

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GENERAL SMUTS has written for an American magazine a most important article on the subject of the future of Colonial territories, and the passages directly bearing upon British Africa are therefore quoted in full on another page. Since General

General Smuts on The Future of Colonies

Smuts is the only African leader who can always command a world audience whose standing in Great Britain is as high as in his own country, and who is probably regarded with but little less admiration in the United States of America, his counsel in regard to major National problems is of international significance. It was doubtless this fact which caused the London *Daily Mail* to have the article cabled in full for prominent reproduction on its leaders page, from which our excerpts have been taken. Ideas of internationalising Colonial territories make an appeal to the great African, as many who insist that "mother countries" should remain exclusively responsible for the administration of their Colonies, and interference by others should be avoided. He does, however, favour development of a system of regional commissions or councils for the ultimate control of general or common policy.

An intermediate step strongly advocated is the grouping of Colonial units for more efficient and economical administration, and develop-

ment which is what East Africans have long urged in regard to Kenya.

The Importance of Grouping Uganda, and Tanganyika, while Rhodesians and Nyasalanders have been equally convinced of the importance of the unification of their countries to form a Greater Rhodesia. For years the Colonial and Dominions Offices have done all in their power to postpone these inevitable steps, but there have been encouraging signs of late that the logic of events was exercising its influence.

Lord Granby, until recently Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveyed the impression on various occasions that he considered such grouping to be desirable, and Colonel Oliver Stanley, his recently appointed successor, has lost no time in expressing similar opinions. Consequently there is reason to hope that the inter-territorial measures taken in East Africa during this war to promote more efficient contributions to the common war effort will not be allowed to lapse in peace-time (as some senior officials unquestionably hope and plan), but will, on the contrary, be developed so that formal union which will in both cases give increasing strength and stature to groups of territories still in the early stages of their development. The day of the small territorial unit is clearly over, and it is past high time to abandon administrative arrangements which, reasonable enough before the last war, are now decades out of date.

which Germany's schemings for the recovery of Colonies were at their height. It is clear that this was a matter for the British Commonwealth as a whole, not one for Great Britain alone or for the Dominions primarily, since each of the Dominions, like Canada, was affected by administration of colonial territory under mandate, and since the security of the Empire as a whole was bound up in the security of Egypt. The need of small countries to clearly commit themselves to the cause of those who say that "African Colonial Administrations should be stimulated with early vigor" and a council composed of representatives of the Imperial Government, of the Dominions, and of any interested group throughout the Empire. The great advantage of such a plan is that the traditional inertia of British bureaucracy would be balanced against the eager energy of younger territories, whether of Dominion or Colonial status, determined to foster advancement with all reasonable speed. None dare deny that in this war South Africans and Rhodesians have won the right to render their advice in respect of general policy in British East and Central Africa, and to send some of the best of their sons to the task of African administration. Australians and New Zealanders have similarly paid in blood and sweat for the claim to share in decisions concerning Malaya and other Eastern territories of the Empire, and Canadians for the title to the Rockies and the West Indies. It would, moreover, be for the rest of the Colonies to have claimed Dominion co-operation, and not less good for the Dominions to be made more active partners in such high enterprise.

General Smuts proposes yet another stage—that the United States of America, although not a Colonial Power, should appoint representatives to the regional councils of control for Africa, the West Indies, and elsewhere. He does not develop this point in

any detail, but it has evidently made on the assumption that the provisions of the Atlantic Charter will be large part in post-war Colonial affairs, and that in Colonial economic and defence matters, the United States must wield greater influence than ever before. After the last war every effort was made to persuade the Government of the United States to undertake the administration of former enemy territory under mandate, but such suggestions, emanating chiefly from British sources, were rejected, as were proposals that America should participate in the League of Nations and its Permanent Mandates Commission. Perhaps American opinion has now

changed fundamentally. President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace, at any rate, have repeatedly declared that their country must bear its full share of world responsibility after this war, and they may endorse this last idea of General Smuts. British Dominions and Colonies have too often an appreciation of American foreign policy which is not shared by them, which fails to reflect their own sense of their own interests.

It would be important, however, not to expand unduly membership of the regional councils, for one of the most attractive features of the idea of their creation is that the great majority of each council would have intimate personal experience of the areas affected—in which respect they would differ essentially and encouragingly from the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League. To add a few outstanding representatives lacking such local knowledge need not prove a handicap; indeed, since first-class men would have to be appointed in order to hold their own with their Dominion and Colonial colleagues, they may expect to be the world which might be recruited by the British and American nominees ought to constitute a distinct group. But it would need to be a cardinal principle that the regional councils should not be swamped as a result of claims to representation by many countries, for the acceptance of such claims would defeat the very object in view.

