

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 24, 1942  
Volume 19 (New Series) No. 953

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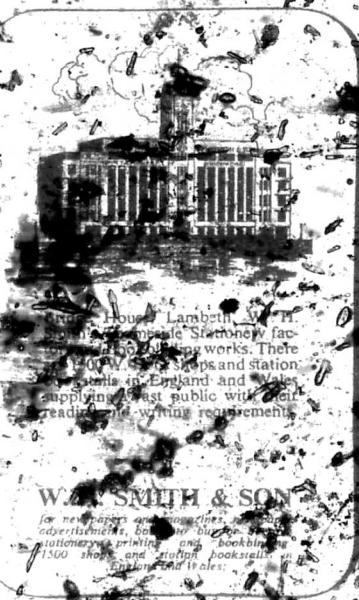
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Thursday, December 24, 1948  
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## CHRISTMAS NUMBER

## THE WEDDING OF AFRICA

**L**EARN and the Welder of Steel. From the sword, the most knightly of weapons,

wrought from the earth-born ore by the hand and the blast of the furnace.

Crude flows the iron and raw till purged by the art of the Master,

Purged till the dross is burned out and the ingot enriched with rare metals,

Each with its quota to give for the ultimate worth of the wedding.

Test it be shattered and fail, false at the height of the fray:

Hark how the blows fall fast on the sword-core red on the anvil,

Blows that not break the bond in an intimate blending of texture,

Slowly the sword takes shape, see the blade and the hilt and the pomamel,

Tempered and fit to fight for the right and the downfall of evil,

Brand lacking moment but the grip of a hand on the hilt for its guidance,

Hand swift as steel to strike, strong, and with Faith in the Cause.

All are what of thy sons, those heirs of the darkest of ages,

No longer crude and obscure, but men claiming place in the new world,

Men who have fought on foot over measureless miles of their country,

Ay, and have seen strange things on the wild and the wonderful waters,

Men keeping watch and ward o'er the far-flung lands of the Empire,

These be the blade of the sword Africa forges today.

What of thy sons from afar who long have dwelt in thy borders?

Comrades in arms with thine own, they are shedding their blood in the battles,

There is the grip of the hand on the hilt of the African sword-blade,

Under the hammer of war, they are welding the races together,

Have not their courage and skill won a place in the new dispensation?

When with the sword in its sheath bearing the sign of a happier day,

DECEMBER 24, 1942

## MR. PEPYS'S DIARY, 1942

Jan 1 (New Year's Day).—Up betimes and to greet another yr. of this war, and with as stout a heart as may be in these times. As ever my broadsheet bears news of hon' for many of the men of our territories. M. V. Gleday Governor of the Somalis land and formerly of grt. Brita whn in charge of the N. District of Kenya made k't of Michael & George and I the more pleased because thro' our unreadyness for this warre the Italians overran his territory of British Somalia who speedily turned out by Churchill's men. Also A. J. Dwyer of the Col. Office raised me to like honor. The C.M.C. too, to Commissar Hodges of Kenya, Labour Adviser Org. Browne, Financial Secretary Tasey and A. J. Wakefield as able a young agricultural organiser as the Colonies know. Comes news also of Hys. Maj's new Ministers which pleased me as showing that this world-trip sovereign gateth ever nearer to the right control of his own kingdom again.

Jan. 6.—Newes from Bob Sears that of the people of S. Rhodesia there are 5,000 no less surviving the war. Whn I followed the glorious spirit of Rhodes's Colony W. T. M. Logan, G. C. S. & N. Rhodesia raised up to be Govr'n of the Seychelles.

Jan. 14.—This day recd. vntelligence of the brav' showing by the King's Af. Rifles in the last overtaking of the Duce's men at the fort town of Gondal. Also of the S. Rhodesia Army's Co-opn. Air Squadron; wh. latter sheweth that during the time that the Duce's might crowded upon the borders of Kenya, these men held on for Gondos as the only squadron in Kenya and when relieved, departed thence for the Sudan where in Eritrea they did doughtly, and so to go grt. doughty at Amba Alagi.

Jan. 20.—Newes of the size of the effort of S. Rhodesia thro' a broad by S. D. Gale; mighty fine news of the Colony being now spread everywhere over the globe, willingly on ground, at sea and in the air. Made me by the newes that all the East Africa salines were now under control. These days marked the passing of Hys. Rvl. Highness the Duke of Connaught, aged 91, a great man a great servant of the State and the man of Freemasonry. His Rvl. Highness visited the Rhodesias more than a century back and with perited armis.

Jan. 22.—Newes of the death of Wm. Lead, knight chief of the non-British Virginianika's Legislative Council, a member of the Executive Council of the Territory of vast influence that's ever since the Teuton's time, and East Africa's Controller of Simla's tribe, of import to manion and sundry. A man of parts, al' sadde that b'ys own brain came after man passing hand up and down, things and most that was said slow to understand and un-

timely.

Jan. 23.—Coms w'rd from Ben Sears that the Anglo-Ethiop. Agreement now through and by next post to hand, wh. to my great content confirms that by this same covenant the complete independence of Hys. Maj. the Emperor and his domains is recognised by Great Britain and a statement also from Maj. Gen. Sir P. Mitchell chieftain of the enemy occupied territories administration, proclaiming form that the signing marketh end of years of bondage to Rome. In his liberation, Hys. Maj. Haile Selassie's country messages, too, from W. Churchill (in full) to a point, as ever with the P. M. Eden and others, to Hys. Highness H. Macmillan appd. P.M. secretary for the Colonies, wh. to my mind b'odeth well for he shewit strength of mind in politics and, told me, he high need of it in this worker too.

Feb. 22.—My Lord Graham hath been appd. Col. Secretary in the room of hys ldsph. Moyne; and am in some sort joy'd at this, for Lt. Moyne though making all possible in work for the Colonies had in seeming shown sign of strain of official work. I wish godspeed to this new team at Whitehall.

Feb. 25.—Much letter w'rd in the Times broadsheet on the fruits and poor fruits of our soil administration and machine in the past, and some pretty sharp raps at Whitehall, and deserved, from R. Nicholson, Wm. McLean, Lt. Col. Walter Fletcher.

March 2.—Comes news of the death of the Duke of Argyll, formerly the Duce's Uncle in Ethiopia, and our prisoner in Nubria after the downfall of Alagi, ill a year ago. God rest him for the benefit of the once subduing of Ethiopia, if he had done. Also news of the passing of Sir L. Storey, a notable Nyassaland.

March 5.—Ben Sears' sondest word of comf'rs that the Americans

so to building a mighty U.S. naval base in Eritrea; the wh. is confirmed forthwith by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton disclosing the fact to the Commons House. Mr. Attlee replies to a question that publication of the Haile report has been deferred. Lord Willingdon's Rhodesian paper comes forth to light.

March 19.—Today, albeit unwilling, set formula warning of the peril to us in our E. and Centr. Afr. dependencies from Madagascar under the stand of the Vichy men. It would to me seem to occupy the island without regard.

April 1.—To my surprise is the my Id. Huntingfield posted for gen. loc. S. Rhodesia hath remained up to the date on grounds of health.

April 18.—Rewards for service in East Afr. campaign on my mind the most notable the small enough a C.B.E. for Brig. D. A. Sandford for his part in cunningly laying open the way for the return of the Emp. Haile Selassie to his kingdom.

April 24.—Mighty fine news, and to make Rhodesians beyond measure proud for among 125 planes that b'ng the whole 1,000 miles here and back to a daylight attack on the Hys. U-boats engine factory at Ambur the Rhodesian Squadron of the R.A.F. had a victory. The Cross of Victoria toised. Sir. Sandford for gallant leadership and such mortal distinctions for his command.

May 5.—Our troops have struck at the colony April 21st, Rhodesia, have well-fought battles for with the naval port of Diego Suarez, all the ports of the coast, spreading the Japanese and the Huns from Africa this great idea for submarine boats in the Indian Ocean over against Centr. Africa.

May 11.—Matters forwardly in Madagascar. Their leaders in their cabinet debate Colonial matters and much about for the next 10 yrs. the Commonwealth strongly urging Col. work from all parts of continent Africa and Rhodesia now in ceylon for the first holding the stand against the Japs which I am mighty content.

May 12.—Sir. C. G. Mackenzie, recently w'rd of Nyassaland, about his election wh. is a loss to the Rhodesians and a gain to the island.

May 13.—A long and hard gauntlet down with the taking of D. Sharozi but fully mind he has half done job, and the whole island is safe and sound. The dogs are their Chihuahua again dear Colonists' letters full of affliction, but the world have a place in them, some still fallen.

May 14.—Lt. Col. Richard

wasland in the room of Sir D. Kennedy, and by his earlier record in Tanganyika a seemly choice.

June 16. Sir Ph. Mitchell hath been appointd. Govr. of Fiji in noting the wh. am moved yesterd. in surprise at the machine of the Office. Here is one who hath behind him all his officl. life in Africa - first Nyasaland, then Tanganyika (to Ch. Secy), then advanced to Gov. of Uganda, resigning to be perm. Deputy Admin. E. Af. Gov's Conf. from wh. picked by Gen. Wavell to be Chief Political Off. for white Middle East, with spec. dutiles rel. the Due's last lands in E. Africa. Now he's wafted away thus afar. War can alone be the justification of Africa's grt. loss and the gain to his new post; God speed him.

July 1.—Mr. Macmillan, U. Sec., for the Colonies, cometh forth strongly in the Commons on the Colonies' effort in this war. A stout speech.

July 8.—News of our work by  
Jap. underwater boats against our  
shipping off E. Afr., and the sooner  
this matter is all Madagascar being  
over, be done the better. Further  
debate on Colonial matters in the  
Commons House ends it, some  
much-needed words of truth from H.  
Macmillan and others on behalf of  
the white settlers in Kenya and their  
part in this war. — Heath made  
public his proposal calling down  
of these good patriots by name,  
that know but half or nought of the  
matter.

July 21. Comes word that R. F. Robins, now of Tanganika River, has been appointed manager of the gold and diamond mine of Sir Gfty. Rhodes, now recently chosen to head the transport system in Persia. Robins on his record is the right man for promotion, and I give him joy of it. But a deprivation to Tanganika

Aug. 5. - Well content to hear on  
the radio overnight at 9 o'clock post-  
script from Macmillan, U. S. Sec. of  
Oil, in which he speaketh out again  
of the work of Kenyans in the war.  
And a murrain upon crafty slan-  
derers of the same, and now without  
excuse henceforward.

Am. 15. writes that Wm. Ex. S. B. Moore of Kenyng come to London to speak of war matters with the C. E. Sec., my id. Camborne.

20. - Mighty shocking news it being given forth that His Highness the King had been waylayed by robbers on his way to Iceland, the coach crashing upon a roadside. But though he had lost the white steeds, neither high nor lowly. A comely and most gallant knight that won much grace still when

he went to the Rhodesias three years back and before then with his brother (now His Highness of Windsor) he visited East Africa.

Aug. 27.—Govt. of Kenya this day spoke to a London gathering of public printers men of the way off Kenya said a stout face put upon it, showing that the Colony had faced its warre burdens gallantly. Would that more of the King's subjects in Africa might thus come to London.

Sept. 24.—News got of MacLay's at the time last post is now taken by us, and but for the unkind of the Vicksburg Confederates, the matter seemed to have an end. W. C. Burrows saying in the Commons House in his own style that no resistance will from 1st to last been "symbolic." The War Office had put forth a wondrous good story of the campaign in East Asia, against the Duce's men, and now appeared for the 1st time all the truth about the

Oct. 15. Ben Seers geth me diverting intelligence that the Duke's captive in S. Rhodesia, so set up by their kind treatment when sick, have made gift of a painting to Gatoona Hospital.

Oct. 29.—All the world's a-talking of Gen. Smuts his grit speech to the Imperial Houses of Parliament, assembled, the C.P. having arrived these days in the kingdom by air for consideration. The grit captain-general thereupon pronounced upon the war as follows: "A mighty survey around the globe at the and thereof the forthcoming fate of all of us." Further he made a prophecy of the United Nations' taking the offensive; while one knoweth Gen. Smuts, are no amiss words as will surely prove.

Nov. 5.—An immense to-do about the British Empire and its works and it always by Wendell Willkie, American statesman, that set up Franklin Roosevelt for the Presidency of the U.S.A. just electioneering as much as that. The Empire is a thing of the past and with it its outlook, though the battle is to come. But itself has no power to such to do and say, the best men being in agreement with Willkie in what he said, save that he used the word "relinquish" as a wretch when he did not like the elements, as being those parts of the Empire which set themselves up with plans all prepared for that

Nov. 6.—Re: Findings at the  
Highway Dept. the Vick  
having signed my name to a  
memorandum and subsequently  
denying it. Sir I am pleased to  
inform you that I have

Dec. 18. Both Lords and Commons in their House again debate the Colonies and most notable, too, is Mr. Cranborne in yielding up office of Col. Secy. at the which there be great protest did make all the best speech ever I did hear on the matter. And Mr. Macmillan, to wit, the ~~next~~ also did to much purpose as well in the Commons.

Dec. 15 - Comes news of stir  
in the city of Manila. In  
the much-revered white one of  
the high officers, and a multitude of  
one, tiring of the farce in about  
the capital, have struck camp, left  
the place and gone up into the fly-  
to Dijedawa in Malabing country,  
proclaiming themselves the men for  
de Gaulle and freedom.

Dce. 26 At even in my cabinet  
did meditate awhile on the happen-  
ing of these times in E. and Cent.  
At that under God's will until  
this twelve month were spared the  
sharpness of warre in themselves  
and the tightening of beltes, and the  
deservys of shippinge that hath  
that the importes and exportes of  
merchandise. But nowe with the  
spreade this 12morth of the warme  
and Nippon's madmen appear in the  
Indian Ocean and other parts have  
been p[ro]p[ri]etors to it to shift for themselves  
and to my contente have restored  
Bantamys, and to increasing purpose,  
so that the goodname of our  
Coll Empire therabey hath been  
rayed upp. I suspe[n]d clearely of  
tributaries whome wee each and all  
of us our selfe fayrelye have the  
name of burtheners at home in this  
time of triste. And I have and  
protect us all

### Christmas Contest

A prize of One Banana or £1.00  
(according to choice) is offered for  
the best photograph of the largest  
clove in *Zanzibar*.

(b) A brief essay on a proceeding  
in (10) which you feel straight-  
forward in its analysis, or

"Easier should reach the market  
earlier than the first paper every day  
morning." The editor was in  
Waddington the other day, and he  
recalled that he had been in  
and in any interests under consideration  
would be

# ROMMEL AND ALL THAT

Special By Airgraph.

Somewhere in North Africa.

I say, Mr. Editors, d'you recall to mind as I wrote you last year and you sport enough to put in our Territory paper all about Bill Sates and yrs' try 'got it wrong' with the authorities all of celebrating against dear old Rhodesia's 8 o'clock, no treating rule—I mean the time when Bill and me, with old George Elber, watching things, got off the assembly list industry list and went into the war? So I thought you'd like for me to run along here of a brief letting you know how we regime and all that, so here goes:

Well, Bill and me did a spell on the old Billie full-blooded Rommel, look smart about it but not much a bit. Because we hadn't much more than lined up when "the big man" rumbled. "Here," he says, "I haven't been in Rhodesia this long without spotting when [a small] handled a gun and that before I had them he asks us our ages. So we just fake a wood, and as we did in the old F.S.A.P. days in orderly room."

But then we speak up after what he said. "Oh no, you're not going to say—" And then he says, "I'm not going to say, because I'm not the best told story in the bunch on the best told stories inside here, so I've left it out to the staff!" So afterwards he gets into trouble with the admiral, the same being him other than the four or five than old Jack Potts myself, a mate, going his big song with three posts up! Well, I ask you!

So they jerked us in front of the Col. But a fat lot of good that did em, because the Col. was no fairy stranger either, but Dick Baldstone (No. 7110A), large as life and twice as natural, came as if it a cattle deal, for a flogging could've sick us like a dog. The truth is they jerked us into Mechachuk, Transvaal and very much so, being loaded with machine-guns, a crown-and-mudhook, one hundred two-stamp batteries, and in the fullness of time (Shakspeare), we find ourselves with about 10 thousand other blokes dumped down machines and all correct from (Everland) round the corner by the Suiz Canal, all set for the War Desert and an issue of Rommel.

Well, you know, I mention me, and Bill all about what happened to come to us in all, and a good job you do, because between you and me and the O.M. (sgt), there ain't much left on the subject. All we can tell you is all started one night, when gentle sleep (Lennison) fled from us all strong of the traffic overhead of the RAF bases, and some of

our dear old Rhodesia lads among em, Then the footloggers started moving behind the gunning on the ground, yanking away mines, busy as beetles.

I says to Bill as we sat there waiting our turn to go into this pitch with the anti-aircraft forties: "Gosh; old-steat the Huns are far it all right, all right, with our boys. And then holding on to take our place in the procession comes a roar of the big guns as 1200 as from the Globe and Phoenix to Putaway. Come along. Through they went grinding screech, as the gunners were bunging while the whole show was on the move, and then it hit later on 1000, and he don't stop moving. I don't know what."

I can't rightly say to this day what happened between that and when the part of Rommel as didn't get away began to howl. It was the

We was sitting out hellana there on the sands, having a bit of a rest, and let me tell you, you don't get many of them, this new sub-astrate. Well, anyway, we was perched here a matter of a short time on the shores of the azure and glittering Mediterranean skies, when a bunch of other stuff on wheels rolled up, and what with that some of the boys went as had been in the thick of it, got out and set down, and we shan't hardly give away before we was, and one boy was a real family party, join our side, or suddenly Shakspe's about us.

