphinstone and Brigadier-General E. D. Hammett.

The directors record their appreciation of the support rendered by the general manager, Mr. R. C. Burrows, and the staff of the railway, whose secretary and London manager is Mr. G. H. Carey.

E. A. Service Appointments

Colonial promotions and appointments include: Colonial Agricultural Service—Mr. J. N. B. Brown, Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Agricultural Officer.

Colonial Civil Service—Mr. C. C. Ross, Acting General Nyasaland, to be Chief Magistrate in Palestine. Colonial Medical Service—Mr. A. McK. Fleming, Medical Officer in Gibraltar, to be Medical Officer in Kenya, and Mr. C. G. Smith, Medical Officer in Uganda, to be Senior Medical Officer in the Seychelles.

First appointments include—

Colonial Agricultural Service—Mr. E. C. Crisp, to be Agricultural Officer, Nyasaland.

Colonial Civil Service—Mr. J. F. Hughes, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanganyika Territory.

Colonial Nursing Service—Miss M. I. Landale, to be Nurse in Zanzibar, and Miss M. E. Smith and Miss W. A. Star, to be Nursing Sisters in Uganda.

Colonial Veterinary Service—Mr. R. Brown, to be Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

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News Items in Brief

Reefs, the tax collector and furtive of Tanga, have closed their business into another novel.

The work of Uganda's Agricultural Department last year was devoted largely to soil conservation.

The two Uganda sugar estates, Lugazi and Kibuka, together employ nearly 1,000 labourers.

Nakuru Municipal Board has renamed Short Street that of Major Lawry, in memory of Major R. A. Lawry.

East Africa Spinning and Weaving Committee has been appointed to promote hand-spinning and weaving of wool and cotton.

Palm oil as a source of Vitamin A is included in the diet of hospitals in Tanganyika Territory. Production of palm oil in the Kigoma area is increasing.

Tuca, wheat, which grows best in an open, fertile high altitude, and withstands more frost and drought than most other crops, is being successfully grown in Kenya.

In Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, Major Captain Greenhalgh urged the importance of giving the upper branches of the Civil Service to the children of local settlers.

East African Sisal Plantations have increased their October production of sisal and now on their estates in Tanganyika Territory totalled 185 tons, making 500 tons for the first four months of the year's financial year.

Investigations carried out at the Nyasaland Research Station during the last two seasons have shown that the best way to control the citrus Aphid is to destroy plants carrying the aphid through the dry season.

A large number of African labourers in Tanganyika Territory have had to be treated for the forces for health reasons. A medical officer has therefore been appointed to deal with the present and the general standard of health of a number of them.

British Overseas Airways Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1941, (the financial year, 1940-41), a dividend of 5% was paid against nil for 1940-41, and 2% for 1939-40, and £18,208,875 earned for the year against £40,488,875 brought in.

The 1940-41 crop of arabica coffee in the Bugisu area of Uganda was 2,105 tons of parchment coffee. The total area under arabica coffee in Bugisu at the end of the season was 8,752 acres, including about 300,000 trees distributed during the first half of last year.

It is now compulsory in the Seychelles for every owner of more than five acres of land to plant food crops or at least 5% of the area under his control, and for every male labourer, above the age of 14 to maintain not less than half an acre of land under food crops.

From the outbreak of the war to the end of last year the following price increases are officially reported to have taken place in Uganda: clothes, 100% to 600% shoes, 45% to 100% oil, 50% to 75% glassware, about 100% drugs and medicines, about 15%.

A Southern Rhodesia Government notice provides for the removal of animals on first importation if they taken out of bond, or if the whole of the tanning duty on caustic soda, caustic potash, vegetable oils, tannin, oil extracted from seeds, and caustic soda be used in the manufacture of any of them.

The General Level of Retail Prices in East Africa in 1940-41 is given in general in the following table, based on the index of April 1937 = 100, above that of August 1939. Article of Retail Price shown in second column, and percentage increase since August 1939 in third column. (1) Flour, 200% (2) Tea, 100% (3) Sugar, 100% (4) Butter, 100% (5) Eggs, 100% (6) Milk, 100% (7) Meat, 100% (8) Fish, 100%

Welding in East Africa

from a Correspondent

Welding has made such rapid strides in East Africa in recent years, and is so important now when there is increasing need for machinery, that attention has been drawn to the East African Oxygen and Acetylene Co. (Ld.), Ltd. which must play a large part in the development of other industries and help with increasing plant and machinery in connection with territories of sisal, coffee, tea and other estates, and industries generally.

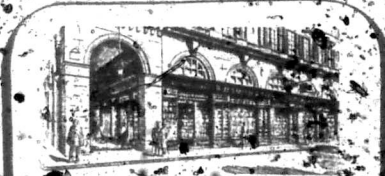
After the end of the rapid advance by British forces in East Africa, a new plant was erected in East Africa for the production of oxygen and acetylene. A local company, called the East African Oxygen and Acetylene Co. (Ld.), has formed, the management being in the hands of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co. Ltd.

The plant came into production about 18 months ago, the first object being to ensure adequate supplies of oxygen for military authorities, as it being highly important that the military units should have adequate supplies for the maintenance of transport and other equipment.