THE GROSS OF LORRAINE is based in French Somaliland, as we learn from the Acting Governor-General Duvert, signed an agreement with the British military commandant of Djibouti, Ethiopia,

FRENCH SOMALILAND JOINS UNITED NATIONS

The representative in Nairobi of the fighting French National Committee, M. Cheneau, by which colony previously shared the domination of Vichy, gave formal adherence to the cause of the United Nations. It has a vast history and witnessed a complete transformation in the African scene during the last year. The French territories in that continent are regarding itself for freedom. In the early months of the war the dual offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of French Somaliland were occupied by General Gentilhomme, a born friend of the alliance with Great Britain and a serving soldier eager to co-operate with British forces in the attack upon Italian East Africa when Italy grabbed France from back in June, 1940. His vigorous patriotic ardor to

match for the men of Viriato who quickly disposed him? It is therefore the more pleasing record that, in East Africa at the time of the final negotiations with Jibuti while on his way from London to assume the post of French High Commissioner for Madagascar, he was able to reach French Somaliland almost immediately. The man who had done all in his power to hold that territory true to its duty had thus the opportunity of personally helping to raise it from its fallen estate. That must have salved wounded feelings. The most important aspect of the agreement is of course the psychological, but three notable practical results are that Jibuti, the port and railhead for Ethiopia, is now again at the disposal of that country; that British troops held as a precautionary measure on the borders of French Somaliland, become immediately available for active service elsewhere; and that about a division of French troops is likewise to be given the chance of coming to grips with the common enemy.

THE COLONIES are once again sacrificed to the political convenience of Westminster, despite the fact that only a few weeks ago not one newspaper could be found to justify the change in Secretaries of State. Now the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Harold Macmillan, has guided his new chief, Sir Alexander Cadogan, in the right direction. None will grudge Mr. Harold Macmillan's advances.

Musical Chairs at the Colonial Office.

When Sir Edward Carson became Secretary of State for the Colonies he was able, hard-working, and had become keenly interested in Colonial problems. On which his outlook was liberal, progressive, and wholly envisaging. If he had been promoted to Cabinet status, why could he not have made Secretary of State? The knowledge he gained during the past eleven months would then have been available for use now he is lost to the Service. That Mr. Macmillan will do well at Head-quarters in North-West Africa we now and believe. But we know no reason to think that Colonel Oliver Stanley had he been given that post instead of the Colonial Office would have done less well; while Mr. Macmillan has if promoted Secretary of State, would have had advantages which Colonel Stanley cannot enjoy. The double change in rank and position works. The only consolation which emerges is that the Duke of Devonshire, the new Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has shown sound judgment and keenness in his work in the Dominions and India Offices, and that he has been exceptionally successful in his expositions in the House of Lords of the difficult Indian problem. He may well be expected to serve the Colonial Empire as well admirably, and his experience of the Dominions and India should be valuable at the Colonial Office. Nevertheless such incidental favourable does not compensate for what we must regrettably view as another major political mistake aggravated by the appearance of persistent indifference on the part of the Government to expressed public opinion.

The New Year Honours List

Brief Biographies of East African and Rhodesian Recipients

Baron

Lamson, the Right Hon. Sir Miles Wedderburn, V.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., H.M. Ambassador in Cairo and High Commissioner for the Sudan since 1938. As Ambassador and High Commissioner Sir Miles Lamson has won an exceptional measure of popularity. Soon after轻ing upon his appointment to Cairo he visited his second wife, the only daughter of Sir Alfred Mond.

Promoted to Field Marshal

Wavell, Gen. Sir Archibald Percival Wavell, K.G.C., K.C.B., General to The King. General Wavell was Commander-in-Chief, India and the first victorious assault of the Italian armies in the Western Desert which resulted in the dramatic disintegration of Marshal Graziani's forces and as Commander-in-Chief Middle East, was in supreme control of the forces which defeated the Italians in Eritrea, Somaliland and Libya. General Wavell paid several visits to East Africa and that date.

Knights Bachelor

Figg, Clifford Henry, Esq., Business adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Bain, Frank, Esq., Cotton Controller, Army Supply.

Verry, John, Esq., Chief Justice, British Guiana. Mr. Verry joined the Colonial Service in British Guiana in 1908, resigned in 1913, and was called to the Bar in 1916.

Middle Temple in 1917. He became Deputy Clerk of Courts, Jamaica, in that year, and had risen to first Assistant Judge by 1937. In 1938 he was appointed Chief Justice of Jamaica whence he went to his present post.

K.C.B.

Jackson, Sir William Wilson, Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health and Board of Education since 1940.

Before taking up his present post Sir William Jackson was for a few months Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He had previously been Dean and Professor of Tropical Health at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Machling, Sir Eric James, Permanent Under-Secretary, Commissions Office.

Sir Eric James entered the Colonial Office in 1932, transferred to the Commissions Office in 1938 and as Assistant Secretary, Commissions Office and Under-Secretary in State for Native Affairs and subsequently of what was then the first Inquiry, Rhodesia, until late 1944. Permanent Under-Secretary, as such he is in charge concerned with the affairs of South Rhodesia.

Knights Bachelor, Division

Beresford-Peirse and General Sir Neil Mohun de la Poer, K.B.E., D.S.O., R.A. General Beresford-Peirse commanded the 5th Brigade of the Indian Infantry Division which was sent from India to Basra and his name is associated with the capture of the fort of the picture above.

C.M.G.
Jackson, Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nyasaland Territory.

Sir Wilfrid Jackson, who has been Governor of Nyasaland Territory since 1941, was educated at Stonyhurst and Linton College, Oxford, and also studied in the West Indies as personal secretary to the Governor of Trinidad and the Bahamas. He went to Uganda as an Assistant-District Commissioner from 1912 until 1916, an Assistant Chief Secretary, and after further service in the West Indies and as Permanent Colonial Secretary in the Gold Coast, he was Governor of Mauritius from 1926 to 1937 and, then Governor of British Guiana until his appointment to Government House, Dar es Salaam.