There was a bloke from Kenya, with some heel in sight, another from somewhere, a digit, and so on, all around the inside parts of Tanganya, which is where we've meant to do a fessick, but not found time yet; another lad as hangs out at the bottom of the hill side of Uganda, like from another planet, a transport cook with a bandage on his head, from Blantyre, and so on, measuring foot from the boots towards as said boy was longing not air to be back among Canbar's spicy breezes. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, when far as I could dare him, plus a fine racing horse, and so on to now where the world goes, who sounded prettily to me.

Well, now perchance I can on the place of the immobile sandus (Third of Bambesi) a dust storm, and behind it what looks like a new town right on to its feet. Now says, and Bill and me grabs our guns. But this Kenya boy, facing him with a lot in this storey, and a school and college building right ahead, till the leader of this crush points. Then all fire,

out a line of long slick sheathin, as I took it. What's the game?

"Sen-sen," says the leader. "We want to you to make the pessons" or words to that effect. "Oh, see this Kenya boy, he was been a police official in his civv job, and he says, 'An' How many of you is there—numero? Sixty?' The other mites takes him up quick. "THREE thousand say-in' British an' Afrikas two!" "Ah, me! sez the Kenya bloke. And then he brings his hands together.

"Right," he sez. As the senior member of this British force, falling other bona-fide claimants duly certified, established and set forth now, come the sez, addressing the bunch of us standing there from Bill and me downwards, afore we could recover from his eloquence. "I appoint myself in charge and fully responsible. I'm taking these prisoners. I've been through this war with one mention and no promotion except acting temporary. Now think, he sez, and if this deal do the trick, I'll turn the things over."

After that the other blokes from Uganda and Tanganya, and the Earose country and the rest chips in, addressing the the. "Eyesies! Where a you?" says the forties? What one of 'em answered sounded ruddy rude. "Axle gone rusty eh?" "Pap Bo! I spit me of them all—the Tedesks," says another, which was a new one on me.

"Right. We takes those boys, and they was far dying, or else first, and we gave em water and this and how road, what times of times, one day's good deed, because we drove them from Zanzibar ships up casual, a bit after. "You wanna water for the liquid date," so the sarge, and so geee-a you. But what about the old Chianti, yes? All of a feesh-a, no yes? You couldn't put it squarer than that, and the forties get it all right, for see one of em, speaking English as pure as virgin snow. (Tension again). "You desire Chianti, Gentlemen, I am sorry, you will find a supply at our service at our last camp, about two kilometres back."

"CAN you beat it?" And us with weeks back drinking nothing but water, when you know yourself Mr. Adonis with half the Hans solidam wild! "Stand, sir enough, but here in the land we have half a dozen dentitions, which have us enough for a thousand Afrikas, for a bit, and on through the year, a Christmas triumph." Which is all. That wasn't a cop, right speaking. There was mostly every thing there short of a cold, like proper winded, only it had been cold stuck out.

So you know as well as I do, for

the last time I was there he was joining up so that he could go in the sweet-scented bay (Longfellow) with his old combs, and I don't mind telling you it gave me thinking for a week at the reason of both of us of him spending all this for the sake of a drop of water—water that you can't mail bring me a drop from a place like himself telling me he's still in the old Craft for the last time and gone to live in in quiet places like in the old world—him with

20 years takings of the old U. in his jeans, and he sez his trouble when he gets a spy out of uniform isn't the ready but the compass to buy things. Well I reckon we've got the bridge in him, his trips because if you'd 1000 coupons it wouldn't cover what we landed for simple act of kindness (Dr. Wards) in that last casting its sweetness on the desert air (Lord of Flamborough).

That's about all, so chin chin, and here's hoping for the dear old void again next year.

LOSSICKER:

## OUR BRAINS TRUST

(With apologies to all concerned)

is conducted by Mahallup.

MAHALUP: In our Trans-African Conference we have been fortunate as to receive the presence of a number of very distinguished men, among whom Miss America has done a great deal of negotiations into the problems of amalgamation in the Americas, not only introducing the famous Blamey Professor Empson, and a number of disturbed minds among the amorphous and confused reformers. One gentleman, Mr. Huxbell, Professor of Archaeology, Cambridge Com-

missioned our first question today comes from Mr. Dugdale, of Rushipanga, Uganda, who asks: If it is 50 miles from here to Mbongororo, how is it that the Natives of Mbongororo have never come from there to here? (Mr. Jawitt).

HUXBELL: First of all, in the first place, I think the question has not been asked, but if so, I may. May I quote Mr. Aristoteles?

MAHALUP: Go right ahead.

ARISTOTELES: In New Perambulator, a question which, of course, we all know, Aristotle says: "I thought it had been agreed to pass over to the discussion of the question. Applying this, I think that that no one can be said to have the right conception of it to succeed the factor operating in a markedly different degree at the different points; this going as a dimension of each of what follows, or vice versa." Is it the same thing?

MAHALUP: I am sure we are all deeply interested in Jawitt for that—more or less, a position of supposed knowledge.

HUXBELL: I am bound to say I am greatly in doubt. I have heard that the Mbongororo—those people in Mbongororo, even could have a batch counter than the rest of the way, although the Native is certainly a kind of oddity in fundamental history—under our system. As can't tell exactly how many strings there are to his piano

purposes, it is obviously inaccurate or another in the sense in which we understand accuracy.

MAHALUP: Blimeigh.

BLIMEIGH: It—ah—seems to me—ah—that there is more in this possibly other flavor of Huxbell's bunk. If we take the particular place as being distinct from merely Mbongororo—Mbongororo—then I think that of ratiocination we are not quite entitled to do—the less so, as possible that the two natives are based intrinsically on difference which, more factual, is it were, than—ah—actual.

MAHALUP: Blimeigh.

GAMBLEY: I don't know about this road or this 'Mbongororo', in fact it's the first time I've heard of either. But I do know that what was in Uganda, a poor country to the south, regd. of Uganda Border, a man told me a similar story about roads. I tried to sing at him, but it was no good. He simply stuck to it, and began to look a bit ugly about it, so I took the thing as it was. That's all I can say—except that from what I've seen some of these people have a good deal more practical sense at times than one of us would have. I found was that in short distance there was a turning one way was going uphill and coming back up hill.

MAHALUP: Well, I'm sure the questioner will feel he has had a very full answer. We must leave the two alarming places to testic their difference between themselves and pass to the next question, which comes from Mr. P. J. of Wal' Niva, Southern Rhodesia. He writes: How many structures there should there be to a Native piano?

LOSSICKER: All right, I think you could have a batch counter than the rest of the way, although the Native is certainly a kind of oddity in fundamental history—under our system. As can't tell exactly how many strings there are to his piano

but As I am quite sure he could compare definitely unfavourably in that respect with a Broadwood. But I say why should he not have a Broadwood just as much as any of us, who in normal times turn them out in unlimited quantities for each other?

"Ai deo, anyone here to name any place where he's seen a Native with a Broadwood?"

MAHALUP: Perhaps Commander Gambley can tell.

GAMBLEY: I don't know, that I've actually seen a Native with a Broadwood, but I do know that when I was in the Mandated Land of India on the Street of Kohi-Pilago I met a fellow who had constructed an extraordinarily ingenious musical instrument out of half a tree-trunk, a ball of derelict string and a copy of a League of Nations Report for the year 1927.

MAHALUP: Well, I think we'd better leave the question of musical instruments, Broadwood, or otherwise, in the broader interest of general harmony, and pass to the next question. This comes from Mr. Odde Turner of Mbarara, Kenya. He asks: "What is the difference between a teak and a zaphane?"

HUXBELL: The answer to this question seems to me to depend largely on a balanced consideration of the matter. The anthropological aspect concerns the capacity for measurement and weighing of the Natives who have to practise with them. I'm not quite sure of the exact European equivalent, but I could say it may be taken as two stones on a pair of scales, and the weight itself is very variable, weight perhaps Blimeigh could enlighten us on that?

MAHALUP: Blimeigh?

BLIMEIGH: The teak is a very ancient form of compensatory balance scales which were first discovered in China in the Ezeperi Dynasty remains in the lower Wimwini River, where originally the general structure of the civilisation was based on the worship of the country. The teak, in the other hand, was first traced in the ancient works found over a very large area of Eastern and Central Africa and took the form of a solid brick of stone type, and it might say it was handled with great care by the discoverer. There appears to have been some sort of superstitions tied attached to it.

MAHALUP: Well, I think—or rather about as far as we are likely to get on this question. The Native tribes from Mr. P. J. of Wal' Niva, Southern Rhodesia, write: What is the ethnological sense is the origin of the common term, the English the

DREDGE, 21, 1942

JAWITI. My reply to this would be to ask another question: Why associate both height and rarity together? What I mean is, what is the true connection between the two? Socrates says: It is well to divide in advance for your ease what you have taken for mine. Applying this, we reach the position that rarity and infrequency have no logical link. So I think the question answers itself.

MARLEUP. M'm. Gambey?

GAMBLEY. I don't know about that; in fact, I don't know that I know what Jawiti means. But I do know that once when I was in the Bowman Forest in the Farther Argum-Country I saw before a storm the upper-air absolutely without a sign of life in it, and while the wind was at its strongest a bit later a single solitary bird up there—a whistling bird it was, too, and behaving in the most extraordinary way. It was really—it was flying backwards and sideways. I asked a chief about it, and he said it was what they called the Poobla, or Greater Hoopoe, which flies that way in order to keep the sand out of its eyes.

MARLEUP. Well, I'm sure Mr MacKenzie will be very grateful to the gallant Commander for this information. The next question comes from Mrs. Swetfield of Ukuvitutu, Northern Rhodesia. She asks: Could nothing be done to take the bitter taste out of tobacco without destroying its medicinal properties or curative powers?

BLENKIE. I am afraid this question does not exactly come within my domain, but I'll do what I can. Quinine originally came from the discovery—by Dr. Lewis. I think it was—of the curative properties of the bark of a tree, which of itself is intrinsically acidulous to the palate. Alas! forget the name of the tree.

MARLEUP. Lady Gamble?

LADY GAMBLE. Tis bitter to remembah! Tis bettah to forget. (Background of falsetto laughter.)

But seriously, what I mean to say is that, apart from the actual question, this seems to me to be an excellent illustration of the way in which under our system we mark the difference of treatment between us and the Native. Everyone knows that the Native has to take his medicine as he is given it, without a murmur; yet here we have one of ourselves trying to introduce a radical difference in our favour.

MARLEUP. Well, I think also that rather—er—acid comment on a subject which seems bitter enough of itself, we'll turn to the next question. This comes from two sources in surprisingly the same form

Mr. Chaudhuri, of Zanzibar, and Mr. Longbow, of the Sultan, both ask: What exactly is the ancestry of the Okukiki, found in the remoter parts of East and Central Africa from time to time, and what is the reason for its strange habits? Hax-

HUXLEY. The origin and ancestry of the Okukiki is very difficult to trace on account of its habits. If I might be allowed to say so, it's a shy customer. But I am perhaps able to help the questioner by recalling the remarkable ways of a somewhat similar species. This is the comparatively little-known Otoeoobopsa, or *Lateris Queritans*, which has ears like a

sow and no tail at all, and, on being pursued by its enemies, doubles up, inserts its head through the crook of its elbow, and grins sardonically at its baffled pursuers.

MARLEUP. A brilliant effort, which I think sums up about all that can usefully be said on the subject. And now, as our time is getting short, I have just time to announce the "homework" question for next week. It comes from Mr. Peepie, of Central Africa, a vague but decent address. He asks: Why do two and two make four? Why—do two and two make four? With that I leave the question to be considered and fade away.

## DISTURBED AREAS

Extracts from an unofficial  
forest budget

From District Commissioner  
Poso, Kenya, to D.C. Jaromani,  
Tanganyika Territory

Dear George.—Re mine. It's been given out from above that the date of the arrival will be about the 24th, and I will thus pass on to you about the 22nd.

Yrs. J. Holde Hardie  
from D.C. Jaromani to D.C.  
Poso

Dear Jack.—A nice thing to spring upon me, and after all I've done for you to push your transfer or promotion to your present Territory, I don't think. What's the great idea? I just haven't the resources to cope with the situation, what with the position (thanks to the Hand's latest war) over even the rudent supports to live and the usual both-in-war-and-in-peace percentage of wastage due to breakages and so forth. Can't you have me bypassed or something?

Yrs. G. B. Rowley  
D.C. Poso, to D.C. Jaromani

Dear George.—Not at all. The storekeeper was all cut-and-dried, before such small potatoes as you and I were. Pethif. Re your backchat about roads, you've hit the nail because roads, and suchlike as a means of transportation efficiency and so scaling up and the overriding interest concerned, are one of the reasons why we've got to see this thing through.

And talking about seeing it through, you recall the only one in history, I think, and another, only more so, to be the first to take the train. I think you'll find you're spending some per annum, certainly two thousand, or even three thousand, dollars a year in cigarettes, if you still have any sort of respectable car-

cups (mine coppered out en masse through one of my boy's sniping) an antechinus arose like the late Jurah's gourd, in the night, between me and my 'ome and the cookhouse); and, if poss' four wine glasses of standard pattern. Once this crisis is overpast, all the above, less cigars and/or one dozen cigarettes, shall be wafted back to you well in time for the 22nd.

Yrs. J. Holde Hardie

D.C. Jaromani to D.C.  
Poso

Dear Jack.—A lot of good I did not think. Since we're both for the only course to help each other out, please therefore receive the bearer goods as per our indent, and/or shake-sabadoh bashedly in returning same, less articles specified in the or the 'nd. Else I'm sunk without flake.

Yours, B. Rowley  
I'm thinking of seeing each other through, but you never have the time, say, but of some limited preserves?—M'st have something to top up with for an occasion like this, and I'm afraid short, and the like from the C.R. have been all off a dither, due to the winter hindrance of the new season, or something. I'll speak certain.

D.C. S.P.O. to D.C. Jaromani  
Dear George.—Thanks for the goods, which I let you have all back at earlies. I'm also sending per better-three tins of my choicest preserves, absolutely my choicest, such as there are. I had just enough for myself and your 'nd. So you needn't be shy either in returning. As you say, the supplies question is simply damned, these guys thought, was to come no light with a couple more sub-committees and appr'd. (See back *Gazette*.)

All the rest, only two days now ago advised that the arrangements

are inexorable, with removal since the departure having already taken place from N., that City of the Plain and the Ornamental (joke).

Yrs. J. Holde-Hardie.

Telegram from Hardie, S.Poso to Rowder, Jaromani.

Passed to you—not please, thank goodness. Stop Now oh my Stop All went well Stop Best of luck.

Telegram from Rowder, Jaromani, to Hardie, S.Poso.

Wire received Stop Hurry my stuff back else findone.

Telegram from Hardie, S.Poso, to Rowder, Jaromani.

Stop It is my errma but hold up by river after heavy rain will be after big party had left Stop never been before.

Telegram from Rowder, Jaromani, to Hardie, S.Poso.

You as I said have stop I am arrived and boy I have not arrived till after dinner stop You've missed my tree Stop George.

Subsequent extract from same column, *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*.

Sir Joshua's Bonnerion, formerly of the Colonial Service, and now a general observer of colonial operations between Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory, has returned to London from a visit to East Africa made at the request of Winston. The exact nature of the mission has not been announced. Sir Joshua was the guest of district officials in different areas.

#### *Entry for "How's That": 1943*

BRISBANE, Fitzroy de Larpey Happley, Director of Controllers, East Africa, 1942. Born February 20, 1861. Ed. Winchester; St. Boniface, Oxford. Entered Colonial Service, 1878; resigned, 1879; rejoined, 1880. Successively Ass't Secy. Calapash, 1880; Dep. Col. Secy., Windup Isles, 1881; Secy. Spice Reefs; Actg. Gov. Juan Froes, 1882-1886; Appointed Com. of Inquiry into Administration of Tape Office, and member Culinary Committee of Megathadan Club, 1888. Went to East Africa, 1910. A.R.C.S. Officer, Lake Albert. Hon. Dep. Ministry of Works and Works, addressed Director of Controllers; Director of Controllers, Nairobi. Festina Lente, Nairobi.

Said Colonel, R.A.M.C., at this talk  
On honour and of Study  
To go with what they do  
I'm gonna leave fibbut.

## CLARA IN COLONIALAND

Clara was beginning to get very tired of sitting on the banks of the biomarrow with nothing at all to do but look over her sister's shoulder at what she was reading. It was called "Report of the Sub-Committee of the Committee of the Council of Committees of Colonial Progress," and was all written backwards, as though it were looking glass, and it did not therefore appear very interesting.

The heat was quite tropical, and this only made Clara feel more tired and less spirited, and she was just wondering whether it would be worth while or not to go and pick mimosa or what to make a mimosa wreath or rope bracelet. White Elephant with pink eyes stumbled past her.

Of course in Colonialland especially by the Persian Gulf at the mouth of Wyke All Ways were very numerous, and this, because you could catch anything, or nothing, just as you liked. But when the Elephant actually took a watch out of its mouth, Clara took notice.

Birrumpit! Great Surprise! I don't think I'll be late again and the Pach-yaderin.

Clara jumped up and ran after it, and was just in time to see it vanish down a big hole on the edge of the bush.

Curiouser and curiouser! Clara and Gladys decided to follow it, and, knowing now what she was doing, if what with the heat and the General Convulsion of Herland, with the words on the back of the book her sister was reading, she was not able to see very clearly, she found herself going down what seemed like a very steep hill herself.