The plant employs a European works manager and an assistant foreman, two Indian plant operators, two electricians, and operators, and 15 Africans. Large stocks have been made available for Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and occupied territory, in addition to meeting the needs of the Navy.

The supply of oxygen and acetylene is of course, of much value in the repairing of ships and in the Mombasa Workshop of the African Marine and General Engineering Company.

The plant is also engaged in the manufacture of spare parts for motor vehicles.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Tanganyika Concessions

Interests in Union Miniere and Kenton

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., report that for the year ending 31st March 1941 there was a credit balance after crediting £12,000 reserve for income tax but not flow required, of £26,875, which has been added to the reserve, leaving a total of £211,048. The directors recommend that part of the reserve should be utilized for the payment of a 1% preference dividend, and being now satisfied that the balance of £194,800 previously received from the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga definitely settles the payment of dividends on this company's shareholding in the enterprise for 1939, they have transferred the amount in question from suspense to reserve. A further £150,175 was received during the year from the Union Miniere as an advance free of interest against dividends which may become payable in respect of 1941. That amount is being held in suspense as no dividend has yet been declared. Cash in hand totaled £339,340 at the date of the balance sheet and £229,437 at the date of publication of this report.

Shares and debentures of subsidiary companies represented mainly by shares and debentures of the Benguela Railway Company, are entered at £2,028,683 after crediting £50,037 received on account of redemption of debentures of that company during the year. £2,000,000 represents the excess of account question expenditure as shown by the Railway Company's accounts for the year ending December 31, 1941, over a sum of £5,000 which, in the opinion of the directors of the Benguela Railway Company, is sufficient to provide for arrears of the fixed assets.

The £2,000,000 of the debentures issued by the Benguela Railway Company will be redeemed and must be cancelled by annual instalments in amounts as set out in the trust deed for the issue, and up to January 1, 1942, the trustees have been ordered and cancelled debentures of a nominal value of £1,087,120. Such redemption should be financed by the excess of income over expenditure and up to January 31, 1941, the amount available for this purpose was £301,370; there remains a balance of £1,618,170 which appears as a suspense item on the liability side of the balance sheet of the Benguela Railway Company. Shares and debentures of other companies are also included

equally of shares and debentures of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga (shares and debenture stock of Genta Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and shares of Katanga Gold Areas, Ltd., and Rhodan Katanga Co., Ltd.) are entered at £4,450,684, which £1,211,585 represents shares and debentures of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga and £139,033 shares and debenture stock of the Genta Gold Mining Co., Ltd. Since the formation of Belgium no participation of the shares of the Union Miniere is available, but the directors of Tanganyika Concessions are of opinion that the value of these interests is not less than the figure at which they are entered in the balance sheet.

The issued capital of Tanganyika Concessions is £1,200,763 or preference 261,213,139 6/8 in ordinary stock.

Mr. C. E. Johnson, the managing director, states in his report that from the commencement of Kenton Gold Mines, Ltd., which Tanganyika Concessions is substantially interested in, all the gold recovered from 15,132 tons of ore treated during the year to June 30 last, when the ore reserves were calculated at 21,193 tons, averaging 1.71 dwags per ton, 1,251 Gwt. of gold were recovered. At the annual meeting to be held in London to-day the other directors are Mr. Maurice Cyril Hutchinson, M.P. (Chairman), General Sir Benjamin Wingate (Vice Chairman), M. Gaston, of the Hotel de Ville, Paris, and Mr. G. Hutchings.

Kavirondo Gold Mines

Operations in Kakamega Suspended

The directors of Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd., have issued the following circular to the shareholders:—

The mining prospects at the Kakamega and Chusungu were reviewed by the Chairman in his last address to the shareholders, of which was issued with the directors' report and accounts in February last.

It was then stated that mining operations were being conducted in the Kakamega area to the Nova Mullins, Turabull West and Paulsen's sections, and that the future prospects of the company depended to a very large degree upon the results of the fifth level development at Nova Mullins.

That horizon was reached seven months ago and a considerable quantity of water was met with, for which special pumping arrangements had to be made. The vein struck

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sporadic lenses of quartz of low value. A total of 90 ft. was driven on the vein, of which 40 ft. averaged 2 1/2 dwt. per a width of 1 1/2 inches. This result was disappointing and there seemed to be no immediate prospect of finding payable ore at the fifth level; moreover, the costs of development and dealing with the heavy flow of water have so impeded the continuation of the exploration as to prevent the superintendent from determining the extent of ore reserves and then closing down the section. In view of this decision, the other Kakamega sections which had been providing ore for the mill could not be continued economically and work has therefore ceased at the Duddo (South and Turmoil West) sections, leaving some small blocks of ore intact.

The increased cost of materials and the shortage of many necessary articles, under present circumstances are further adverse factors, and although operations at Chavua No. 2 are now shown small monthly profits, the directors regret that an overall loss will have to be reported for the financial year ended June 30 last. The superintendent's report and the final accounts for the year have not yet been received, but the directors' annual report will be prepared and issued to the shareholders as soon as all the necessary information is to hand, with a decision as to future policy to be made.