K.C.M.G.
Jackson, Sir Edward of St. Helier, K.B.E., lately Lieutenant-Governor of Nyasaland.

Sir Edward Jackson, younger brother of Sir Wilfrid Jackson, above, was educated at Stonyhurst and Linton College, Oxford, and entered the bar by the Inner Temple in 1914. He became a lawyer to the Government of the Indian Empire during the First World War and subsequently Attorney-General and a High Court Judge in Nyasaland, and Attorney-General of Tanganyika (1921-29). Attorney-General in Ceylon for the next seven years, he retired from the service of the Colonial Service in 1937 as Legal Secretary to Mr. M. J. Whately, whom he has done much good work during the war.

James Charles Joseph Erskine, C.M.G., O.B.E., an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, since 1939.

Mr. Erskine, who served in the First War with the Wiltshire Regiment, and, after entering the Colonial Office, was secretary to the East Africa Land Settlement Selection Board, in 1919, and subsequently to the East Africa Currency Board for the following year. He has been honorary secretary of the Ceylonese Free Foundation in 1921, and is the author of "The Colony of Ceylon and its Civil Service."

Clerkship. Peter Alexander, Esq., M.C., Acting Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Dominion Office.

Creasy, Gerald Julian, Esq., O.B.E., an Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

Mr. Creasy was principal private-secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1937 and reached his present rank in 1939.

Lamb, John Edward Stewart, Esq., Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Lamb became an Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika immediately after the last war, District Officer in 1930, Deputy Provincial Commissioner in 1934, Salama in 1936, and Acting Administrative Secretary three years later. On leave pending re-enlistment at the outbreak of the war, he returned to duty, and is now acting as Administrative Secretary.

Stokes, Paymaster Lieutenant George Beresford, R.N. (retired), Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Beresford Stokes joined the Royal Navy in 1914, and after the last war transferred to the emergency administrative R.N.V.R., having meantime been Assistant Secretary to Admirals Sir D. R. M. Nicholson and Sir F. J. Sykes. He joined the Sarawak Civil Service, transferred to Kenya as a District officer, went to Mauritius, and returned to Kenya, where he was Deputy Chief Secretary in 1928. He then became Chief Financial Secretary in 1932, from which position he was recently promoted to his present appointment. In his Affable qualities won the admiration of the non-official leaders.

Tredgold, Robert Clarke, Esq., K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and Defence, Southern Rhodesia, since 1936.

Mr. Tredgold was born in Southern Rhodesia in 1886, and was educated at the Prince Edward School, Salisbury, the Royal Welsh High School, Cape, and Bertie's College, Oxford. He served in the First War and in the Mission of the British Army to the Inner Temple, judge returned to Southern Rhodesia in 1919, practising law in that Colony and in Northern Rhodesia, with headquarters in Bulawayo. He has been M.P. for the Tsumeb constituency since 1934. He served as a judge in Northern Rhodesia in 1922. He is son of the late Sir Charles Tredgold, Senior Judge of Southern Rhodesia, and the great-grandson of Dr. Moffat, famous missionary whose daughter married Livingstone.

G.B.E. (Military Division).
Blair, Lieutenant-General Sir William, K.C.B., M.S.A., Colonel, The Wiltshire Regiment.

Sir William Blair General Officer Commanding in Chief, 16

East Africa since 1941, was in command of the forces which recently completed the occupation of Madagascar. In the years before the outbreak of war he took over command of the Sudan Defence Force, which he trained most actively in modern military methods, as a result of which the Italian threat to the Sudan, in 1940, was averted off, despite the great disparity in strength. General Blair then conducted the brilliant campaign which quickly crushed the Italians in Eritrea.

K.B.E. (Civil Division).
Russell, Sir Alexander Fraser, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia since 1931.

Sir Fraser Russell, a South African by birth, who was appointed a Puisne Judge of Southern Rhodesia in 1915, is 65 years of age. He was educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, the South African College, Cape Town, and at John's College, Cambridge. He was called by the Middle Temple in 1904, and practised at the Cape bar for 12 years. His has frequently acted as Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and has taken an active interest in many social and charitable causes.

C.B.E. (Civil Division).
Creed, T. P., Esq., Legal Secretary, Sudan.

Mortimer, Charles Edward, Esq., M.B.E., Commissioner of Lands and Settlement, Kenya.

Mr. Mortimer, who was educated at Hartley College, Manchester, has been in the Kenya Lands Department for 26 years. His appointments have included Land Secretary in 1928, Commissioner of Lands and Settlement in 1936, and Commissioner of Local Government in 1939. He is now District Officer in Kenya.

Simmons, Robert Joseph, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., Director of Veterinary Services, Uganda.

Mr. Simmons, who was on military service in 1914, in 1920, became a veterinary officer in Uganda in 1928, for Veterinary Officer in 1931, and D.V.S. in the following year.

Young, W. C., Esq., M.B.B.S., manager of the Board of the Department of Agriculture and Forests, Southern Rhodesia.

CBE (Military).
El Mugheir, Sheik Said bin Ali, O.B.E., for public services in Zanzibar.