At the bottom of the hole there was a passage. She followed this along with it first to the Right, and then to the Left, and then it seemed to go half-way between. Built on and on she went, because she was a Determined Little Girl, and she seemed to have gone about half the distance across the Earth when she came to a Big Notice. It said:

RHODESIA TANGA  
UGANDA VENZI  
THE WAY TO THE OTHER WAY

Now, you chancey Clara, DO you think these people would sit around talking stereotyped words like that? No, indeed!

But that's the same as thinking and the White Elephants are continually doing just that. They are the ones who would be interested in the

Amalgamation to which said the Elephant. The sooner the better, then he added, consulting his watch again quickly, "Time's not on your side." And with that he went rolling past her.

Clara was now on the verge of Despair, especially as the next incarnation of the strange Beast that were roaming at large in the Outer Outer. These were called the Frailus Hoon, the Slithy Evete and the Lumphibius and the Mimous Puff-

ah. However, since it was nothing but this strange place and the Elephant Big Word to guide her, she decided to go straight on, or straight as she could, owing to the twists, turns, turns, and this and That Way of the passage.

She went on again, until suddenly she came to a ladder. She went up this ladder. It was a funny ladder, because all the rungs were put on the wrong way. At last she came to the top, right to the open air, and there, sitting before her on a High and Inaccessible Wall, was Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Ah—" she cried. "With pleasure I know where I am."

It was her old friend Humpty Dumpty.

Humpty Dumpty balanced himself on the wall, and looked down at Clara.

"The place is worlds beyond what does it mean by know? That's the trouble of it, you example, you can't say no to the Colonies, and yet not let them?"

Clara was really puzzled. I do know, she said.

You don't know what I do you mean? You don't?

I do wish you would explain said Clara.

For instance, said Humpty Dumpty, not taking the slightest notice of her remark, surprised you what a See-saw for the Colonies is, what would you say?

I'm not even—

Here you go again!, interjected Humpty Dumpty. A See-saw for the Colonies is a See-saw, who is the possessor of the final position. Otherwise how can he be?

Here!, said Clara. What's your name?

There's nothing I can tell you, said Humpty Dumpty, adding, "Not to myself, not to me, nor to any one else, but Clara, tell me, you're going to take care of yourself, I'm going to tell you about it, if I can't tell you the name, what's the use? That's only half his name, and

for he still being only fifteen. Mr. Herry today, and he's gone tomorrow. That's why he promises, I can.

"The jam?" said Clara.

"Yes," said Humpty Dumpy.

"That's what they spoke about at the Mad Hatter's Tea Party, you know. I am yesterday, I am tomorrow, but he jam to you."

"I see," said Clara, "and didn't see at all but being a policeman and having been taught that Patience is a Virtue, she didn't want to annoy him."

"I can explain every kind of word," said Humpty Dumpy gravely.

"I wonder if you could tell me what *Frabius Hoon* means," said Clara.

"Those are appearance words," Humpty Dumpy.

"Appearements?" said Clara.

"Yes. They were used the day before yesterday and came back into to-day. A *Frabius Hoon* is an individual who wants the cattle to do or make ends up by living off others."

"What does *Slythy Eytic* mean?" said Clara.

"Easy. It's an animal without a tail, which lives on the back of the *Frabius Hoon* until the *Frabius Hoon* eats it up."

"How unpleasing," said Clara.

"Not at all," said Humpty Dumpy. "They're really quite pleasant."

"What about the *Broomus Unusal*?" said Alice.

"Oh, that," said Humpty Dumpy. "That's a sort of a being between the two that lives equally behind and after, with fixed grin, your business is to remove the."

"So, must be a very clever person," said Clara.

"More than that," said Humpty Dumpy, proudly. "There's more information in me than in a Colonial Office report. There's wonder for you!"

"I'm afraid I'm not up to that," said Clara. "I'm only a simple girl, and I know about the things I have to see most of my life. I've seen a lot of them. Humpty Dumpy, when we left our country years ago, we had no money, and we had to live on what we could get from the people."

"I don't think there's quite enough money in the world," said Humpty Dumpy. "You'd better go along with us. I would earn and I would do the work, the girls for the spinning, the men for the

"How is that?" said Clara.

"They'd be answer differently," said Humpty Dumpy, "but what they say is the same thing. They're EVEN cleverer at it than I

## TRYST—A Christmas Tale

HATTERLEY was a man.

He was tall, and curiously thin, with the strict restrictions as he flicked the leading mule's flank.

"Go along with it."

The animal flattened his ears, and the short spider-wheel turned him like a passing car, turned sideways on the Rhodesian road. It struck sparks from stone, and breasted the slope.

His looks at the moment would not have given you the notion, yet Hattersley was a lucky man. Not only had his motor-car laid up through lack of spare juice, could turn to the brand of animal draughts which was Hattersley's on this urgent journey.

But then, even in a Colony as prosperous as normally the Rhodesian road, every one was to be had. Those four Argentines, names ahead were on the map, symbol of Shangwe, Hattersley's ranch in the Marekô district. People here and there referred to Shangwe as a woman in tone. It wasn't known, however, that does not flourish in that lush, democratic land; but well, you didn't need to do more than have a plot of the umpteen thousand acres, a crew of ten, and the great stone homestead to understand why the original name Shangwe hospitality had become noted.

For a man still on the sunny side of forty, in field, front office, vice may, by the Government's order as the importance of production, Hattersley had done pretty well.

Hospitality of any kind at Shangwe had, however, been off for some time back, for more than a year, to be precise, and the fact had not been due to war, bad sickness, sudden and serious sickness, a delightful crisis, such as the arrival of a being very dear to Hattersley, heart trouble, fight with death, new confidence, and all the end, and all the difficulties of the times, a long time back, a long time to build up a wasted frame,

and him at his Hattersley's too long, for sufficient production work to move had been forced to hant town with taking, the place could for travel comfort, and so remained behind in that fine home, from which all that made home had departed for the long, long intervals.

These are not the conditions for any who travel in the lone field breeding is hard to get round such circumstances, the last time which the hand may become the master was not of too many thoughts, but what matters more, just on.

The position Hattersley had been made of since the beginning of the war had had its swing and angle, the daily round and grind. His son, white companion, the overseer of normal days, had volunteered early on.

So as the days and weeks and months had gone by Hattersley had duly got that single-thought complex. Had you been there to talk to him, he might have seen in a minute that it was rot, even lipman perhaps, that he was alone. He did call himself an ass, said more than once. But, just the same, the notion persisted. It was like a seed, however, it got deeper, and deeper, then it grew, and expanded its arms, reaching its climax of uttermost that great day around Christmas arrived for Hattersley, its victim, to set out for the instant railroad and reunion, and even, if of the way, the thought, refined, more severely, strengthened.

"She is so young still," his mind kept saying. "A year—more than a year; that's a long time. But there's the change of scene, from the old to the fair, and colorful, and the social, and the romantic, and health, vitality, returning after sickness. Could it be?"

For the hundredth time he cursed the thought away, only to find it settle again.

"BUSH-man, you ou ou ou," he called suddenly again, this time at the near rear platform. The Ark and bush took the springcart to the side of the fast rise.

A mile ahead, in the sunset haze, lay a cluster of buildings sandwiching the railway main line tracks.

Half an hour later the mail-train appeared. It would round the bend—oh, slowly. As he watched its approach, Hattersley could almost hear his heart beating—yes, and the eternal question, "Is she still with him?"

For a moment he stood in the gloom of the pepper trees. He almost trembled while the long line continued, drawing up with a break.

There she was. The figure came slowly out of the end of the nearest stage, sat down to the platform, beamed and with some gaudiness, no doubt.

And then, just right, caused her to little to decide, at last—she put her face to this stranger, and he dashed into the train again.

In just the kiss was given, but it seemed Hattersley to be dead. He stopped forward.

She heard his scoffs. She swung round, the smile staring for a split second right, right. Then, quick as lightning, there whole ex-

changed. She sprang—sprang forward.

Hui—Baa—dee!

His foolish heart leaped at the piercing trill. Seizing her, he folded small arms, long face and all to his chest.

Dearest! exclaimed his charming young wife running up

to meet her, the greeting ended. Doesn't she look the picture of health again?

Gosh, yes! said Hattersley, a great sigh escaping from him as he fondly embraced her after their long separation. And—and she hasn't forgotten me a bit after all!

E. M. R.

## THE PROPAGANDIST

What's all this about propaganda? I hear them say it's and so far as the ear department is concerned, I'm well equipped for hearing.

But I don't take much stock in your notions of the business.

Who in hell when I'm at home lets tell you. Tings to you a lot.

Here's that I can't say. Matter of fact, I haven't a notion, rightly speaking; but that don't amount to a row of tuls. Kit-sunk, theysimian brand, see? And, just in case you're as ignorant of my country as the average bloke shooting his mouth about it, I'll let you know that in my country talk of my soft-trot—I mean tot-up to something. We ran above four miles.

Now what this got to do with propa-propaganda? Listen! Listen!

I was a youngster when the Italians started their dirty work in my country. Now I'm an Ethiopian, born and breed, so I kept my ears open when my boss retired, to the never-never after the Eyeblighters took control. I seized up the Eyes, and I started my propaganda long before this war.

It all started with one of their Effete decorated higher-ups, biting me at forced price for work. I said, Right, Right! Right! you blighters, I'll get cracking.

You folk talk about the value of propaganda among those who for the time being are unarmed. Bah! I hasn't any arms. Didn't want em'. Arms aren't in my line, just the opposite.

Ever had what happened to Francisco Belisario Vermetti? He was allotted to him, but in the black blocks. Ooh! You know our methods. For a whole blessed week I distained this representative of the oppression by the squatting of my demeourage. Then I got him one evening full of Milan and Fausto pride about a mount me after a fall upon one of his dirty compatriots in the civil administration. We were all alone in the stable outside his bad 'ouse, the range of his elevated and gunned-in guns,

state, he missed his stirrup, stumbled down around my rear hooves. It was a course against which his best friends would have advised him. Folk about songs, my mother taught me. It wasn't songs. It was how to pack a propaganda punch! Rat-tat! Double-yallow! Just like that. Six months in hospital with a broken leg, and—er—what you call minor abrasions.

Then there was the case of Giacomo Rusticano, Gregorio, sweet and musical name. The memory of it is still music in my ears. A fat man given to song and the pleasures of the table. It took me all of four weeks to get him where I wanted him, which was among the timber up in the highlands. He rode me for two days after everyone had told him that I'd shaken him down and Vermetti have upset me somehow, because I was quite a nice animal.

I trotted along with that Italian a whole morning. He rode on a loose rein. Yes, he was very sure of himself. He began singing one of your tenors, he was. Then I—sped! Just like that. The song ceased. He'd lost one stirrup. That was what I meant.

Before he could recover, I began doing my shrimps-shake-a-pop—every thing falling off his paws under the trees, passing under a branch just at the level of his throat. And as he ducked, I bunched. Up he went!—the timing that's the here. As he came down, I let him have it! Rat-tat, rat-tat! I reckon he travelled express, about five yards. There was a vacancy department.

The second Alessandro, a thin bachelor and Super-Fascist, was simple. I didn't double talk first to the right then to the left whooped over this gentleman. Luigi Capriolo was loaf's play. He lost his balance while carrying a rifle. It was the preparatory work that did it. He staggered. He sailed away. Yes, that about pictures. That day's work was done. When this war came I put three soldiers in the bag respectively with broken arm, fractured leg, broken shoulder, and a broken neck.

Adoration! (that's what they said).

But my best job was that of the postman when we were crossing the River Congo River. I can't say it's watery now. I reckon that was the finest couple of postman's knock-out ever produced. He descended a half-mile, and—plop!—he'd jump it right into 20 feet of swimming water.

Stop propaganda! You and your words! Break down morale indeed! My folk have a different way. We break 'em up. It's deeds, not words. We're interested in putting 'em up. Push on, I say, and you... and now you know.

### Christmas Bookshelf

*East Africa Now and Then*, by Major Bungle (Snapworth Allington, 19s. 3d.). This volume deals with many aspects of East African life and by the aid of fascinating diagrams traces the tameless between elephants, minerals, old-time native vegetables and deal. One admits that the hitherto been in East Africa, though not down to it on the side of thought. His animal style is indeed from the typical type. Owing to the fact that now on, in the days in personal and marked bloodshed incidence, the gold mine developed marked foot-walloping, a penny-weight preference, average 30% and 50% of the cattle, forgetting tobacco sales and the like themselves.

### ENVY

*This Christmas 1915*  
Austerity the rule  
Which all obey, but few do  
For War a Spartan's nobles,  
So, though there's plenty still to eat,  
Menus are simple on our street.

A humdrum and spirits high  
Are not a welcome vision.  
Both can save Christmas Fare  
Supply.

In good old Yule-like fashion  
And with a festive cheer thus served  
we  
With wishes to each absent friend.

When I last visited we, the whole  
the year withal seemed  
We kept up a cheerful and smile.  
No, we did not strict our greet  
and tried to teach friend's censor  
Heads and good luck in '16!  
A. J.

## 73RD WEEK OF WAR.

### Major-General Darr Bemaur Killed in Air Crash in Kenya

MAJOR-GENERAL D. H. PHILLIPS, C.B., D.S.O., who commanded the 1st South African Brigade through the Somaliland and Ethiopian campaigns, and was in command of the 1st South Africa Division when he stopped Rommel's drive at El Alamein last July, has been killed in an air crash near Kisumu, Kenya, while on flight from Cairo to South Africa. Eleven other officers also lost their lives in the accident.

General Smuts has said:

"His death has come as a loss to all South Africa and particularly to the Afrikaner community which he had so much at heart. He was a man of exceptional courage and a soldier of great honour. He made a name for himself in the Abyssinian campaign and added to his laurels in the stern fighting in the Western Desert. He sympathised with us and fought with our forces. We are grateful for the great abilities which he displayed in his service to South Africa. He was a great general, a great officer and a great leader of men."

An Afrikaner of Afrikaners and a artilleryman of exceptional talent, he had contributed much to the modernisation of the Union Defence Force, and was Q.C. Transvaal Commander at the outbreak of war. Though still only a colonel, he was placed by General Smuts (who had mentioned him in despatches several times for his services in East Africa in the last war) to lead the 1st South African Brigade to Kenya in 1940, and for the brilliant action at El Alamein to help his South Africa to win the D.S.Q. in this war.

A thoughtful, thoughtful, courageous, possessing a sense of humour, a gift of fine phraseology, and a bushcraft, in which he excelled, he was equally successful themself in hunting, boar, and antelope. He was a man who earned him such the title of "Ride 'em cowboy."

#### Distinguished Services in East African Campaign

He commanded the 100th Brigade, 40th M.R.A., Westwards, 1st S.A. Division in the invasion of Somaliland, and starting from an appropriate site he found the best place for a crossing of that great river. In the same crossing he made a machine gun anti-aircraft fort, which is typical of him, and in a gallant dash against the Italian he placed his headquarters a few yards from his guns.

In the advance from Italian Somaliland into Ethiopia his brigade covered 520 miles in five days, and he expressed dissatisfaction that the "I.T.A. had not been greater." He was one of the three commanders (Rowkes and Smuts being the others) to meet Addis Ababa with General Wavell, his skill brought victory to the Desert Army, and his command contributed greatly to the final victory over the Italians when he watched the Duke of Gloucester's formation. Thereafter went Libya.

General Phillips was only 49 years of age. After serving in the South African campaign of the Boer War, and a spell in the Cape as a servant in the Royal Artillery Field Artillery, he was sent to German East Africa. At the outbreak of 1918 he was a subaltern in the British Army, but on returning to South Africa reverted to the ranks of the Union Defence Force. Receiving his commissions he became a battery commander's course and staff-course in England, returning to South Africa to become adjutant of the Field Artillery.

He was 1955 in the following year he became captain P. H. B. Cloete, and in this command Captain Cloete, his father, served as a D.A.O. in the Herbert Stanley White Governor of Southern Rhodesia. He became a Major General Vice Marshal, A.S.C. (Rhodesia), and a Major General D.S.Q., whose death announced at the beginning of October.

Major Oliver Newton, a Captain in the Royal Rifle Corps, at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in active service.

The death is announced by Captain W. J. Pilkington, the big Guardsman who took a prominent part in the campaign in Ethiopia. A brother officer has written in *The Times*:

"With his good looks and his gentle easy charm, Captain W. J. Pilkington passed to one of the most fortunate of them. His sense of humour and dash of wit often made him a friend among the pompos and dour members of the Service. He was almost the gentlest and kindest of them all. What he would have given to have been a Guardsman!"

Mark Pilkington was a most sturdy and gallant soldier, as recognised by all who served with him. During the rains of the Patriotic months he proved himself a valiant soldier, and was especially gallantised by an enemy force under the direction of two British officers and N.C.O.s. Mark, with two other officers of the Cavalry Division, started his horsemanly charge on a steep and rugged mountain slope like Tafra. Mark was leading his men when he was hit in the head by a bullet, commanding in a 25th anti-aircraft battery established under Major G. C. Bell—the most courageous of the Italian gunners in contact.

In all his activities his heart was to the world, but Pilkington was as a thoughtful and genial judicious fellow, who always served his country as well in peace as in time of war. His easy, oratorical, garrulousness, a quick facility in English and Afrikaans, he possessed, gave a real lift to protocol, diplomacy, and all social occasions. He was in full sympathy with the Afrikaner chieftains who were his workmen for so many months. He was a dashing companion in travel, an excellent photographer, and keen sportsman. He had a ready smile, a good hum, and he was a constant source of comfort and encouragement to all who were fortunate to share his friendship, strange as it may seem.