In the meantime the Kakamega properties are being put on to a caretaking basis and mining is continuing at Chavua No. 2. The superintendent has a remunerative contract for utilizing the timber from the company's forest concessions and is also doing certain work in the Kakamega prospects for the benefit of appellants. It is anticipated that this temporary programme will provide a sufficient surplus to meet expenses.

Mining Personnel

Mr. F. M. Thomas, Deputy Director of Mines, is now Deputy Commissioner of Mines in Uganda.

Nigel Van Rie

Nigel Van Rie Refr., Ltd. has made a dividend of 5% (the same).

Consolidated Gold Fields Dividend

Consolidated Gold Fields of North Africa Ltd. announce an annual dividend of 10% for the year. The company has interests in Rhodesian mining enterprises.

Kafue Copper Company

Kafue Copper Co., Ltd. has issued its report for the year to June 30 last. The question of mining operations was suggested, but a former director, the difficulty in getting supplies and supplies caused the abandonment of the project. The directors are drawing up plans for further operations to become possible.

B.S.A. Company's Appeal Income Tax on Mining Transactions

The High Court of Northern Rhodesia has dismissed the appeals of the British South Africa Company against assessments of the Commissioner of Income Tax of three amounts totalling 150,000 for the years 1938, 1939 and 1940. The sums representing cash and shares received from Loangwa Concessions, Tati and Rhokata Corporation. The Commissioner considered that certain exclusive rights of prospecting and mining for minerals.

The company claimed that it should not pay tax since these amounts were not income within the meaning of the ordinance. The gross receipt of the company was "which so far as yielded no ascertainable profit" was also pleaded that even if these sums were held to be income, they had accrued in the United Kingdom and could not be taxed locally.

It was agreed by the conflicting parties in regard to the mineral rights and concessions and land and land rights in the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland and the Guanaland. Various sources of the company that "as at September 30, 1925, the unrecouped balance of the costs of the appellants (the B.S.A. Company) of the mineral rights, concessions, etc., was £5,141,283.12. These figures had been reduced to £494,287.12 by August 31, 1939."

Lieut. Colonel Roling, the company's resident director in London, stated: "The unrecouped balance of cost (less value of appellants) is not the same as the capital value of those assets. It is more nearly their value as stock in trade. The money received by the appellants' activities is partly reinvested in property paid out to shareholders in dividends. Receipts from the disposed assets would go to the general fund from which dividends are paid."

Rooney, the company's chief accountant in Salisbury, stated that "the unappropriated profit on September 30, 1939, exceeded £100,000. It is from the profits that dividends are paid." He explained that that fund is a reserve fund account and profit and loss account.

In giving judgment the Chief Justice noted that "in view of the above evidence it is quite clear that the amounts in question have been made available for the benefit of appellants' shareholders as profits. Consequently, it is difficult to appreciate that they are not within the meaning of section 3 (a)."

He held that it was "material for the purpose of this appeal whether income tax is payable in the United Kingdom on the amounts in question. What is material is whether the tax is payable in Northern Rhodesia." Dealing with the question the Chief Justice considered that there was no evidence that the company's real business is carried on in London. On the contrary, the appellants have a resident director in Africa who resides in Salisbury. Assuming, however, that the appellants' real business is carried on in London, transactions like those in question would not consequently be deemed to be carried on in London, since in no way determines the appellants' liability to income tax in Northern Rhodesia. He held that the appellants' liability to pay United Kingdom income tax.

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—October production amounted to 250 tons. There was a working profit of £6,500.

Walter Colliery.—October coal sales were 126,750 tons. Coke sales amounted to 20,000 tons.

Globe and Phoenix.—During October 6,200 tons crushed yielding 2,520 oz. fine gold, and a working profit of £11,000.

Centurion.—October shipments totalled 3,000 tons, yielding 1,200 oz. gold to a value of £11,000 and a working profit of £2,500.

Bushnick.—October throughput totalled 11,000 tons with a yield of 3,022 oz. gold and a working profit of £11,000.

During the year ended June 30 last 218,200 tons were milled, of which the Bushnick mill contributed 217,000 and the Evelyn and Woolwinde 1,200 tons. Gold recovery totalled 31,336 oz. equal to 32 1/2 dwt. per ton. The recovery from Bushnick was 35,061 oz. equal to 32 3/4 dwt. per ton, and from Evelyn and Woolwinde 1,275 oz. equal to 10 1/2 dwt. per ton. The recovery from the latter two mills was 1,275 oz. equal to 10 1/2 dwt. per ton. The recovery from the latter two mills was 1,275 oz. equal to 10 1/2 dwt. per ton. The recovery from the latter two mills was 1,275 oz. equal to 10 1/2 dwt. per ton.

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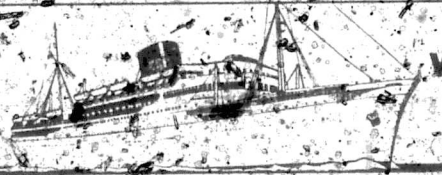
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