Sheik Said, senior non-official member of the Legislative Council, on which he has served since 1924, was knighted the Sultan to the Coronation in 1937. Sheik Said's most prominent role, however, has been his work in the campaign for greater local production of foodstuffs. He was one of the members of the Food Commission, and the O.P.C. was named after him.

O.B.E. (Military Division).
Douglas-Hamilton, Wing-Commander Fred Malcolm, R.A.F.O.

Has served in Southern Rhodesia and East Africa during this war.

Taylor, Temporary Major William Albert, Permanent Staff Corps, Southern Rhodesia.

Washington, Major Thomas Ellames, A.F.C., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Assistant to the Liaison Officer for the Dominions Office with the War Cabinet Secretariat.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).
Brooks, Frederick Langdon, Esq., Chairman of the Public Services Board, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Brooks is, by virtue of his official position, head of the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service. He was the former Master of the High Court. In 1906 he played Rugby for England against New Zealand, scoring the try which won the match.

Clements, John Burton, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Nyasaland.

Mr. Clements, who has served in the Nyasaland Forest Department since 1922, has done much to encourage the protection and restoration of Native authorities.

England, Russell, Esq., M.B.E., Chief Agricultural Officer, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Mr. England, who has been in the Bechuanaland Agricultural Department since 1926, has done much work during the war in encouraging increased production of grain by African growers.

Fraser, Henry Ralph, Esq., for public and social welfare services in Uganda.

Mr. Fraser is a director of A. Baumann and Co., managing director of the Buganda Tea Marketing Co. During the war he has taken a very active part in the organisation of war-time controls in Uganda, and in particular has been for some time Chairman of the Uganda Loading Committee. He was recently nominated a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, where he has been resident for 25 years.³

Harrison, Arthur Rendell, Esq., for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Harrison, general manager of the Shiremano, has been active in the measures for the industrial reorganisation of Zambia and is chiefly responsible for the reorganisation of mineral production in Northern Rhodesia.

Jennings, Arthur Cyril, Esq., A.M.Inst.C.E., Assistant Director of Native Lands and Secretary to the Native Land Board of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Jennings, who joined the Service in South Africa 38 years ago, as assistant engineer to the Cape Town Municipality, spent six years in charge of engineering works followed by irrigation work in the Union of South Africa, and after serving in East Africa for the last war was appointed Irrigation Engineer in Southern Rhodesia in 1940. He has been energetic in tackling difficult problems at the age-long Native system of land tenure, designed and laid out in old Native villages in urban areas. The Native reserves as well as the European reserves of the Colony, overmuch as what he has done and taught others do in opening up new water supplies and converting and improving old ones.

Johnstone, Captain A. G. P., British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Johnstone, G. J., Esq., F.I.C., Principal Mineral Resources Department, Imperial Institute.

Has been engaged on the investigation of Empire mineral resources since 1903.

Keith, J. A., Esq., Welfare Officer, Colonial Office since 1941.

Mr. Keith was for 18 years in the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, and after entry on to Lord Trevelly's Bench, was Justice of the Peace and subsequently joined the Local Services Department of the Colonial Office.

Little, J. A. R., Esq., Clerical Officer, Officer of the Minister of State, Cairo.

Mosley, Bernard, Esq., M.A., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Leprologist to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and Medical Officer in charge of the Leper Settlements near Fort Victoria.

Dr. Mosley, who was at one time M.M.S. in Nigeria, is 53. He was educated at St. Peter's School, York; Yorkshire College, Kendal, and Guy's Hospital and University College, London. He is a Councillor of the International Leprosy Association. Dr. Mosley has for many years devoted himself to the relief of lepers. A keen and ardent short-titularist, he has imbued many of his patients with a similar enthusiasm. In consequence, the leper settlement which he supervises in the Victoria district of Southern Rhodesia is a vast and

(Continued on page 320)

General Smuts on Colonies after the War

Opposes Internationalisation but Favours Regional Councils of Control

THE IDEA THAT THE BRITISH COLONIAL SYSTEM is based on keeping people in subjection and exploiting them for Britain is today, at any rate, wildly and democratically preposterous," General Smuts has written in the American magazine *Life*.

"What," he goes on to ask, "must be the future of the Colonies in the world?" The question is now far they will find a new world that will emerge after the war and will in many ways reflect a different world view than that which the war overwhelmed.

For one thing it will be a world governed by the Atlantic Charter and similar international instruments—a world of international collaboration as distinct from the old competitive order; a world where colonies situated on the strategic routes of the world will become important items in a programme of general security against war; a world of security bases for United Nations, of controlled raw materials, and of equal supply of necessary raw materials.

It would be unwise to disturb the existing administrative relations between mother-countries and their colonies. Mother-countries should remain exclusively responsible for the administration of their colonies, and interference by others should be avoided. This applies to the so-called "sovereign" colonies belonging to the mother-country. These should be grouped into larger units for economic and administrative administration and for large-scale development of policies common to all.

In the case of British Colonies in the West Indies or Mauritius or on the African continent, they should be grouped, with larger powers assigned to the group and a corresponding decrease of power exercised at London.

Such a change in the scale of centralisation as far as the mother-country is concerned, and centralisation with larger powers so far as the colonies are concerned, would be a welcome advance in the direction of colonial freedom and responsibility, which is the general trend of Colonial development.