#### Lease-Lend for Ethiopia

President Roosevelt has ordered the extension of Lease-Lend aid to Ethiopia. General Sir Archibald Wauchope, G.C.B., India, and C.G.S., Middle East, during the East African Campaign, has just concluded a flying visit to Ceylon, where he watched a football match between an East African team and the R.A.F.

The Efficiency Decoration has been awarded to Temp. Col. E. G. Cooke, Southern Rhodesia, for gallantry in action.

Among those who have distinguished themselves this week is Messrs. Howard, feature of the B.B.C.'s Section Officer Gladys Mackay, at Rhodesia, who has meting to Mrs. Mona Butler, of Bulawayo.

Mr. Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and Mr. John Hindle, M.P. received £1,000 from the Central Council Bishenfield, of the B.R.C. Fund, and £1,000 from the Southern Rhodesia, and £1,000 from the British Charities Fund, Bell.

The Prisoners of War Department of the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and B.R.C. Fund acknowledge a further £1,000 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

## EXPORTERS

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## IMPORTERS

## Production and Supply

### At Last Put on Under Buoys

The following announcement was made in Nairobi last Thursday:

Following on consultation between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Chairman of the East Africa Governors' Conference, the Ministers in Conference recently considered the question of reorganising the existing Civil Defence and Supply Councils as a provide more effective interterritorial machinery to govern the problems of production and supply. The Ministers in Conference, after full examination of the matter, have made recommendations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies which have received the assent.

The Civil Defence and Supply Councils, established to meet an urgent need in Kenya, and its powers were confined to that territory, the members of the council being several entrusted with specific tasks such as agriculture, production, transportation, and war industries. The subsequent extension of the Council's scope to include first Uganda and then Tanganyika and Zanzibar has led to the formation of the Council of members who have been appointed on a territorial rather than a functional basis.

The evidence which has been gathered by the working of this body shows that it could not be used to the fullest advantage unless arrangements are made to confine adequate representation of all territories with a functional structure on the lines of the Co-operative Councils mentioned above.

At the same time the I.R.A. Council was given special consideration, made it desirable by the question of civil defence should come within the purview of the Council. This change in the general view of the Government's considerations singularly apply, and after consultation with the Service authorities, it was considered that the line between civil defence and emergency services should be drawn at the point where Government may elect to have such services committed to each Government minister or by such authority committed to each Government minister.

In these circumstances, it has been decided that the I.R.A. Council should be known as the East African Production and Supply Council, and its functions should be limited to questions of production and supply.

### Territorial Arrangements

At the present time there exists an interterritorial bodies of the following nature: (a) East African Coal Supplies Board, (b) East African Supplies Board, (c) East African Civil Supplies Board, (d) Production Committee, (e) Standing Committee of Transport and Services, (f) Maritime and Hospital Committee, (g) East African Technical Research and Development Council, (h) Interterritorial Council of the I.R.A. Supply Board and the Cameroun Accords Council, (i) a number of committees.

It is understood that the new Council will be required to take over the functions of these bodies, and it is for this reason that it is proposed to classify the functions which may not be dealt with by the new Council, and to set up sections to deal with those who will be made available. Since such a large number of persons must co-ordinate his activities with those of the other directors, the choice is limited to those who can reside in Nairobi, or can make arrangements to do so.

The new Council will consist of an independent chairman, seven directors and two members of the Service concerned, a matter, and such additional members not exceeding four in respect of each territory, as the Governor in each case may decide to nominate to represent them on questions of control of production and supply problems in their territories.

A full meeting of the Council as so constituted will normally be held monthly, unless otherwise ordered, and such meetings to be held in Nairobi.

The chairman, the directors and his office staff, members for commerce, will form an Executive Board that will be regarded as being in continuous session, except of the maximum duration of six months, or the period of the chairman's term of office, and not more than one month may be exercised by the chairman in his absence. The chairman will be responsible for such matters as may be appropriate to territorial functions, and by such means the chairman will be enabled to keep continuously in touch with local opinion.

Proposed by the chairman, and the Board acting on its behalf, will be given effect to throughout East Africa, it is hoped that by this a library, no. 1, composed in a very large measure of books on economic subjects, will be obtained. When this source is approached, it will be necessary to the chairman

of the Governors' Conference to represent him to the chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council to exercise overriding powers entrusted to him by the Secretary of State in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of Westminster, and the powers of dissenting Governors have been fully considered before such powers are exercised. The Council thus becomes an integral part of the Governors' Conference structure, and will be financed by contributions from the four governments.

The East African Civil Supplies Board is being dissolved. The W.A. Supplies Board, the Production Committee, the Standing Committee for Transport and Storage, the Hospital Committee, and the Maritime Committee will be merged into the new East African Production and Supply Council.

The two advisory members for commerce will be Mr. G. S. C. Gandy and Mr. K. R. Pearce. It is not known whether any person with the requisite qualifications will be available from outside the colonies. Mr. G. S. C. Gandy, as chairman, will continue to carry out the duties of Economic Adviser to the Governors' Conference, in addition to his work in the new committee.

### Southern Rhodesian Service

Major E. M. J. Stokes, Public Relations Officer in London for Southern Rhodesia, writing to the Press before the Royal Air Force speech at the Royal Albert Hall, said:

"Of our 100,000 R.A.F. men, the Deputy Prime Minister and his Ministers' Secretary (Col. G. C. Gandy) said yesterday that out of a whole population of less than 1,000,000 over 1,000 are serving abroad in the Air Forces. That, of course, is true, but misleading. There are also Southern Rhodesians serving in the Navy and Army, in fact, 1,000 of the European population of the Colony between the ages of 18 and 30 inclusive, serving in the armed forces."

### Protecting Men on Service

In order to protect the interests of men in the Forces when they return to Southern Rhodesia, the Government of the Colony has forbidden the issue of new licences to general dealers, attorneys, advocates, accountants, architects, doctors, engineers, dentists and joiners, or companies which have not previously held such permits.

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**PERSONALIA**

Mrs W. S. H. Fay, formerly a staff officer of the C.M.S., has retired.

Flying Officer D'Arcy B. Robinson, Southern Rhodesian Air Force, and Miss Peggy Paterson, of Roodebosch, have been married.

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. D. Pulum, of the Colonial Administrative Service, and Miss Audrey Layman, daughter of Viscount Cobham, K.C.B., and Viscountess Cobham, of Badley Hall, Worcestershire.

The Rev. W. M. Niswath, at one time Vicar and rural dean of Elgei, Honorary Canon of Mombasa (1919-32), and Chaplain to the Europeans of the Nairobi area of Kenya 1922-32, was enthroned Bishop of Blackburn on December 17.

Endowments, gifts, and a copy of the *Kenya Law* for an order that the trustee of her late husband may pay her an annuity of £100, provided for under a deed of covenant, Lord and Lady Curzon were frequent visitors to East Africa before the war.

The engagement is announced between Captain Leader Angus Nicholson, R.A.F., elder son of Major and Mrs. Angus Nicholson of Broad Haven, and Mrs. Dorothy Nicholson of Broad Haven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Beaumont, Veterinarian, British Department, Kenya.

A daughter was born recently in an Englishman's Hospital, Salzburg, to Mr. and Mrs. Captain Ormsby-Gore, a son of Lord Harlech, High Constable of the City of London, in the Union of South Africa, and a founder member of State Mother Colonies.

The marriage took place recently in Southern Rhodesia of Mr. S. G. Chapman Peach, one son of the late Perry and the Rev. Dr. David Chapman Peach of Chichester, to Ruth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Jackson, on schedule living in Nairobi.

The marriage took place early in 1932 between the Rev. Thomas Spurton Page, M.A., of the North Eastern Area of Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Cicely Missick, now Rainier of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Page is Vice-Chairman and Mr. G. C. Northern, a former official member of the Executive Council.

**Mr. Charles Roden Buxton**

Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, from 1929 to 1931 their MP for the Elford Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, died last week at the age of 66. The third son of the late Sir T. Fowell Buxton, third baronet, and a brother of Lord Neel-Buxton and the Bishop of Gibraltar, he was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1897-98 he acted as private secretary to his father while he was Governor of Australia, and in 1902 he was called to the bar. For the next four years he was Principal of Morley College for working men and women. He fought a number of unsuccessful elections first as a Liberal and later as a Labour candidate. But his Parliamentary career lasted only two years. At one time he was Parliamentary adviser to the Labour Party. He was a bitter critic of Kenya Ltd. which he once said (on a visit devoted almost entirely to the Native areas) and a fervent advocate of the appeasement of Germany by what he called "a reasonable form of German readjustment."

Major J. Leibring, who has died in Nairobi, was in charge of the Third Division in East Africa during the Great War. He was a brother of Sir Philip Greville Leibring.

The death has occurred in Finchley, London, of Mr. H. A. Young, K.C., a senior magistrate in Kenya from 1917 to 1922 and later a judge in Somaliland.

Mr. Charles Pierce, son of Mr. Frankham, the殖民地官員

**Mr. W. M. Codrington**

The motion by *Cadbury*, Ltd., for re-election of Sir Edward Baron, their Chairman and joint managing director, Sir Edward Baron, from voting against the motion of Mr. Justice *Evans* to disperse the board of *Midland* Bank, which had been dissolved in the Chancery Court by Sir Justice *Evans*. Five of the seven directors supported the motion. Mr. Edward Baron, Sir Edward Baron and a cousin of his, Mr. Edward, remained in his seat in that they opposed Mr. Codrington's re-election because they could not work harmoniously together. Mr. Codrington, Chairman of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and three other companies and a director of eight other enterprises. In the past he served with the 16th Lancers, and won the *VC*. Then he joined the Diplomatic Service, and was second secretary at the British Agency in Tangier until 1925. He has now an honorary appointment at the Foreign Office as chief security officer, with rank of assistant undersecretary of state. He is the son of Gen. Sir Alfred Codrington, and married the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sinclair, formerly of Zanzibar.

**E. African Appointments**

Recent appointments include: Dr. Thomas McMillan, Medical Service; Mr. H. D. C. Campbell, Medical Officer, Uganda, to be Assistant Surgeon, Cyprus; Mr. C. E. C. Clark, Agricultural Service, Mombasa; Mr. R. C. C. Agius, Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. Director of Agriculture, Balanga.

Other Branches: Messrs T. M. M. Mills, Director of Public Works, Uganda; Mr. G. W. H. Webb, Staff Veterinary Officer, Livestock, Officers, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. Livestock Officer, British Guiana, first appointment.

Colonial Nursing Service: Miss M. Hall and Miss A. B. Jones, both of Uganda; Misses F. A. Rogers and Miss L. E. Wright, all of Tanganyika Territory.

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## Big Anti-Locust Campaign

Preparations are in hand for a new Allied spring offensive financed by the British Government against another common enemy—locusts. Ammunition in the form of anti-locust materials is now being distributed and stored at strategic points. And experts are being posted over vast territories for the collection and pooling of information about the movements and breeding places of these insects.

The work is organised by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London, which was formerly financing the British War Cabinet Board and is now the financial support of many Governments, including those of numerous Colonies and the Sudan. This arrangement replaces the old ad-hoc system of collecting methods of separate countries and for the first time puts the fight against locusts on a unified international basis.

This co-operation has been made possible by the long series of investigations carried out by the Locust Control Committee of the Economic Advisory Council. One of the main functions of the Anti-Locust Research Centre is to supply technical advice to the International Anti-Locust Committee on locust control based on the information from the British Government's departments involved and the Colonial Office, Ministry of War Transport, War Office, Foreign Office, India Office and Dogana's Office, with the Air Ministry and Admiralty giving their assistance.

A major problem facing the Allies is that of insuring that the local production of food and fodder for the troops and for local populations is increased to the maximum in order to reduce imports and conserve shipping. A new danger is that locusts, encouraged by the presence of increased crops, might nullify these efforts by destroying such food supplies. This new Allied campaign stretches from Morocco to India from the Congo to the喜马拉雅山. In each anti-locust measure were these influential because they are undoubtedly the best Government in its own country, regardless of the fact that locusts have no respect for political boundaries.

### British Anti-Locust Mission in Ethiopia

The British Anti-Locust Mission has been set up in Ethiopia, where it is assisting in control both for the protection of that country and the whole of East Africa and in establishing a Central African anti-locust organisation. Persia has been asked for a joint Anti-Locust Commission. Persia, Turkmenia, British and Russian Transcaucasia has a joint commission and a similar one exists in Iraq.

The work of these units is co-ordinated by the Middle East Supply Centre, which was set up early in 1941 under the aegis of the Ministry of War Transport to plan development of locust resources of the whole area and to assess its minimum importance. In order to save shipping space.

The unexpected principle of invasion has always been the main reason for the great losses caused by locusts, but it is thought that this has now been eliminated. Experts believe that war on the anti-locust front may have up to an unprecedented scale, and plans are therefore being laid on a corresponding scale.

The underlying principle of the campaign is that to know exactly you must first know where invasions of locusts are to be found, strength and weakness. The pair of locusts may produce several hundred, and when young can each produce several hundred more in the same way.

Locusts have been found three miles broad and 60 miles long, consisting of approximately millions in a swarm. They can fly tremendous distances in search of food; indeed, swarms have been seen in mid-Atlantic more than 4,000 miles from their point of departure.

The best weapon in the fighting of locusts is, unfortunately, that most suited for grazing and for crops—namely, destruction of locusts. Poisoned bait is most effective for destruction of locusts, but even more effective plants and trees, the leaves containing sufficient poison to cause readily eat insects that contain no poison. But this, though not enough to harm grazing animals, does apply equally to locusts before they reach the flying stage, so that their early location and destruction is essential to the campaign.

Bittered locusts usually attack areas of dry land, for constituting a serious danger to the increased food production in that part of the continent. To combat this programme in that part of the continent is to engage in a programme for locust control scheme in one of the largest areas by all the British African territories, Rhodesia and also by the Government of Northern Rhodesia. This is to be termed the co-operation of the African Congo.

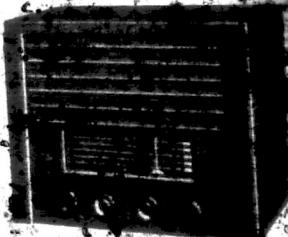
It was hoped that similar measures against the desert locust would be undertaken as immediate measures to the available experts in that field. It would come into operation last August and April, gradually increasing its programme in the winter of 1941-42. The first indications of locusts were shown then under the name of desert locusts, but in many parts of Africa in 1941-42 there were hardly any desert locusts. This has been done this year, but these desert locusts had elsewhere the start and has been continued.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

## Copperbelt Detentions

*East Africa and Rhodesia* last received telegraphic news from Northern Rhodesia Ltd. P. S. Maybank, one of the three trade union officials recently detained in connection with subversive activities on the Copperbelt, has now been reported. His destination is England, having been established that his destination is Richmond, Surrey. He was founder and general secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers Union and at one time President of the Australian Mine Workers Union. A Commissioner under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Wilson K. C. had conducted the protest against Messrs. Maybank, Parker and Thunberg's illegal arrest and detention.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies said in the Commons last week that neither Mr. J. S. W. Mayer, Vice-Chairman of the African Branch of the International Miners Workers Union nor Mr. T. S. Gladys, the general secretary, had been brought to trial and that it is in accordance with the Northern Rhodesia Emergency Powers Regulations that the Copperbelt was not liable. It was informed of the case by Mr. Mayer's attorney that he was proposed to deport him from Rhodesia to South Africa, but that he could not be sent to South Africa because he was born in Rhodesia. Stating that he was living in South Africa some weeks ago, Mr. Parker had nothing to say to the charge. The Governor soon issued a warrant to keep him indefinitely in custody in Rhodesia and was accordingly authorized to take him under the Emergency Powers Regulations for him to be arrested and held in gaol until he could be tried.

## Nchanga Consolated

The report of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd. for the year ended April 30, last shows a profit after tax of £1,000,000, a fortification of £1,000,000, a reduction in free floatage of £100,000, a reduction in income tax and transferring £100,000 to the sinking fund. A sum of £100,000 towards the payment of the sinking costs is being made to the Ministry of Supply. The total assets of the company, buildings, plant and machinery, shafts, roads, stores, stock of copper concentrates at £1,000,000, and against creditors £115,000.

The board is composed of Sir H. F. Oppenheimer (Chairman), Mr. C. L. S. Taylor (Deputy Chairman), Lord Geddes (Deputy Chairman), Mr. Douglas MacLeod (Mr. C. D. Hall, Hutchinson, alternate), Messrs. S. S. Taylor (Managing Director), Carl R. Davis, T. J. Dunahan, and H. J. G. Law (alternate), South African Committee, Messrs. H. B. Sharp, H. F. Oppenheimer and Mr. Wilks, and the manager of Northern Rhodesia is Mr. W. V. Hope.

Can and Motor Dividends.—Can and Motor Gold Mining Co. Ltd. has declared an ordinary dividend of 8s. per share for the year.

### Renzende Passes Dividend

In view of the ability of increased taxation to restrain the rise in the price of coal, and the growing difficulty of securing coal supplies, the Directors of Renzende Mines Ltd. consider it advisable to inform shareholders of the adverse financial position of the company. This decision to make no distribution for the current year is based on the record of 10s. per share dividend paid year since 1917. Last year there was no dividend.

### Tin Fine in P.E.A.

Mining has started on a tin occurrence found near Ichope, about 100 miles outside Beira, on the main road to Southern Rhodesia. The initial output will pass up to 100 tons of cassiterite.

The tin that goods are of, their quality and the conditions of delivery relating to the conditions of delivery in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

## Questions in Parliament

Colonel Evans asked the Secretary of State for Air if Captain Fletcher Godfrey had been dismissed by Imperial Airways for causing the widespread dissatisfaction among the senior staff. Uninformed by the British Overseas Airways Corporation that the services of Captain Fletcher were dispensed with for ten months, the reason alleged by Mr. Godfrey, however, which after full enquiry had been found to require explanation. The Corporation is responsible for its own affairs.