As a further stimulus to development of such an enlarged Colonial unit, its general development policy should be entrusted to a council, which not only the British Government, as the parent state, but also the

unit itself and any interested neighbouring British Commonwealth, such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, could prove beneficial in the advance of the less-developed neighbours.

There should be a system of regional grouping of colonies to whatever mother-countries they happen to belong.

The Colonies in the West Indies, Far East, or African continent could be grouped to whatever Powers they may belong for the purpose of ultimate control of defence or economic policy, under the Atlantic Charter, or for other purposes.

While mother-countries will be exclusively responsible for the administration of their colonies, ultimate control of general or common policy would come under a regional commission or council on which will be represented not only mother-countries but also those regionally interested for security or economic reasons.

Thus the United States, although not a Colonial Power, could be on the regional control council of the West Indies, of Africa or elsewhere.

It appears to me essential that the United States should in future have a direct say with mother-countries in the settlement of general Colonial policies and some such organisation, as is here suggested, that would give her the necessary stands with the rights and responsibilities implied.

I have no doubt that such a partnership of the United States in Colonial control would be cordially welcomed so long as the British Commonwealth of Nations is concerned.

I have briefly indicated a few directions in which this war is likely to affect existing Colonial arrangements, but I am aware that the whole subject is more complicated than would appear from this brief statement. I hope that it will receive the careful attention and objective discussion which both its importance and its difficulties call for.

The Post Conference, if and when it comes, should find public opinion prepared for a notable advance in Colonial development of the less advanced regions of the world.

Editorial comment authors under Matters of moment

U-Boats—the Major Menace.

In order to provide for major operations in 1942 the crushing of the U-boat should have been the main task for 1942, taking precedence over all else. Shipbuilding has been satisfactory, but protection of shipping has not. Sporadic bombing of U-boat assembly ports, their associated factories inland, and their operational bases has not produced appreciable results; production of U-boats still exceeds their destruction; shipping losses have been heavy. Despite a record shipping output, our losses during the war are more than double their replacement, and in 1942 our striking power will exceed our capacity to transport it. It appears that in 1942, when faced for secure sea communications in 1943, was obvious, when shipping losses were heavy, and Parliament and Press were anxious, the Battle of the Atlantic Committee was meeting only occasionally. In October the Committee was reconstructed as the Prime Minister told Parliament, "on account of the ever more important part which the air has begun to play in anti-U-boat warfare and of the consequential and complicated technical developments of all weapons of all kinds." That statement is not exact. The important part of the air effort at war had been laid down October 1940, pointed out by Major-General Sir Arthur, equipped with scientific apparatus, are a terror to U-boats, and in the House of Lords on July 1, 1941, I did not speak without authority when I declared that an increased number of aeroplanes fitted with scientific apparatus "is the only means by which reasonably early results can be obtained." I added that the direct use of long-range aircraft is indispensable and科学 in the face, as the V-1000 system started us in the face of Hitler. I concluded by urging his Highness the Emperor, especially in naval aspects. It was not until October 18 that that pronouncement was announced. What was the cause of these delays? Inter-departmental friction or differences? Lack of conviction, as in the Admiralty in 1940? Lack of principle? Want of nerve? Over-centralisation at the top combined with the unavowable, and otherwise fruitful absence of the Prime Minister in London and Russia? Or was it the wish of withdrawing this vital weapon from public debate in Parliament? Lord Hankey, in the *Woodcock*,

British Captives from Egypt.
When subjected to questioning the Italian Ambassador to all the British prisoners he was asked whether he could not appreciate that the German Government had done a good thing in capturing British sailors. He replied, "Yes, I do not mind that." This was recorded in enemy documents.

India's Democratic Anomaly.
Viceroy today is a poorer man than any member of his Executive Council. The Indian Ministers of Bengal are, when taxation is taken into account, better paid than British Cabinet Ministers. This is an anomalous position. India cannot have democratic institutions and bargains away prices. Sir Alfred Salter, in *Great Britain and the*

Background to the

Anti-RAF Feeling in China.

The R.A.F. unit that came into China has had a difficult time. Students, irritated over their ranks, have now lost all of R.A.F. "fame." On the airfields when members of this R.A.F. have been invited to senior Chinese officers to refuel or service new U.S. planes that were known to them have been turned off. Not only by junior officers, who made to feel definitely they are not wanted. Men who are not with the A.V.G. or U.S.A.A.F. complain the treatments given to Americans and that given to the English who have returned to India to carry away from China a very unfavourable impression. Only one thing I think would change the Chinese attitude to the R.A.F., and that would be the building up of a definite R.A.F. base with planes. The R.A.F. in China and the Pesci have half as planes. The Chinese are always saying, "The Americans do something as you people, they sit around and do nothing in the way of fighting." If the Chinese saw a squadron of Hurricane's I think their attitude would change, therefore it is towards the R.A.F. The anti-British feeling is too deep-seated to be changed easily as that. The anti-British feeling is also shown in the way the Chinese Fleet in general plays down the importance of the British fleet, or the R.A.F. raids on Germany, or its morale. Muthatheranahalli plays up corresponding acts by the U.S. force in India. Many Chinese believe it is the intention of Britain, France or America—indeed, to fight the rest. Frenchmen, the last Russian, the last American, and the last Chinese. In all of this we have only ourselves to blame. For instance, many of us here for a long time have felt that the main force in Egypt, prior to the attack on Pearl Harbour, was Australian, and although the true facts have since been given clearly, it has eliminated the impression previously held. The Chinese component of the *National News Letter*.

Obstacles to be Overcome.

The West Coast States, who have recently been recruited junior political officers to administer the native West African empire, such to find us was through the name of these values in the world today. Hermetically sealed on being a learner, and wisdom to judge rightly what can beach her the things she needs to know. He requires sympathy with the old ideas. When his Western education makes him want to sweep aside all the old customs in the same way he reads of sorting out the gold from the dross, and there is a wealth of gold. Indeed, if we are honest we may have to admit that many of the old African values are more Christian than the new Western ones. He needs courtesy and understanding to act as a link between his own people and their Western friends, and so to find for Africa the best that both races can give. Above all, he needs the integrity and judgment that come from resting upon God's eternal changelessness. *Self-Sacrifice*.

1942 on the Stock Exchange.

The biggest individual rise of all on the Stock Exchange during 1942 was of 56% in foreign railway shares. The same group scored the largest fall in 1941, with an increase of 38%. The next biggest rise (34.4%) has been in British railway property stocks, which moved up by 25.9% in 1941. Among fixed interest stocks, British railway preference shares rose in the previous year by 10.1%, are up again by 1.6%. Foreign Government stocks, on the other hand, have risen 17.8% against only 1.9%. Comparison of movements in the commercial and industrial groups is interesting. The rise in oil stocks has been 11.4% (against 15.9%), rubber shares are again down on the year, but the fall, though only 1.2%, against 10.9%; textiles have risen by 2.6%, compared with 1.2% copper mining shares have risen by 5.8%, whereas they fell by 10.2% in 1941. Minette shares have appreciated 17.5% (against 7%). South African mining shares show a decline of 3.9% against a rise of 13% in misericordia mining shares, have risen 22% against 19.9%. The general run of commercial and industrial shares show a fall of 9.5% (15.5%), while shipping shares have appreciated 5.6% (1.8%). Bonds and stock shares are up by 10.0% (1.8%). *The Times*.

of the War News

Opinions promised to welcome this opportunity of voicing the admiration felt by the British people for the indomitable tenacity of the armies of the Soviet Union, a tenacity which has enabled them, after long and grievous services, to turn their own counter-offensive. — H.M. the King, & M. Kalinin, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

"It is not too much to say that the enemy could lose the war between Leningrad and Smolensk." — Mr. Mosley Richardson.

"Victories do not necessarily create good morale; the Germans proved that in the campaign in Maurice Bishop.

"The Chinese have lost more than 120,000 men, but their losses do not exceed 50 per cent." — M. Gromyko.

"Germany can start to attack on four more fronts and also on the home front in 1943, but she will not collapse." — Mr. William T. Shirer.

A man in Paris has died of poisoning as the result of drinking a bottle of beer made from roasting plum pits, a favorite kernel in Vichy.

"A number of people in Normandy and Brittany want those who are General Giraud's government." — Tim, a diplomatic correspondent.

United States casualties since Pearl Harbor are 30,497,909 being dead, 3,611 wounded and 11,047 missing. — U.S. Navy Department.

It is not unusual that Timoshenko is taking over command of the Caucasus front, where big developments are pending. — M. George Slocum.

The Germans will use poison gas, whether or not their military advantage. — Major-General Robert, Chief of the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Section. — Correspondent of *The Observer*.

The *Luftraffe* will make smash-and-psychological raids on Great Britain. — The Stratosphere bomber, first employed by the Germans, — Mr. Robert St. John.

"The nurses of Britain have in a few weeks raised £30,000 towards a memorial award in Malta Hospital in honour of the distinction of the nurses of Malta." — Mr. H. E. Hope-Churchill.

"The concrete U-boat sheds built along the French Atlantic coast are the strongest fortifications in the world. Even the heaviest bombs can only scratch the surface." — Berlin radio.

There are 60,000 French fighting men in Russia with the poorest equipment, according to "Red Star," with the most modern tanks and transports on a 1,000-mile front. Fortunately the British and American Armies are helping. — General Giraud.

"It is perfectly justifiable for a debtor or pioneer nation to protect its infant industries behind a protective tariff, but a creditor nation can be justified in such policies only from the standpoint of making itself secure in the case of war." — Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States.

General de Gaulle and General Giraud are not feudal chiefs, bringing territories which belong to them or troops which are personally faithful to them. They are, as we all are, servants of the French nation. — M. André Philibert, Fighting French National Commission for the Interior and Exterior.

A loss of 20 four-engine aircraft represents a loss of over 17,000 man-hours, more than 1,000,000 man-hours, and more than 100,000 hours and their training (say £5,000). This is a terrific outlay for the destruction of merely the musical portion of the aircraft. — Captain G. R. C. G. Gailey, a correspondent of *The Observer*.

The U-boats are much faster than at the beginning of the war. Most are built for 20 knots. The First Lord of the Admiralty has stated that the enemy possess 500 of these ocean hounds. — Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P.