Mr. Edmonds asked if Captain Fletcher was aware that

Squadron Leader Godfrey was dismissed after a copy of a speech of critical opinion had been quite irregularly published by Overseas Airways. It is also

Captain Fletcher has not seen the letter and the

Colonel Evans was given the impression that not been misused

the power of inquiry to an unscrupulous course of the

Colonel Evans shall furnish information on later occasions.

Colonel Peter Macdonald asked how many meetings of the Royal Institute of Architects Committee had been held and for

particulars of the investigations which it was proceeding.

Colonel Stirling reported that the Committee had held several

meetings and had been chiefly engaged in a systematic review

of the field of research selected which would take them a long

time to cover completely.

Colonel Stirling said that all or part of the Committee

was continually with the Chairman and members were serving

various committees and councils and could not devote

the time they should to this very important work.

Colonel Stirling replied that the members were very busy

but they find definitely considerable time to the

subject.

Colonel Evans enquired whether the Secretary of State had

told the Governor of Northern Rhodesia of his proposal to end the

practice of sending his delegation to conferences in the

name of Royal Ulster Constabulary which delegation was sent

to a meeting of the Army that had been convened to defend the

country against possible invasion in the event of a German offensive.

Colonel Evans said that the government had decided to

end the practice of sending delegations of government officials

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ANY MAN OF AFFAIRS could from the  
news he has told the Colonial Office and the  
East African Governments that an organisation  
for the control of production and supply in East  
Africa could not be used to

**Production and Supply**, the first advantage, unless  
arrangements are made to combine adequate representation of  
all territories with a functional structure, but  
the long editorial announcement which we published last week admits that it has taken the  
Colonial Office, the East African governors,  
conference, and the governments of Kenya,  
Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar  
about a year to discover the very obvious fact  
or, at any rate, to face it. This is another instance of  
that complacency which has surrounded East  
Africans ever since the outbreak of war. The  
non-official community and its leaders have at  
no time been satisfied with the actions of their  
Government in regard of the situation of  
camps within reasonable distance of the possibility  
of attack. Indeed, we have repeatedly reported  
complaints by non-official leaders, including members of Executive and Legislative  
Councils, at the very time the highest officials  
were boasting of what had been done. Conflicting  
views have been the cause of these  
dissentient judgments. Who can doubt that the  
standard is that which is the product  
of content with anything but maximum  
efficiency? And nobody in close touch with  
East African affairs can be unaware that dis-

satisfaction is still widespread. It so happens  
that another two responsible expressions of it  
have reached this newspaper since the above  
words were written: they appear on page 304.

Until the Japanese came into the war practically  
every communication which reached us  
from East Africa irrespective of the writer's  
vocation or location was bitterly critical of the  
policy of the local authorities to  
**Little Sense of Urgency**, thought and energy which the  
settled commercial and mining  
communities considered necessary. Correspondents in Kenya were particularly exercised  
but even during the years of world depression  
was there such unanimity and such blunt  
condemnation.

It is only now in Eastern Africa  
sensed an imminent threat from the Japanese  
that Governor of Kenya set up a Civil  
defence and Supply Council, which was  
promptly joined by Uganda and later extended  
to include Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.  
That council, however, had been lacking since the outbreak  
war — primarily because most of its members  
were non-officials of proved business capacity  
to whom considerable powers were delegated —  
seemed that great action was to displace  
routine or departmental deliberation, which  
may have prevented any breach of the law  
but had certainly left a great and growing gap  
between actual and potential production, even

of crops most desperately needed in the Middle East. Warmly welcoming the Council, the Press at once argued that its inter-territorial character required amendment of its original constitution as a purely Kenya body, but, as we have noted, many vital months have been allowed to pass utilised with the consequence that opportunities have been needlessly lost, and that additional and avoidable strain has been thrown upon British shipping. That is the most serious aspect of the matter from the war standpoint.

Related admission of these shortcomings is better than continued pretence that all was at last well. There will be an especial welcome for the decision to appoint an independent

**Army Releases Men to Farm.** Chairman not only to co-ordinate the work of the Council and of a new Executive Board formed within it, but with the duty of paying frequent visits to the territories concerned. If, as most earnestly to be hoped, the new Chairman be a man of tact, drive, marked capacity and sufficient standing to hold his own in negotiations with the Governors, past hindrances should quickly disappear and courageous planning sweep away timidity. It is unenlightened to suppose present handicap to the development of Allied military power is the strain upon shipping resources of the United Nations. When East Africa's clear duty is to develop with all speed her potentialities as a supply base, Such old bogies as the "economic cost of production" must be buried for the duration. The one essential is to produce the greatest possible quantities of whatever will be needed by our Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Armies. And that is the beginning, not the limit, of the task, for when the Balkans and Italy are invaded there will be urgent demands for still greater shipments of wheat, maize, bacon, sugar, pemmican, dried vegetables, coffee, tea, jam, tinned meats, and many other products of primary and secondary industry. The War Office has admitted the urgency of this work by deciding to release for agricultural production nearly three hundred former farmers who have been on active service in East Africa. This step too was publicly advocated many months ago and once more the only comment can be "Better late than never." Most of the individuals concerned would probably prefer to remain in uniform, but there can be no doubt that they will make a much more useful contribution on the land.

**PUBLIC OPINION** in Kenya is at last veering definitely to the idea of the taxation of land of which the owners unduly delay development of a reasonable proportion. It is therefore appropriate to note that

**Utilisation As Title to Landholding.** the East African Land and Development Company, the largest enterprise of its kind in Kenya Colony, had sold more than 285,000 acres of land by the end of 1941, and at that date possessed no more than 20,125 acres, or approximately one tenth only of its original fresh land. Especially in view of the fact that the company, like Kenya, has had to weather two world-wide dozen consecutive years of severe shortage, that is not a record for which apology is needed. On the contrary, it is an instance of the commerce and public spirit in doubtless. The policy has been consistently that of assisting genuine settlement and refusing to sell land to individuals or syndicates almost entirely by the idea of speculation, intending purchasers have been asked to provide evidence that they plan progressive development, and to facilitate such work paying. The land has generally been spread over a year period, at a modest rate of interest, and on long-standing. Such a

policy has been only one of its kind, of course, the same largest must be set against it that improvident alienation of land in Kenya which has done much harm in East Africa. It is easy to be wise after the event, and the ones the early settlers (they held) blame the Government which in its inexperience made the first blunder, almost always failing to take into full account the extremely high risks which the pioneer planters and farmers run, and the heavy losses which many of them incurred in buying knowledge in the costly period of learning by doing is now. U.S. and private and future settlers can and do draw upon knowledge for which the foundations were laid by men who had to face chances which they are fortunately spared. The plow of the pioneers cannot be over-estimated, but is all too often overlooked. Agriculture in the tropics has to face risks of drought, disease, insects and other troubles which together far exceed those normal to farming in temperate countries, and it is consequently the more important to do everything possible to assist alternating periods of boom and slump to make land available on reasonable terms to would-be farmers determined to work. In the post-war world the test of land ownership, either by European or African, will certainly be that of utilisation.

## THE WAR

**High Tributes to Maj.-General Dan Pienaar****Kavirondo Gulf Crash Causes Heavy Loss of Life**

The accident in which was reported, in our last issue, Major-General Dan Pienaar and eleven officers and men lost their lives while flying from the Middle East to South Africa is now known to have crashed in the Kavirondo Gulf, Lake Victoria, early on Saturday morning, December 19. The aeroplane had only just taken off from Kisumu, and the accident occurred within 15 miles of that town.

General Smuts, who described General Pienaar as the finest fighting soldier South Africa had produced in this war, has said that General Alexander, G.C.B., in G.C., Middle East, had written to him, "It is not often that anybody is indispensable, but I fear Dan Pienaar may be one of these." "I took to him the moment I met him, and formed a strong attachment to him."

A.R.A. writes in *The Times*:

"His comrades possessed in Dan Pienaar a truly valiant leader and a steadfast friend, who fought with them and for their welfare, and whose personal energies were directed to seeing that each was given the best chance in battle by careful preparation and foresight.

In battle he was always forward in the fight. His joyful optimism was often amusing, but it was invariably backed by shrewd calculation and thought. Always he soared on the crest of the wave. If, it seemed, that the enemy might be placed at a disadvantage, he would annihilate them; if they were in considerably greater strength than the other, that he would place *sabotage* in the bag.

How he struggled in waterless deserts, in intense heat and discomfort, always to display such terrific energy! We do not know. As the grey smaller and thinner the steeds within him seemed to gather strength and power. They were never beaten. In his first action as a general he repaid out the Afghan post at M. Tak. With boundless enthusiasm, he showed us, after his brilliant crossing of the Juba River, he shook hands with the brother brigadier, the commander of the Gold Coast Brigade, when they united at the conquest of Jebel. And how equally high-hearted he was when, having brought his brigade to stop the advance towards our position at El Alamein in early February, 1942, he saw Rommel was attacking and saw him off. A great field commander.

**Other Victims of the Crash**

Colonel F. P. Theron, D.S.O., another victim of the crash, was second-in-command of the 1st South African Field Artillery Regiment during the campaign in Somaliland and Ethiopia, and afterwards Divisional Artillery officer, 1st South South African Division, in the Western Desert.

Colonel C. G. V. Frykberg, who was killed in the air crash, was the son of a former Swedish Consul in Johannesburg, and served under General Pienaar in the Abyssinia campaign as brigadier's adjutant.

Captain E. A. V. who was killed with General Pienaar, was heir to a well-known wine estate in Cape Town. His engagement to General and Mrs. Smuts's adopted 21-year-old daughter was to have been announced on Christmas Day.

Lieut. A. H. Gartmell, The 4th Queen's Hussars, R.A.C., son of Lieut. Colonel E. A. and Mrs. Gartmell, late of the S.A.R.C., has been killed in action.

Lieut. Trevor Hyde, The Cambridge Regiment, attached to E.A.A.F.; 2nd Lieut. C. H. Marson, R.A., attached East African Command; and A/Sgt. E. M. Craig, have discontinued service in East Africa.

The dead, including Capt. of Radio Officer John McLohead, only son of Capt. and Mrs. W. McLohead of Nairobi, the vessel in which he was serving having been lost early in 1942.

**America's Tribute to Rhodesian Pilots**

The parents of Capt. Donald Hunter, D.F.M., of the R.A.F., who was killed during an air raid on Copenhagen in the autumn, have received a message

of sympathy from Mr. Henry Morgan, the Director of the United States Treasury. Having taken part in the great daylight raid on Augsburg, Capt. Hunter was one of the 10 British war heroes who visited the United States in June. He had come to England from Southern Rhodesia with the first volunteer contingent formed in the Colony. His father is serving with the 1st Rhodesian Regiment and his brother with The King's Royal Rifles.

Sergt. Pilot D. S. E. McNeil, R.A.F., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. McNeil of Tabora, is officially reported missing, believed killed, in air operations over Germany.

Following reports some time ago that Sergt. Bruce Mitchell, the South African Test cricketer, had been wounded in the Western Desert, it is now known that his injury was a gunshot in the neck. Sergt. Mitchell, who has been nearly three years on active service with his unit, served throughout the Abyssinian Campaign.

**Awards for Gallantry**

Acting Lieut. General A. R. Godwin-Austen, C.B., O.B.E., has been mentioned in dispatches in connexion with operations in the Middle East. General Godwin-Austen received his C.B. for outstanding services during the campaigns in Somaliland and Ethiopia.

The late Major B. Pinney, M.C., R.H.A., son of Major-General Sir Reginald Pinney and Lady Pinney (whose younger son is now a cadet in Kenya) has received a posthumous mention in dispatches for distinguished services in the Western Desert.

Sergt. A. R. Seymour, The Royal Sussex Regiment (attached The King's African Rifles), has been awarded the Military Medal.

The following members of the staff of the Union-Castle Line have been decorated for bravery when their ship was sunk by an enemy submarine: O.B.E.s, Mr. Walter Gibb, chief officer; and Mr. Francis John Parsons, second officer; British Empire Medal, Mr. Ernest Hayes, greaser; and Able Seaman, David T. Jones, John Maciver and Daniel R. Taylor. Mr. Thomas Allan, third officer, is commended for brave conduct. After the vessel, which was sailing alone, was torpedoed and sank, the boat commanded by the chief officer rescued the crew, and that commanded by the second officer brought 14 survivors to safety in open Bo'at boats met stormy weather, and were handled with superb seamanship and pluck. The able seamen and greaser contributed much to the passage by their skill, courage, and cheerfulness.

**Sir Godfrey Huggins' Message**

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Erme Mills, near Southern Rhodesia, said in a Christmas message to Southern Rhodesians serving in the forces in Great Britain, the Middle East, and East Africa: "My cordial wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all Rhodesians in the Forces." Southern Rhodesians in Britain have kept up and maintained a fine tradition of courage and inspiring qualities, small units in which the men had to know that you will take an honoured place in the United Nations' onslaught on the Axis Powers in the New Year."

Admiral Sir Christopher Marshal, Sir Edgar Tudor-Hook, Inspector General of the Royal Air Force, has been on the spot of inspection of the Rhodesian Air Force.

He has expressed his appreciation of the services rendered in the Middle East campaign by the Belgian Commando hospital, which had previously

served the British forces engaged in the Abyssinian campaign.

General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, has telegraphed his sincere thanks to Kenya for the cordial reception and hospitality offered to families of Polish soldiers passing through Kenya, adding that "Polish men are most grateful to their British comrades who are giving so much care to their relatives."

Major F. M. de Boer, head of the Netherlands Military Mission to South Africa, is visiting Southern Rhodesia.

The Food Commodity Distribution Board set up in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr. S. H. Feyer, and with membership composed of Europeans and Asians, is controlling the fair distribution of foodstuffs among the inhabitants of both provinces, having been in checking clandestine importations which there had previously been many complaints.

Mr. W. Lochead has been appointed Deputy Metal and Cement Controller in Kenya.

Mr. K. Wilson Major is now Paper Controller for Southern Rhodesia.

The Governor of Nyasaland has appointed the Senior Provincial Commissioner to be Director of Recruitment.

Sheikh Muhammad bin Hilal al-Barwani, Assistant Education Officer in Zanzibar, has been appointed Assistant Information Officer in place of Miss Nicolle Smith.

The housed British women and children who are expected in Southern Rhodesia during the New Year will be accommodated in camps near Matobo Hills and Bulawayo.

A rest camp has been opened in the Middle Eye for Native pioneers from East, Central, South and West Africa. The camp will eventually take 3,000 Africans for whose recreation facilities have been provided.

For War Purposes

The Government of Uganda has asked Mr. G. C. Ishmail, who organised the recent Warship Appeal in the Protectorate, to undertake a campaign for War Bonds and Savings stamps.

The Uganda War Bond Appeal reached the latest total was published.

The Capital Appeal have raised £100 as an eighth instalment for gift to the Royal Army Fund.

A hot meal van has been presented by the people of Nairobi, Kenya, to the Royal Engineers.

Further allocations to charities have been made by the Tanganyika Welfare Fund and Welfare Fund to various war charities in the United Kingdom, including £100 each to the Royal Navy Seafarers Fund and to King George's Fund for Sailors.

The Irish Society of Tanganyika Territory has sent £275 as a Christmas gift to be divided between the Royal Irish Rifles, the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

A mobile canteen presented to the Ministry of Food by the Teign Club has been allocated to the Cheshire County Council.

The total collected by the Nyasaland War Community Chest to October 30 last was £8,277.

Recent acknowledgments by the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund include £4,750 from the Southern Rhodesian Red Cross, £2,975 from the British Charities Fund, Beira; £614 from the Bechuanaland Protectorate War Fund; and £550 from the Central War Charities Fund, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

Contributions to the Prisoners of War section of the Fund include a further £11,000 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia and a further £300 from Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund.

The Church of Scotland Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund acknowledges £2,750 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

## General Fowkes Visits Jibuti

### British Mission in French Somaliland

A BRITISH MISSION has visited Jibuti, with the possible result that French Somaliland may join the Allies.

It is announced from Cairo that after the recent arrival in Zella, British Somaliland, of a large number of members of the garrison of the Vichy Colony, negotiations have been opened for a settlement.

Major General C. G. Fowkes, commanding the British troops in Ethiopia, accompanied by Mr. H. J. Hopkinson, diplomatic assistant to Mr. R. G. Casper, Minister of State in the Middle East, went to Jibuti, where they had cordial but unsuccessful talks with the Acting Governor, General Dupont, who is under Vichy control. The delegation was met at the frontier by a French guard of honour and taken by railway to Jibuti, where they were welcomed at the Governor's Palace by General Dupont.

As we close for press it has been announced that French Somaliland has signed an agreement adhering to the United Nations as part of Fighting France.

Vichy Radio announced on Monday night that Allied troops had marched into French Somaliland at two points after Fighting French aircraft had flown over Jibuti and dropped leaflets.

## Colonel Stanley's Policy

### Outlined in London Speech

COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing the St. Stephen's Club in London on December 24, said: "We must foster political development, raise the standard of living in the Colonies, provide adequate social services, and ensure a fair deal to the different communities in each of the territories."

Colonialism was necessary to Government if constructive and based on knowledge, but some criticisms seemed to him to be based not on the Colonial Empire of today but on an antiquated notion with no resemblance to actuality. If the Colonies had been so discontented with British administration what a chance the war had given them to throw off the yoke. Instead they had made splendid contributions in man-power, material and money.