"What a British Cabinet Minister does is a statement he commits himself to policy. When an American Cabinet Minister makes a statement it is merely trying to read the course of action which he thinks wise. He has no responsibility to the legislature, and the legislature assumes no responsibility for what he says." — Mr. Herbert Agar.

The initial successes of the Russian enemy are incredible. The reckless strategy of the Soviets, which drives on without regard to their losses, requires almost sacrifices on our part, especially of the *Luftraffe*, without which our German forces would be unable to withstand the onslaught. — General Claude *Luftraffe* radio spokesman.

During 1942 the American ship-building industry turned out 760 merchant vessels totalling 8,000,000 tons. Seven million materials and equipments were used to meet the President's call for 15,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships in 1943. Output in 1942 was more than seven times that of 1941. — Mr. E. G. Smith, President of the American Council of Ship Constructors.

Comparative figures in the tax liability of a married man with no dependents of the United Kingdom and the United States respectively are: income £270; U.K. tax liability £22; U.S. tax liability nil; income £625, U.K. tax liability £102; U.S. tax £40; £255; income £1,250; U.K. tax liability £464; U.S. tax liability £14; income £2,000, U.K. tax liability £122; U.S. tax liability £516; income £3,000, U.K. tax liability £1,807; U.S. tax liability £1,566; income £5,000, U.K. tax liability £2,021; U.S. tax liability £2,702; income £7,000, U.K. tax liability £2,702; U.S. tax liability £3,702.

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PERSONALIA

Sir Cuthbert Rodwell celebrated his 80th birthday last

Lady Rodwell, wife of the Governor of Nairobi, is visiting the Union of South Africa.

A son was born in Mombasa on Christmas Day to the wife of Major E. A. Mayne, Royal Engineers.

Mrs. Graham Wedderburn, Director of Supplies in Kenya, has been appointed to the officer's addition to his other duties.

A son was born on December 24 at Khartoum Central Hospital to the wife of Mr. Patrick McDowell, of the Sudan Political Service.

Squadron Leader W. R. Hammond, England's cricket captain before the war, recently took part in a cricket match in Nairobi.

Mr. H. R. Fraser has been appointed to the non-official member of the Uganda Executive Council in the room of Mr. H. A. Cameron, who has resigned.

Mrs. Albert de Miers, daughter of General Secretary of the United Colonies, has returned to London after a tour of the United States from her Belgian home, where she had spent several months.

The marriage took place in London on December 23 of Mr. Roderick Sherrin, the Congregationalist son of Sir Joseph and Lady Sherrin of Nairobi, to Miss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Green, Cravenbury, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Mr. G. R. Methven, son of Captain G. C. Methven, D.S.O., of Umhlanga, has obtained his degree of B.Sc. and diploma of A.R.S.M., and completed a course of training with the London University Air Training Squadron. He hopes to take his pilot's course in South Rhodesia.

The High Court has allowed the application made by Lady Viscountess Curzon for the payment of money due in respect of an amount of £2,280 left to her by her husband, Viscount Curzon, who died in 1940. Lord and Lady Curzon visited East Africa on several occasions before the war.

Mr. J. K. Blackwood has arrived in Beira to join the staff of the British Census. He will be in charge of vice counts. He had previously served in China and was implicated from Kunming as the head of the Burma Road, which was the route of supply for fighting the Japanese. Recently he has been in Beira for several months.

Sir Cecil Bottomley to Retire

Sir Cecil Bottomley, Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, retires on March 15 on reaching the age limit. Mr. H. C. Thornton, Second Crown Agent, will then become Senior Crown Agent; Mr. J. A. Calder, Second Crown Agent; Mr. H. F. Downie, Third Crown Agent. Mr. Quigley is at present seconded to the Ministry of Supply as a Principal Assistant Secretary.

Mr. A. F. Hitchcock

We are able to state exclusively that Mr. Eldred F. Hitchcock, C.B.E., Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association since shortly before the outbreak of war, has resigned that office. His present visit to East Africa, which was expected to last only a few weeks, has already extended to months, and the Association has still no definite information regarding his return to London. Mr. Hitchcock is managing director of Bird and Co. (African) Ltd., and a director of Sisal Estates, Ltd., and the East African Investment Co. Ltd. The Vice-Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association is Mr. N. C. S. Bosangwa, Chairman of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.

Colonel Stanley's Broadcast

To the People of the Colonies

Colonel R. H. Orde-Stanley, Director of Propaganda in the Colonies, broadcast on January 1 in the African, Eastern and Middle Services of the BBC. Some extracts follow. Colonel Orde-Stanley said: "I am only in law now since I came to the Colonial Office. I found myself the chance of talking to you for a few minutes, when you happen to be—by coincidence or by birth or perhaps by training to a leadership of your own—able to speak to the people among whom you live. And whatever fitting my association with service, with the Army and the Royal Air Force, with my association with the Home Guard—essential parts."

"I read your newspaper so often what you think of the great changes in our affairs of State, which are really profound necessity. As far as the task of maintaining our position with the world, I think it one of the most important and difficult jobs that any man can have, and I suppose you appreciate the difficulties of your task. We have visitors in our colonies, from all over the world, and we have to keep our colonies safe and secure, and to do our best to help them to do their best."