He hoped to see in the Colonial sphere the continuance of national sovereignty but combined with the principle of international co-operation, since many problems could not be solved in isolation. The Anglo-American Commission was an illustration of the way in which problems of economic and social development could be explored without interfering with questions of sovereignty.

"Let us determine now," said Colonel Stanley, "that in the new world after the war our Colonial Empire will be a source of which we can be proud, and that the 60,000,000 people for whom we are responsible shall share our peace and prosperity."

### Released to Farm

The number of Europeans serving in the East Africa Command who have been released to help for production or administration, which is officially stated as follows: Kenya, 320; Tanganyika, 26; Uganda, 7; Northern Rhodesia, 8; Bechuanaland, 6; Zanzibar, 8.

### Kenya's Population

The following figures have been given of Kenya's estimated population in 1940 and 1941, excluding military personnel, total local origin: 1940, 7,200,000 Europeans, 1,700,000 Asians, 7,000 Chinese, 17,276 Arabs and others, and 1,500,000 Africans; 1941, 7,200,000 Europeans, 1,700,000 Asians, 7,000 Chinese, 18,191 Arabs and others, and 1,475,000 Africans.

## Civil Aviation in the Empire

### Difficulties of British Overseas Airways

THE QUESTION OF CIVIL AVIATION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE was raised in the House of Commons just before Christmas by Mr. Perkins, M.P., for Stroud, who urged a conference with the Americans to settle future spheres of influence.

The Americans had been given the chance to Africa, for he understood, one year only, after which American aviation in Africa was to be limited. What was the difference? Nobody could imagine that the Americans would retire gracefully from Africa after the war.

Almost immediately American factories would produce aircraft at least twice as large as anything contemplated in this country. He could not divulge the exact number of planes which British Overseas Airways possessed, but they were now using 13 different types and would soon be using 17 types. They had 17 different types of engines in use. This mixed assortment of aircraft consisted partly of five, six or seven-year-old craft, partly of R.A.F. throw-outs, and partly to most American machines.

The Government will ask if I have not heard of the York. I have. It was not designed as a civil machine, but as a bomber, and then converted for use with the Army. That machine was ideal for civil travel, but not one had yet been made available for British civil transport. We had not in the Empire any modern British civil machine, and there were no plans for producing a modern British machine.

#### Air Council Criticised

All the Air Council, the reactionary Air Council, will release but 80 machines at once (20 Yorks and 10 Sunderlands) we could look Pan-American Airways in the face. The purchase of 20 Yorks, would mean the scrapping of up to 60 of old craft now being used by British Overseas Airways. Instead of 17 types with 19 engines we should have nine types with three engines. Sir Roy Fedden would have been far better employed designing the civil engine for the future instead of going in on a triumphalistic expedition to America.

Mr. Perkins spoke at one who had been flying less than two years with the grand young men of the R.A.F. Six large flying boats of the very near future would carry twice as many passengers than the Queen Mary. The trans-Atlantic trip would take 10 hours of less, making the two days of the super-liner and passenger ship travel a great delight in pressure cabins and comfortable weather, so that air travel would become a thing of the past. It would not start to design these machines now other people would.

GROUP CAPTAIN WRIGHT said that one of our worst mistakes in recent years was the sacrifice of the trans-African route. The Air Ministry had failed to understand what the war broke out that the right policy was not to shut down civil aviation but to develop and encourage it as a very necessary ancillary to the war machine. British Overseas Airways Corporation was searching with despatch the directors would not face the situation and stand up to the Air Minister, and the director general had shown himself weak and incapable of standing up to a job.

SIR LINDSAY EVERARD, M.P., said that in civil aviation he had been a long way behind the Dutch. It was to good bring to run a first-class Empire with third-class aviation. Without a Minister for Civil Aviation we should not make real headway.

#### The Case of Squadron Leader Cooper

Mr. A. Epworth Cooper spoke of the case of Squadron Leader Geoffrey Cooper, who had been dismissed for being too efficient and go-ahead. Probably he was a little self-assertive, but he was a man of some vision as to what Overseas Airways should be. He was sent to Asmara, Eritrea, where he was paid \$1,000 a year with full keep and nothing whatever to do. He was sent out simply because he was a big nuisance in this country, cut more than anything to do, and that people were drawing salaries of which they were thoroughly ashamed. He said he would rather go back to the R.A.F.

Here a remarkable thing happened! the temerity of contravention of the Official Secrets Act. Interfered with the letter and sent a copy of it to the director-general of the Corporation, who, after an investigation, signalled that this man was to be sent home for dismissal. He had seen the original before hearing him.

People would say in future that the British Empire was an Empire on which the sun never set, but on whose anniversaries the light never dawned.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR, Joint Secretary of State for Air, applying to the debate, said that in the case of Squadron Leader Cooper the events took place some months ago and 800 miles away, so that inquiries did not necessarily take time. In order that there should be no suggestion that this officer was in any way prejudiced, the Corporation had suspended the notice terminating

Some members had said it was a great mistake to sacrifice the African route. He had previously said that we were glad to see the United States (formerly Pan-American Airways) and now merged as part of the United States Air Corps) in Africa, or anywhere else, if by buying these routes they helped in the combined war effort. Everyone wanted an transport to have its requirements met in full, but you could not get more than a pittance out of it.

A considerable number of Americans and others were coming to the British Overseas Airways Corporation. We had to be content with manufacturing resources on combat aircraft, and it was felt now that we could begin to lift our eyes from the immediate requirement of combat aircraft to supplying some part of the needs of our war efforts in terms of British transport aircraft. The Government intended to deal with future construction of cargo-carrying aircraft in this country, but at present all our expert engineers had to devote their time to war work. We had tried converting one of our bombers into a transport plane, but it would be misleading to say that there was any prospect of that craft coming forward in sufficient numbers early in 1943 for us to be used by British Overseas Airways.

#### Must Plan in a Big Way

We must look at post-war civil aviation in a big way, as one of the major tasks of national reconstruction.

EARL WINTERTON said he presumed that it would be represented to our American friends that the fact that they were now running part of the P.O.C. freight parts of the Empire did not mean that they would be ready right to do so after the war. That was the crux of the whole matter.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR: That is well understood. To use a colonialism, we have agreed at the highest level with the Americans that as regards routes they are now funding for military purposes on lines which may have commercial value, all will be off at the end of the war. When peace comes our civil transport effort will have the advantage of quick adaptation of wartime practice to peace-time requirements, and I believe the turning of this work into peaceful channels will introduce an unthought-of era of safety in aerial navigation. The Ministry of Aircraft Production and the Air Ministry are working closely on the broad design requirements for types of civil aircraft after the war.

#### No International Control

In a recent speech in Montreal, Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore said that proposals for placing British Colonies under international control after the war were not an acceptable or workable proposition.

#### Mails Lost by Enemy Action

The following mails have been lost through enemy action: air mails for British Somaliland and the Sudan posted in London October 21-26 and elsewhere in the United Kingdom October 20-25; surface mail from Southern Rhodesia via Cape Town (part only missing) posted June 10-July 21, and from Southern Rhodesia via Beira posted June 10-July 7.

#### Sir John Russell to Retire

Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, who has shown consistent keenness on the improvement of tropical agriculture, is to retire under the age limit next September. He succeeded Sir Daniel Hall in 1912, and during his 31 years as Director the station, the oldest agricultural institute in the world, has remarkably extended its research activities and its authority. The station will next year celebrate its centenary.

#### Kenya Indian School Incident

It is reported from Nairobi that Mr. A. Soman, Headmaster of the Indian School, Parklands, recently found in the drawing classroom a portrait of the Indian Congress leader Nehru, drawn by a pupil, hung next to Mr. Churchill. When he ordered it to be removed, the drawing master refused, and was suspended. On the ground that his refusal was subversive of discipline, the scholars then went on strike, and later demonstrated in front of their number who planned to attend school. Stones were thrown and windows broken, and both the Assistant Director of Education and Mr. Soman had their cars damaged. The school was closed for a week pending full investigation of the incident.

# Background to 1

**Retribution for German Barbarities.** — The attention of the Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia, and of the French National Committee, has been drawn to numerous reports from Europe that the German authorities, not content with subjecting persons of Jewish race in all the territories over which their barbarous rule has been extended to the most elementary human rights, are now carrying into effect Hitler's oft-repeated intention to exterminate the Jewish people in Europe. In all the occupied countries Jews are being transported, in conditions of appalling horror and brutality, to Eastern Europe. In Poland, which has been made the principal Nazi slaughterhouse, the ghettos established by the German Nazis are being systematically emptied of all Jews except a few highly-skilled workers required for war industries. None of those taken away are ever heard of again; they are killed or slowly worked to death in labour camps. The survivors are left to die of exposure and starvation or are deliberately massacred in mass executions. The number of victims of these Hitlerite genocides is probably many hundreds of thousands of entirely innocent men, women and children. The above-mentioned Governments and the French National Committee, concurring in the strongest possible terms this bestial policy of cold-blooded extermination, declare that such events can only strengthen the resolve of all freedom-loving peoples to overthrow the barbarous Hitlerite tyranny. They reaffirm their solemn resolution to ensure that those responsible for these crimes shall not escape retribution. And they proceed with the necessary practical measures in this spirit. Declaration of the United Nations.

**The Greco-Cretan Campaign.** — The enemy losses in the campaign in Crete and Cilicia were at least 4,000 killed and 11,000 wounded, all crack troops. He also used between 1,000 and 1,500 aircraft, and used up many of them with their crews. That was the scale of the forces diverted from other campaigns, which he was planning, notably the assault on Russia. The operations may also have destroyed a plan to strike at the Caucasus through Turkey. They certainly did damage to the reconnaissance, a very tricky and dangerous situation in Syria, Iraq, and Persia. — From the Official report on the Campaign in Crete and Greece.

## Russia's Offensive: 1918 Revisited

"Russia's Offensive: 1918 Revisited" — Plain Words to America. — There is something in the Russian strategy which recalls the moment which Foch wore down and completely disintegrated the German army of 1918. Here is a vast invading army whose prodigious or rash intent to carry all before it has been stemmed just in time, and which is left holding a dangerously extended line. At the moment when the impetus of such an army is exhausted is the moment of opportunity for the defence. The Russian commander-in-chief is doing very much what Foch did. He mounts a vigorous offensive against a favourable point of the German line. By hard fighting and the movement of reserves to the threatened sector the enemy may ultimately restore equilibrium there, but immediately another offensive is launched many miles away. The rhythmic repetition of this process entails a heavy strain, not only on the enemy's troops, but on his communications. In 1918, Foch had gone nearly so far as he went in France in 1918, but its cumulative effect is already shown by the fact that the latest offensive has penetrated in its first week considerably farther than its predecessors. The enemy's pressing need is to shorten his line. But he cannot do so by abandoning the great area within the bend of the Dnieper because that would leave him alone the army of the Caucasus. He must therefore fight for every position, and that is to play into the Red Army's hands, provided only the pressure can be maintained through the still darker months. Last January the Russian offensive efforts were frozen into immobility. This year our allies seem to be equipped and trained.

**Way to Air Supremacy.** — If the Allies next complete air supremacy, they should scrap 'everything else and build Spitfires. America hasn't a fighter plane worth a nickel compared with Britain's and Germany's best, and the sooner America realises it, the sooner will the *Luftwaffe* be smashed. British Lancasters should carry two tons less bombs and two tons more armament. All that is done not only would vital aircraft be destroyed, but there would be a good chance of many fighters being shot down. In this respect Fortresses are grand aircraft, but their load is light, but their armament makes them capable of destroying enemy fighters and hitting vital targets by day." — Major Seversky, the U.S. aircraft designer.

"Plain Words to America" — I talked about the defects the British had in 1918, well, there's a lot more to come. What we have to do is to revise all our ideas about the place of Negroes in American life. We must abolish the poll tax. We must give up all kinds of mere hemisphere security. And our tariff policy throughout most of this century was probably the greatest single factor in creating intense nationalism in the world. By this policy, and by the clamping of the London Economic Conference in 1933, we made international co-operation impossible. These excessive tariff laws destroyed the past and prevent the future. From the time the Nazis marched into the Rhineland we failed to have any decisive foreign policy. But when Munich came we said, "What's about it?" though our economic policies had left them too weak to do anything. What was to be the line we were going to take? We cannot be anything else but international after this war. I quit the Democratic Party when it abandoned an international point of view. But the new Internationalism won't have to be economic and not like the League of Nations, purely political. It must be peace and security, not of us dependent a just and a settlement in the Near and Middle East. That is what Versailles did not do. We must do it. I say it's not a comment on imperialism, but to protect the many achievements of the British Colonial system. The grim fact is that its present rate of progress has not satisfied very many of its subjects in the Near and Middle East. If we do not satisfy them, the change will be revolutionary. Even when nations are revolutionaries are being as sincere as we are in those parts of the world, the people still wonder. So, I doubt if, since 1939, we have got to set up some time. — Charles E. M. Wendell Wilkes.

**Every Method of Devastation.** — The German Government employ every method of the Nazi Ministry, every method of every kind of service to break the spirit of the Polish People. But they have not succeeded, and never will succeed, in this way of victory. Every single one of all these methods of torture, — Lord Sefton.

**Shape of Things To Come.** — During November the strength of the United States Army Air Force passed the million mark. — General Arnold.

# of the War News

**Opinions Epitomized**

"Let us welcome the future in a spirit of brotherhood, and thus make a world in which, please God, all may dwell together in justice and peace." — The King, in his Christmas Day broadcast.

"The word of honour is reality in political life for us all men." — Franklin D. Roosevelt, mouthpiece.

"The United States Army now totals 5,000,000 men." — Mr. R. P. Patterson, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for War.

"Thanks to several convoys, Malta is assured of supplies for several months." — Admiral Sir Henry Harwood.

"Every Army officer is to have a summary of the Bedouine Report so that he can discuss it with me." — War Office spokesman.

"Rudolf Hess was not one Nazi German prisoner of war put in chains." — Mr. A. Henderson, Under-Secretary for War.

"When we get back pale or over-weight and old of 40 go back to England within two months." — Prince Albert Edmon de Rothschild, who recently escaped to London.

"Only the stupid have faith in the Hitler regime, and only the brutal and sadistic rise to power." — Colonel Matt Booth, on being released after two and a half years in Germany.

"We should leave Germany in army at all. Germany is not fit to have a chemical industry or aviation industry which should be rooted out completely." — Brigadier-General J. H. Morgan.

"Our strategic reserves is about 70 divisions—not kept in one place but in large packets, at convenient places from which they can be moved quickly in any direction." — Colonel R. Kennedy.

Next year the United States will spend more than \$200,000,000 (\$50,000,000) a day on the war. — Colonel Frank Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary.

"In their new offensives the Russians have recently confirmed their greatest achievements of the whole war." — Military correspondent of *The Times*.

"The Germans now expect their Propaganda Ministry to lie to them, and do, merely to its signers. To lie to foreigners they thought right and proper. That was what the Ministry was for." — Mr. W. G. Sinclair.

"In the past month, through the Russian offensives, the Germans have lost half a million soldiers killed, wounded or taken prisoner, and enough armoured tanks for three armoured groups." — Mr. Paul Hasluck.

"The Germans are planning gas warfare. What was in Berlin five months ago every house was being fitted with an anti-gas chamber." — Senator Sheila Platner, now at the Argentine consulate in Toronto.

"In the course of Rommel's retreat from El Agheila enemy snipers tied trip wires to the bodies of Allied soldiers of the the Germans were detonated by the parties fitting them for burial." — Staff correspondent of several war correspondents.

"Three hundred tons of bombs dropped by our 1,000-pounders evenly spaced, will completely destroy a whole square mile of industrial plant, and the blast will damage about three times that area." — Group Captain M. G. Cheshire.

"The Germans consider the word Boche an insult. So to avoid prison for a mere word the French designate their enemies *Verdurets*, *Grindolins*, *Panaises Vertes*, *Ce Messieurs*, and *Doryphones*." — Mr. Paul Simon, in "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest."

We are familiar with the suggestion that the troubles of India are due to Britain's refusal to part with power. I should say exactly the contrary. These troubles are due to Britain's expressed readiness to part with power. — The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India.

"A serious Civil Service weakness is a certain professional isolationism, rendering it unacquainted with the methods of modern business and lacking in a real understanding of its leaders." — Mr. John Stewart-Wade, Chairman, Liberal Committee on Civil Service Reform.

Rommel's greatest worry must be Tripoli itself. He can scarcely hope to fight a successful siege; and it would do no good to the Axis cause, since Montgomery would probably contain the port and sweep on with the rest of his army into Tunisia. — *Daily Mail* military correspondent.

The Nazis accuse the Jewish bankers of being responsible for Germany's indebtedness. Those bankers saved German economy after the last war. It was thanks to these Jews that medium and small enterprises obtained from American banks the funds necessary for their expansion. — Thyssen, in Holland, has 100 lives saved in 1939, only the use of sulphur-dyne, for pneumonia cases, and 10,000 lives from its use against spotted fever. So, taking only two diseases, a single drug has saved more lives than the Nazi war machine could destroy in the Battle of Egypt. — Dr. W. J. Marling of the Medical Research Council.

"The question of proper selection and training for those who are to represent United Kingdom Industry and commerce oversea is one which regard as of the highest importance not only to the prosperity of our trade, but to the general standing of Great Britain among the nations of the world. Every Briton abroad is in some degree a representative of his country." — Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary.

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## PERSONALIA

Mr. W. J. Thomas is now Medical Officer in Fort Jameson.

Mr. J. M. McNaughton, of Bulawayo, has left on a business trip to the Argentine.

A son was born on December 20 in Edinburgh to the wife of Colonel Harry Scott, M.P.

Canon Hollier is engaged in a new Swahili translation of the Bible for the London Foreign Bible Society.

Mr. A. C. G. Smith succeeded Mr. S. L. Freebairn as non-official member of the Zanzibar Town Board.

Mr. T. Andrew Price, official lecturer in South Africa of the British-Israel World Federation, has been touring Kenya.

Mr. C. H. J. Webster has been appointed Accountant-General and Mr. J. P. L. Majingot Collector of Customs in Kenya.

Mr. A. F. Kitching is new District Commissioner and Mr. G. D. M. Dowson District Officer for the Kitulgala district of Kenya.

Mr. J. R. Thompson, until lately Nairobi manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), is now in charge of the Durban branch.

Major F. W. Cavendish Bentinck has been elected President of the Kenya Association, and Mr. W. Sylvester secretary.

Mr. A. R. Tucker is now in charge of the new districts of Isinya and Nanyuki. He is new District Commissioner of Isinya.

Colonel G. Heaton Nicholls, who is shortly to succeed Mr. H. Gordon Watson as Administrator of Natal, has visited East Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. W. Clarke, sub-manager of the Standard Bank at South Africa, has been appointed honorary secretary and treasurer of the British Overseas Banks Association.

Mr. J. C. G. Smith is resigning on account of ill-health from the office of Postmaster-general of Northern Rhodesia, has left for the Cape with his family.

Mrs. W. J. Jones, of Chiswick, has presented to the National Library of Wales more than 300 letters and postcards written by her uncle, Mr. Hugh Williams, one of Rhodesia's pioneer settlers.

The marriage took place recently in Jinja of Major I. D. McDowell, The Essex Regiment (attached to the Nigerian Regiment), to Jocelyn, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Dauncey Tongue, of Uganda.

The marriage took place on December 14 in Bulawayo of Pilot Officer J. D. Garbett, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Garbett, of Cheltenham, to Constance, eldest daughter of Mrs. J. Lamont, of Bulawayo.

Under the Zanzibar Excess Profit Tax Decree a Board of Referees has been appointed consisting of the Attorney-General (Chairman), the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. N. C. Burnet, and Mr. Khimji, of Zanzibar.

The engagement has been announced between Elizabeth Logan, only daughter of Mrs. G. W. Hill, of Blantyre, and Major Victor F. Smithyan, The King's African Rifles, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Smithyan, of Zomba.

Mr. W. A. Workman, who retires today from the managing directorship of the Legal and General Assurance Society, visited East Africa some years ago. He is one of the best-known men in the British insurance world, and was a member of the Air Ministry's 1933-34 Committee on Control of Private Flying.

Sir Frank Stockdale, former Chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Corporation, is on a visit to Great Britain. He was Chairman of the East African Agricultural Conference of 1931 and Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies until he took up his present duties in the West Indies.

Captain W. E. D. Allen is to lecture on "Ethiopia's Highlands" at a meeting of the Geographical Society at 8 p.m. on January 15.

Office-bearers of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce for the coming year are: President, Mr. A. A. Lee; Vice-President, Mr. John Marshall; Committee, Sir W. Tait Bowie, Messrs. P. W. Skerrett, R. C. Bucquet, J. Kaye, Nicoll, J. W. Ness, T. V. P. Wild, G. G. Ingall, H. B. Wilson, H. Godwin, R. C. Kirk, G. J. Ingall, C. A. B. Barker and A. A. May.

The office-bearers of the Beira Amateur Sports Club for the ensuing year are: President, The Governor of Manica and Sofala Province, and the British Legation; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. E. F. Jarvis, J. R. Wilson, J. Fisher, J. Simm and A. Davidsen; Committee, Messrs. E. R. Wilson (Chairman), W. Galwin (Vice-Chairman), W. T. Harrison, G. W. Ruscoe, L. G. Yates, A. Talbot and S. Qosiburen.

### Obituary

Mr. F. F. Younge, who had been engaged in business in the tow, for 28 years, has died in Bulawayo.

The death is reported at the age of 67 years of Mr. Jen. Arthur D. Frayler, a tobacco grower in Nyasa land.

The death has occurred in Southern Rhodesia of Lieutenant Sir John H. Fullery, late R.A.M.C., aged 74.

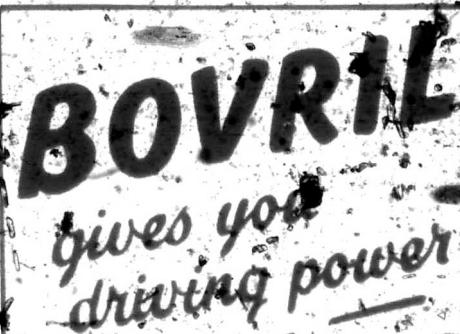
The death has occurred at the Maniye Mission, Nyasaland, of Miss Mary Robertson Atkinson, wife of Mr. James Atkinson, of Nalipiri Estate, Maniye.

Major Arthur Matthew C. Scott, R.F.C., Vice-Consul in the Belgian Congo, and son of the late Rev. William and Mrs. Scott, died in Northern Rhodesia last week.

The death took place on December 28 at Amwellbury, Wiltshire, England, of Helen C. Richardson, widow of Major R. M. Richardson, late 14th Hussars, formerly of Kenya.

Mr. Kaikobab, senior partner in Messrs. Cowasji Dinsshaw and Bros., who has died in Bombay at the age of 82, was in Zanzibar many years ago as manager of the firm which then had very extensive interests in East Africa.

Mr. Ronald W. Parf, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, died at Lusaka Hospital on December 21 as the result of a shooting accident in a lorry on the previous day. Born in 1905 in the Orange Free State, he was educated at Kingswood College and Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, and Brazenose College, Oxford, where he was a member of his college Rugby team. Joining the Provincial Administration in Northern Rhodesia in 1929, he has been District Commissioner at Fort Jameson and at Petaluke.



## Colonel Reitz's London Post To be Union High Commissioner

Colonel Denys Reitz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs in the Union of South Africa, has been appointed High Commissioner in London in succession to Mr. S. F. Webber, who is to become Minister for Commerce and Industries in the Union Cabinet.

Colonel Reitz is well known to Africans and Rhodesians for the distinguished part which he took in the 1914-18 war campaigns in South-West Africa (where the 1st Rhodesia Regiment served) and East Africa.

His association with General Smuts dates from the South African War of 1899-1902. When it ended, a 2-year-old penniless son of a former President of the Orange Free State Republic went to live in Madagascar rather than live under British rule. He was eventually recalled to South Africa by General Smuts.

After serving in South-West and East Africa during the last war, he came to Great Britain and served in the British Army, and, after repeated failing to find official notice for his coolness and valour in France, commanded The Royal Scots Fusiliers during the final push that secured the Hindenburg Line. Colonel Reitz also served in the British Parliament, and was a South African for the present.

## Labour Disputes in Kenya

### Tribunal Urge Needs for State Shops

The award of the tribunal appointed in October to consider the disputes between the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration and its Arab and African employees in Mombasa is now made public. The main task of the tribunal (composed of Mr. Justice Lucie Smith and Messrs. H. J. Webster, V. C. Chole and K. M. L. Abo) was to assess the form and amount of assistance required to meet increased cost-of-living being common ground that some such assistance must be given.

The award raises the allowance in lieu of rations from 1s. to 6s., that in lieu of fuel from 1s. to 2s. (with discretion to the Railway to issue this ration in kind); and that in lieu of housing from 8s. to 16s. per month. Consolidating the basic pay of 15s. with the new rates, the minimum wage is 28s. monthly.

With the wages as the minimum, and the new allowances, the employee is to receive a maximum cost-of-living bonus of 5s. per month, which will be payable to all Arab and African employees whose total monthly remuneration does not exceed 40s. This drawing provides a cash bonus of 7s. 10s. extra monthly.

The tribunal emphasises "the fact is our award is not or cannot be final." Acting agreement, unless otherwise taken immediately to establish some form of State or Railway controlled shop, where the employer may pay the necessary rate at a reasonable price.

### Profitless Cause of Dispute

A tribunal composed of Mr. Justice Lucie Smith, Mr. H. J. Webster and Mr. A. V. G. G. Miller, a similar outfit to the one of October, has been appointed to consider the dispute between the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration and its Arab and African employees.

It emphasised that its award could not achieve a lasting settlement unless there was willingness to establish some form of State or Railway controlled shop, bearing the necessary cost of reasonable prices, and that failure to control prices immediately would result in mounting inflation and demands for higher wages. The award states:

"An essential committee of our award that Railway shops (food, clothes, etc.) should be opened at once for the sole benefit of Arab and African employees of the Administration in Nairobi."

We have carefully considered the various allegations of black-marketing and profiteering generally to the serious detriment of the Native and so far as each allegation is unproven, and a consideration of the principle causes of unrest.

To meet the increased cost of living the tribunal recommends an increase of the basic monthly wage of 15s. instead of the housing allowance from 8s. 10s., or the minimum drawing (including meat ration weight) from 1s. 10s. to 2s.

and half, and the cost allowances from 1s. to 2s. a month. Every six months each employee is to receive a free issue of a bush shirt, a pair of shorts and a shirt (estimated to cost the employer of 2s. 50 cents a month).

The tribunal stresses its "most earnest desire that the Railway Administration should begin rationing all their Arab and African employees in Nairobi at the earliest possible moment." This equally applies to the matter of housing.

## Ignorance of the Empire

Lord Elton writes in *The Times* on the subject of the need for Empire teaching.

Earlier this year the Board of Education announced special teachers' courses in Russian and American history. A course in the history of the British Empire would have been even more timely and even more welcome.

The present ignorance of this subject, from top to bottom of the educational scale, has done much to promote the constant misrepresentation and crying down of the Empire, which have long been fashionable in certain circles in our own country.

General Smuts observed the other day that the fall of Singapore made inevitable by the handing over of Indo-China to the Japanese by the French, had been unfairly used by our enemies as evidence of our decadence. If he had been less polite, General Elton might have added that characteristic words had been used in precisely the same way by certain British critics. From the tragedy of Singapore these gentlemen (of whom had pressed for speedier rearmament before the war) were ready to deduce not only the short-sightedness and inefficiency of the Empire in general but also, in the familiar circle, the invariable incompetence of our High Command, and the inadequacy of the public schools at which its members are presumed to have been educated. It will be interesting to see whether the brilliant British leadership in the Egyptian Desert will induce them to revise these opinions or draw any of the contrary conclusion.

The present situation is likely to cure us of our inveterate habit of looking down on the greatest political achievement of the last 10 years—better education. Plenty of evidence suggests that the young themselves would welcome it. How long will the Government continue to let this long overdue reform die? Let the efforts of the Foreign Ministers and private individuals prove it.

## POWER PUMPS

SELF-OILING TOTALLY ENCLOSED

(BUCKET TYPE)



## Kenya Maize Muddle

A fierce attack upon the Government of Kenya has been made in the *Kenya Weekly News* by Mr. S. V. Lewis, an elected member of the Legislative Council. The whole story is as follows:

The great maize war is over. It ended as the most violent person anticipated, in the complete defeat of the Government. When they refused to concur in a resolution they were compelled to yield to the force of public opinion. They went down with no flags flying, in the clear consciousness that they were not even dignified. In their last speech in defence they had the effrontery to describe as a "simpling scheme" what was in reality the most complete right about turn in the whole history of our colony. In it we draw a line across the patriotic line for just as far as it is to see so much vacillation such largesse, so many jabs at us all at a time when we are very strong indeed, and at a time when we are very strong indeed.

Had not settlers intervened on the side of the Natives, the desired arrangement would have stood. By agreeing under the new arrangement that the African products shall receive 10 cents a cwt. in place of 10 cents, the Government implicitly acknowledged the unfairness of the old arrangement.

In the Commons recently the Under-Secretary for the Colonies is asked what is to be paid to a Native for the African to receive; and he was not entitled to make because the theory of no maize was lower than that of the European. Information which information was provided to the Kenyan Government, when it was stated that "the price set by per bag f.o.r. for Native maize shall be passed by the Agricultural Department Inspector to reflect absolute equality." These statements cannot both be true. If the latter is true, then the reply of the Under-Secretary must have been untrue.

By ingeniously manipulating figures and substituting cost of carriage, handling, grading, insurance, storage, etc., one Government managed to prove (on paper) what their scheme would pay the same price for maize irrespective of where it grew, and by whom it was grown. This sent a diplomatic home and got consent to this monstrous scheme.

The scheme immediately provoked umbrage. It was realised that what it was vented upon was the Secretary of State's principle of one price of maize irrespective of cost of production and by whom grown. It was obvious that the Government had played mischievous games.

It was agreed that the average price of Native maize that it would bear the whole great cost of control, but also that it would only half as much as the European maize at a big and sell them at 10 cents, or even less. This was too much for people to stand. The elected members "protested" to the coffee people, protested, the sisal people protested, in fact. I do not think there is anybody outside Government who has not protested.

So much is it true that when the Government (for the first time probably) became aware what their own scheme really meant, they agreed that it would have to be amended in important details. The tangled web wove from deceit now begins to become apparent. The Secretary of State has consented to these amendments, but he must by now have heard of the protests, and must be beginning to realise how he has been foisted. He is not likely to be foisted the second time. So imagine that the Government is busily hastening the whole scheme, taking care this time that it does really give the Natives a fair deal for their maize.

This is a tragic story, for all this time the one red task which lies before this Colony, that of increasing production, is being forgotten. Production is in fact being hindered by the Government.

## Black Marketing in Kenya

"The most serious and subversive movement in Kenya today" is the description recently applied by Major P. Phillips, the well-known manufacturing representative of Nairobi, to the black marketing which exists in the Colony.

Wheaten flour, milled meal, sugar, rice, medicines, razor blades and whisky are only a few of the commodities in the hands of the black market racketeers, he declared. "Razor blades are going to Bombay without Government approval or guarantee, there is a better market there than in Kenya. You have the pitiful case of the Indian butcher up-country before he can get a look in at certain shops he has to pay so many shillings hush-money, and only then is he allowed written down. We have price control which does not function because of lack of staff. There is little or no black marketing in European foodstuffs." The fellow who is taking all the punishment is the poor Native and the poor Indian. The Government is taking no steps whatsoever. In wartime criticism is the lifeblood of democracy. Why is there so little criticism in Kenya?

## Statements Worth Noting

"A cold water to a thirsty man so is good news from a far country." —*Times*, Nov. 26.

"Our importance, our representation in the territories, as we can appoint them will influence our cultural advisers to the Government and people alike." —Lord Hailey. "A country which entrusts the direction of Colonial affairs to seven different Ministers in seven years cannot be said to take Colonial policy seriously." —*Times*. "I have never seen an Indian problem in Nyasaland, and I assure you that during my tenure of office there will not be one." —Sir Edmund Richards, Governor of Nyasaland.

"There is dissatisfaction in the Protectorate's Civil Service and in practically every other walk of life in the territory." —Mr. McGarry, M.C., speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

"Last time the House of Commons debated the colonial estimates there were never more than 20 members present. The House could have sat right out at any moment." —Sir Malcolm Robertson, M.P.

Democracy is an attitude and an ideal, and can succeed only to the extent to which it turns out a race of aristocrats an aristocrat being defined as a man who gives more to life than he takes from it." —Sir Harry Lindsay.

We as responsible European settlers ought to try and secure at least the same measure of self-government and an equal right to manage our own affairs as that accorded to the Native in his tribe." —Mr. S. Bathbone, in the *Sunday Post*.

**VIROL**  
BUILDS FOR LIFE

Weekly gain

2.6 oz.  
while on  
**VIROL**

1.2 oz.  
while on  
Halibut Liver Oil  
(and milk)

1.0 oz.  
while on  
Cod Liver Oil

0.3 oz.  
nothing was  
added to usual meal

Results in rapid improvement

Available in India and Ceylon

## COMPANY MEETINGS

**Wankie Colliery Company***Statement by Sir John R. Chancellor.*

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at the offices of the company, 10 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C. 4, on Tuesday December 22, 1942.

SIR JOHN R. CHANCELLOR, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Chairman and joint managing director, presided.

The following is the statement of the Chairman which was circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts.

For the convenience of members, the Chairman's statement is circulated herewith instead of being read at the general meeting. The directors present tacitly accept and confirm the "agreed," August 31, 1942; and, in accordance with custom, I shall refer to the items appearing in the balance sheet and profit and loss account.

The issued capital, standing at £1,002,500, in 8,25,000 stock units of 10s. each, fully paid, remains unchanged.

Under the heading current liabilities and provisions for trade and other creditors an accrued charge of £97,671 compares with £55,945 in last year's accounts.

**Higher Provision for Taxation**

Provision for taxation, £102,748, shows an increase of £81,933. This increase is due partly to the larger amount carried during the year, partly to the rate of income tax payable in Southern Rhodesia having been increased from approximately 9s. 6d. to 9s. 8d. in the year. It is noted that owing to such increase the amount reserved for taxation in the previous accounts was under-provided. Unpaid dividends of £2,156 compare with £1,117 last year. Staff provost fund, £3,827, shows a small increase of £157.8.

The depreciation reserve at £275,519 has been increased by £6,697, being the depreciation of the permanent works, machinery and plant and buildings for the year, £51,076, less an amount of £4978 in respect of machinery and plant written off.

The general reserve which stood at £71,710 in the accounts to August 31, 1941, has been reduced to £57,040 by the transfer of the sum of £14,175 to taxation reserve.

**The Company's Assets**

Turning to the assets side of the balance sheet, under the heading fixed assets coal mining and other rights remain unchanged at £1,200,000.

Land, permanent works, machinery and plant and buildings at director's valuation, £1, August 31, 1937, with alterations at cost less amounts written off, stood at £738,500. In last year's accounts no editions have been made during the year under review amounting to £2,283, less £2,000 in respect of machinery and plant written off leaving a total of £738,901.1. Lease, plant, tools and implements, like stock, vehicles and furniture and fittings are evaluated by the mine manager, £1,159, showing a reduction of £75.

Under the heading current assets stock of coke, bricks and stores stand at £17,523, as against £17,884 in the previous accounts. Trade and other debtors less reserve for bad debts and payment in advance are £1,220 less £81,083.

£50,000 2½% National War Bonds, 1942-1951, at cost £25,000 2½% National War Bonds 1949-1951 at cost £15,000 at Bank and in hand in London and Africa £15,779, a total of £50,779, compares with £178,041 at August 31, 1941.

On the debit side of the profit and loss account, coal and fireclay mining, coke and brick manufacture and general expenses amount to £382,271, showing

an increase of £38,369; due chiefly to the increased tonnage handled during the year. Depreciation of permanent works, machinery and plant, and buildings, at £57,671 compares with £51,250. London expenses at £1,000 show a reduction of £38.

**Substantial Increase in Sales**

Turning to the credit side of the profit and loss account sales of coal, coke, bricks, fireclay products etc., £685,173, show a substantial increase of £57,671. Rent and sundry receipts have increased from £19,553 to £21,561 and bank interest and other receipts, London, from £634 to £1,947.

Turning again to the balance sheet, under the heading profit and losses account the balance at August 31, 1941, was £105,782. After deducting the dividend of 5% for the year ended August 31, 1941, paid on August 14, 1942, £83,126, there remained £22,657, to which has been added the balance of the profit and loss account for the year ended August 31, 1942, £232,119, making a total of £254,776. From this amount has been deducted £149,500 reserved for taxation, leaving a balance of £103,976, over which we recommend the payment of a dividend of 5%, which will absorb £83,126, leaving a balance of £22,851 to be carried forward subject to directors' additional remuneration.

Coal sales amounted to 1,282,069 tons, which shows an increase of 116,205 tons when compared with the previous year. The principal increases were on sales to the Railways, Southern Rhodesian customers (mainly the municipalities and the Electrical Supply Commission), to the Northern Rhodesian mines, and the Congo. Sales of coke also show an increase, the total amounting to 83,517 tons, as compared with 75,571 tons last year.

**New Reservoir Being Built**

The figures for reserve and development etc. have again been omitted from our report, but we assure members that the position in regard to these matters is satisfactory. All the machinery and plant and electrical equipment, both colliery has been assembled in sets, ready for delivery. To safeguard the water supply position during times when the Dete river is in flood and when frequent shutting down of the pumps is necessary to prevent excessive water a new brick reservoir is being built at No. 1 Colliery. It is expected to be completed at the end of August.

Native labour has been plentiful throughout the year. The employed strength on August 31 was 3,888, as compared with 3,644 in August, 1941.

I desire to be allowed in the name of the members to convey to our general manager, Mr. Darby, and his staff our warm thanks for their high appreciation of their services to the company in the difficult conditions created by the war.

This report was unanimously adopted. The Technical director (Colonel C. F. Birney) was re-appointed, the auditors were re-appointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors.

**Empire Quinine Supply**

Planting of cinchona is being undertaken on a considerable scale in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and the question of greatly extending the cultivation of the tree in other Colonial territories in order to make the British Empire self-supporting in quinine is also under consideration by a special sub-committee of the Colonial Advisory Council in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

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

## East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd.

*Statement by Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Villiers*

LEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. VILLIERS, C.V.O.

Chairman of East African Lands and Development Company, Limited, has circulated the following statement with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1941:

I am again following the practice, now common under present conditions, of circulating with the directors' report and accounts a statement on the company's operations. This takes the place of the speech which would be made at the annual meeting in normal times, and the proceedings thereof will therefore be confined to the submission of the routine resolutions.

In the first place, let me immediately regret that it has not been possible, owing to considerable mail delays resulting in the very late arrival of our East African accounts, to issue the report and accounts at December 31, 1941, until nearly 12 months after the close of the financial year to which they relate. It is understood that the brilliant success of the Madagascar operation is under General Botha, whose forces included the gallant South and East African troops, has now done much to improve sea communications along the African coast. Those with interests in East Africa are also grateful to the British port authorities for the recent establishment of the airmail service which is now working so efficiently.

### Debtors Little Reduced since Last Year

The accounts now in your hands are now up to date in much detail and are thus no longer explanatory, but I will briefly refer to a few salient features.

The shareholders remain unchanged, holding 482,000 shares of £1, each, to which was added down in September, 1937, by the return of 10% of the shares of 5s, then in issue. This sum of capital then amounted to £96,400, and it was agreed to issue per share in cash, plus 3s per share, an interest-bearing debenture stock. Since 1937, no further redemptions in cash to all debenture-holders have been effected at approximately annual intervals, and it was with great satisfaction that your directors were able in May of this year to pay off the outstanding balance of £16,267.10s. That item which appears in the balance-sheet at December 31, 1941, is therefore now eliminated, and there are no prior charges ranking ahead of the shares.

This brings me to the subject of dividends. It is my intention to declare very shortly a dividend of 10% less income tax, payable some time next month, and in this connexion there are certain points to which I might draw your attention.

### Board's Dividend Policy

Firstly, I would remind you that the terms of the debenture stock provided that, so long as any part of that debenture liability was outstanding, no distribution of profits by way of dividends was permissible. We have therefore now reached stage two of our programme, namely freedom to pay dividends. But that stage was not reached in the year 1941, the accounts of which year we are now under review. The forthcoming dividend will therefore be formally related to the accounts for the year 1942. We see no necessity to delay a distribution until those accounts are submitted, which will probably not be until the autumn of 1942, and the dividend will therefore be obtained by way of an interim dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1942.

It should not be inferred that it is in the minds of the board that the distribution should later on be increased by the payment of a final dividend in respect of 1942. On the contrary, your directors are of opinion that the interests of the shareholders will be best served

by a programme of annual dividends at the rate, it is hoped, of 10%, less income tax, to be paid at about the same time each year so long as war continues and the present incidence of taxation continues. While a harsher view can be taken of those factors, it is the general hope of your directors that the interests of shareholders will receive its further reward.

### Thoroughly Sound Financial Position

In conclusion, and more especially in support of the policy that I have outlined, I can repeat, as being fully applicable today, the concluding words of my statement submitted at last year's meeting, namely, that I have no hesitation in assuring you that the company is in a thoroughly sound financial position. Despite the substantial outgoings on debenture extinguishment liquidity is well maintained. The general reserve of £10 remains intact. Debts (£50,167) are all being kept to be good. Practically all of this arises out of land sales on our usual instalment terms, and is secured either by land mortgages or retention of land title in the name of the company. The prosperity of the farming community in Kenya on which the value of land of course depends, is being well maintained.

## Industry in East Africa

*Discussed by Royal Empire Society*

Addressing the Industrial Study Group of the Royal Empire Society recently, Mr. Alfred Wiggesworth said that East Africa needed a plan of complementary industry and agriculture, including the processing on the spot of some crops hitherto exported.

Industry which could supply the wants of Africans would suffice for the present. Cottage industries had flourished in England before the industrial age, and the availability of electricity in East Africa, if developed, is possible to erect small factories and cotton gins driven by power.

Mr. Wiggesworth emphasised that "when dealing with exports, the surplus of the products of labour receiving very low wages, the position could be balanced by the imposition of an export duty on everything exported, so as to equalise the selling price." The tax imposed should be equivalent to the difference in parity of wages, adjusted to other higher costs of machinery, stores, etc. The bonus could then be given to the exporting country of its cheap labour. The proceeds of the tax could go towards better conditions of living. Such action would also prevent disturbance of the price structure at home. This is one of the risks which the Atlantic Charter might strike. One instable the sensitive country to use their slave labour without help to themselves. It is natural if wages are low when living is correspondingly cheap.

East Africa's total output which £1,000,000 in 1941, should be worth £3,000,000 in 1946 if employed full (130,000 men). There should be scope for extended cultivation of kapok, which is invaluable for lifebuoys, airmen's clothes, insulation, etc. Some years ago a proposed grant of £20,000 for the industrial growth of cinchona at the Arusha Institute had been refused on the ground that there was already a plentiful supply of arachin and platinium, both from quinine.

Mr. Herbert Bowes said that at present there should not be encouragement to the development of a coffee-processing plant for domestic use, as for instance, every fifth washed once a day, and with shade, immense new markets would be opened up due to the flooding of East African markets by slowly but beautifully ripened Japanese coffee, half-cooked coffee raised the same way. Perhaps if Great Britain could combine beautifullish with its usual good, weaving high quality goods. One great help to industry would be a wider use of the English language.

Tanganyika Territory might surpass Rhodesia as a mineral producer, and he quoted "East Africa and Rhodesia's" report that tea was now being produced from estates in Tanganyika which had been under German management until the outbreak of war. He (Major Bowes) thought this Germany gave an appearance of being more successful colonists in Africa than us, but that English improved far better in the long run.

In Tanganyika there were three rivers which, he believed, gave possibilities for irrigation schemes greater than those carried out on the Nile in Egypt.

While he sympathised with all this by improving poor conditions, he did not credit the reactionary criticism and said that from the standpoints of comfort the African labour was far better off than the working man in England.

## News Items in Brief

Native-grown coffee is now controlled in Uganda. The Mozambique Company's new offices in Beira are nearing completion.

*Kasoma*, a film story of Rhodesia, is being shown at missionary meetings in this country.

Tanganyika Co-operative Bank reports that deposits received during the year amounted to £53,181.

Owing to difficulties in obtaining supplies, European Stores, Ltd., Mombasa, Kenya, have closed their Kisumu branch.

Production of rice is to be stimulated in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory to meet the needs of Polish refugees.

There was an increase of 2,000,000 patients in hospitals and tribal dispensaries in Tanganyika Territory last year.

Tanganyika Territory's budget surplus for the current financial year is expected to be between £1,000,000 and £1,100,000.

A Broken Hill Farmers' Association has been formed with Mr. H. Ross as first Chairman and Mrs. Ross as honorary secretary.

Recruiting of Nurses of Nyasaland for service outside the Protectorate is now forbidden, except in the case of military service.

English, Swahili and Hindustani are the only languages which may now be used for trunk telephone conversations in East Africa.

The East African Civil Defence and Supply Council has anticipated considerable demand for beans, particularly haricot, from the military authorities in the Middle East.

In pursuance of the call for frugal economy, the most recent issue of *Current Affairs* received from Tanganyika Government contains a timely half-shilling note.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat, Ltd., announce that no dividend will be paid on the 5½% preference shares for the past year. Preference dividends are in arrears since December 31, 1939.

Colonial Directors of Agriculture have been asked to examine the possibilities of developing local production of seeds of temperate vegetables. Kenya has already done a good deal of work to that end.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has decided to appoint a Local Government Officer as official of the Department of Internal Affairs. His responsibility will be to attend to all local government matters.

When growing in the Mozambique Province of Manica and Sofala has been successfully undertaken in an experimental plot of 17 acres, about 20 miles from Beira by the Campanha Colonial do Buto.

Trade restrictions are being imposed on asbestos, tin, manganese and on the farms and railways in Northern Rhodesia, with markedly beneficial results.

To offset the shortage of sacks in Southern Rhodesia, Native hand-lads are making baskets of willows, coarse grass and varieties of home-grown canes for the harvesting and marketing of their crops.

*Biebig Extract of Meat, Corp. Ltd.*, which has extensive interests in East Africa and Southern Rhodesia, is to pay a final dividend of 6% on its shares for the year. The figures are the same as in the previous year.

Kenya's Wages Board has fixed a minimum scale for certain African artisans in the Central Rift Valley, Nyanza and Coast Provinces, varying from a minimum of 72 cents of a shilling per hour to a maximum of 210s. per hour.

While in Kenya the controlled price of potatoes is about 12s. a bag, across the border in Tanganyika Territory the Government is paying 80s. a bag and advertises the fact in the list of accepted tenders published in the official *Gazette*.

Nairobi has planned to hold under the auspices of the East African Women's League, early in the New Year, an exhibition of native and colonial industries. It is hoped that every industry which helps to save shipping space and make East African territories self-supporting will be represented.

During the first six months of 1941 there were 871 (412 male and 459 female) European births in Southern Rhodesia, compared with 852 (447 and 405) in the corresponding period of 1941. European deaths were 300 (258 male and 182 female), compared with 379 (240 and 139).

After four cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and eggs, other surplus produce sent by Native Agents in the Central Province of Kenya is estimated to have reached a value of £356,247 last year, compared with £196,189 (£24,667 in 1938, £356,100 in 1939, and £270,289 in 1940).

Arrangements have been completed for the resumption of civilian mail services from East Africa to Madagascar at the following rates: letters, 80 cents for the first oz. and 20 cents for each additional oz.; post cards, 20 cents; printed papers, 5 cents for each 2 oz. or part thereof.

The settlement of African troops after the war, the education of Europeans and Africans, land tenure by both races and increasing food production by Africans were the main subjects discussed at the recent annual provincial Commissioners' conference of Northern Rhodesia. It was opened by the Governor, Sir John Waddington.

Tanganyika's Standing Finance Committee has approved the purchase for resale by Government of six months' supplies of gunny bags for the Territory at an estimated cost of between £60,000 and £70,000. The Committee has also recommended a grant of £1,000 towards the purchase of 100 acres of land for the cultivation of wheat and maize.

For a year's planning and training, a section of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, consisting of 40 men, including two doctors, has reached Addis Ababa at the invitation of the Emperor of Ethiopia and with his promise of financial help. The section is to undertake pioneer medical work in outlying regions, where there are little, if any, medical facilities. The unit has appealed for at least £10,000 for the development of its work.

Tobacco growers in the Rhodesias and East Africa will learn with special interest that more American tobacco is to be sent to Great Britain in 1942 on lease-lend terms, provided there is the expected improvement in the shipping situation. As a result of visits to Washington by Mr. J. C. Lovell, Tobacco Controller in the United Kingdom, about 125 million lb. of leaf tobacco was made available to Great Britain in 1941, compared with imports of 107 million lb. in 1939.

## Toxins in the Blood

causing weak kidney action

Stomach, intestinal pains and bladder weakness cause acute distress, especially at night-time. What with the scalding urine, pains and the continual attack of the back or dizzy attacks, kidney trouble destroys the peace and happiness of many.

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This special kidney tonic has achieved great success throughout the world. Thanks to Dandy's Pill my kidney troubles were vanquished. I will not use them again.

Remember, you need to do something to get rid of the toxins. Dandy Pill is in great demand for the cure of urinary disorders, rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis, sciatica, neuralgia, and gravel.

**DOAN'S**  
Backache Kidney Pill

## Nyasaland Railways

For the year ended December 31, 1941 (Nyasaland Railways Ltd. report gross receipts of £195,574 (against £174,027 in 1940) and working expenses of £100,894 (£99,668) leaving a surplus of £94,680 (£74,901). Interest on the debenture-holding in the Central Africa Railway Company yielded £28,847 (£27,579), the dividend received from that company was £15,350 (nil interest on income), debts in the Trans-Zambia Railway brought in £6,365 (£5,642), and other income amounted to £5,851 (£2,319). Net loss than £11,812 (£1,000) for taxation, £35, less tax written off by interest on the 5% Bridge debenture stock, and £35,300 on the 5% A debenture stock, leaving £863 to be carried forward. The 5% Bridge debenture stock, and £35,300 was expended in the remaining part of that stock, leaving £863 to be carried forward.

The total tonnage carried during the year (excluding the Lake service) was 630 tons, as compared with 74,016 in Lake service carried 4,016 tons, against 2,718 tons. The total number of passengers carried on the railway was 9,924 (155,357) and on Lake Nyasa 11,005 (11,367).

The working expenses, which include provision for renewals, amounted to 51.59% of the gross receipts, as against 49.72% in 1940. The comparative percentages, excluding provision for renewals, were 38.95 for 1941 and 43.28 for 1940.

Mr. Norman B. Dickson retired from the board by rotation and offered himself for re-election at the 11th annual meeting held in London on Tuesday. The other directors are Mr. W. M. Godding, Jr. (Chairman), Sir Frank Baddeley, Brig. Gen., and F. D. Hamond, and Mr. Vivian L. Gury. The secretary and London manager is Mr. C. M. Garry, and the local manager in Nyasaland is Mr. R. G. Bucquey.

The issued share capital totals only £172,000, but various debenture stocks are outstanding to a total of £1,000,000. The railway from Port Herald to Blantyre stands at £1,000,000, £1,069,870 on the northern extension from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa at £812,204, and investments in the Central Africa Railway at £17,021,150 and in the Trans-Zambia Railway at £343,000. Other investments appear in the balance sheet at £15,615 and cash at £7,164.

## Beira Townsites

During the year ended June 30, 1941, Beira Townsites sold just under half an acre of land in their own townships, which are valued in the balance sheet at £1,100. In order to reduce expenses the directors again waived their fees, and no charges was made for office and secretarial services.

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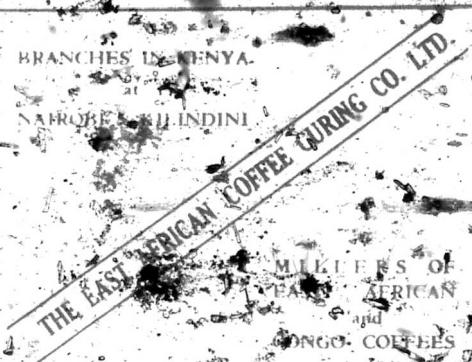
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