"This is something to do which is very important, and the last thing I want to talk about is something more or less trifling which interests many young men very possibly among your own particular age groups. You will see how different the world is in the various countries, and the idea, in some cases, of the same difficulties, and the same problems, in others, is quite different. So shall I say something about the importance of the corporate B.A.C. services?"

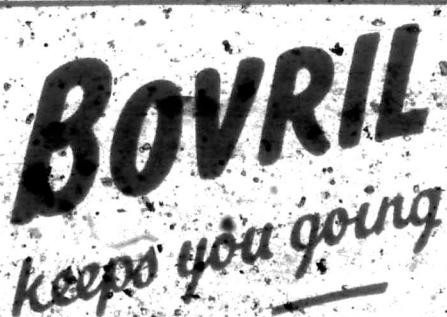
"To serve our share of the work, we will take all our skill and effort. It takes us to take into account to see how different a position may interest you at your end and to something like a home in Africa in Bowring Street, so above all we shall do our general duty, the ability to see such things, points of view, and so on."

"At present shall have our main task the protection of this country, and working more and more in colonial affairs than ever before. It is a big task to see a scattered colony into a kind of an acknowledged group with its willingness to act, and to have very limited means of great contribution, yet the world is to the world, and you have seen right through the interplay of events, which will be hard put to it to find a way out of the difficulties of the moment. They are proud and determined, and they won't forget it when the battle is over."

"I cannot finish this speech as I began it, without a special word to the men of the Royal Air Force and Seaforth. You have brought up many men who are great increases of strength, of population, of courage, and of skill. You have been successes, thank you. Some day you will be asked to give up your wings, and forgotten. The day of judgment is still, slowly but surely, approaching. A long and terrible war, which began in the darkness under the shadow of defeat, a war which ended in success and with the prospect of victory. Many sacrifices have still to be made, but the end which is always sure, now begins to grow near. When that end comes, the spirit which will have given us victory will help us establish peace and prosperity—a lasting peace which all alike can enjoy, and a time of rest in which all alike can share."

"I wish all the best of fortune in the coming year."

Mr. H. M. Bantabach is the new captain of Beira's "Old Crocks" cricket team, with Mr. K. M. Gillam as vice-captain.



Sir James G. McDonald.

Last at Sea through Enemy Action.

We deeply regret to learn that Sir James Gordon McDonald, K.B.E., the well-known Rhodesian pioneer and close friend of Rhodes, has died at sea while returning to Southern Rhodesia. For many years he divided his time almost equally between his native Abergavennyshire and his adopted Rhodesia, and he was certainly not the man to allow the need for frequent annual voyages, or even to have made several

such trips (almost universally known as Rhodesians as "J.G.") was 75 years of age. Going to Rhodesia at the age of 23 in 1890, immediately following the occupation of Mashona and by the Pierced Column, he was under the influence of Rhodes, who was his mentor to the rest of his life. For the 12 years from their first meeting until Rhodes's death in 1902, McDonald was his frequent companion. He was the manager of Rhodes's mafutops and mining estates, given by the Founder to the people of his beloved country, and for years he was general manager of the Goldfields-Rhodesian Development Company, which safeguarded the Rhodesian interests of the Great Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa. He founded Rhodes and his partner C. D. Rudd. McDonald was also confidential adviser of successive administrators of the British South African Company, and later of the Governors appointed by the Crown.

He was often asked to stand for the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, but he always declined, chiefly because he hated the influence, but partly perhaps because he was at times out of sympathy with current local opinion on political matters. He held to his views with tenacity, and consistently opposed any policy which he considered undesirable.

He was well past 70 years of age when he joined the Home Guard at its creation, signing the enlistment form as "of military age." The War Office later demanded more precise information, but Sir James, by this time a sergeant, argued so firmly that he had been duly enrolled, that he remained in the corps, in which he became Intelligence Officer for Abergavenny.

The results of his service were various and varied, and many are recorded in his life of his leader. He was present when Rhodes uttered his memorable remark: "Metcalfe, we are going to carry our railway across the Zambezi. You must place the bridge where the spray from the falls will strike the windows of the trains."

A wide circle of Rhodesians will mourn one who by his life and work takes his place among the select group of those who under their master Cecil Rhodes laid the foundations of one of the Empire's most progressive Colonies.

His passing deprives East Africa and Rhodesia of a warm friend and greatly valued counsellor, who in his generosity once described the *Johannesburg* the fine weekly paper in the Empire.

Obituaries & Briefs.

Dr. William Giles, who was proceeding to Rhodesia to be appointed as medical inspector of schools in Southern Rhodesia, was among the passengers lost at sea by enemy action in the vessel in which Sir James McDonald lost his life.

Mr. C. E. Layall, O.B.E., formerly of the Southern African Administration, the eldest son of Mr. J. S. C. J. Layall, F.R.S.T., has died in Buckinghamshire at the age of 65.

Mr. E. G. Shipton, an entomologist in the Colonial Medical Department, has been buried near Lima by Indians whom he thought to have been drunk.

Sir James Heath, Bt., ironmaster and colliery proprietor, who had died in London at the age of 90, married his third wife, Mrs. Sophie Elliot Lynn, from whom he obtained a divorce in 1902. She had lived in East Africa and written a volume of East African verse. Sir James was M.P. for Stockport between 1874 to 1890 and for North-West Staffordshire from 1892 to 1905.

Sir Neville Henderson.

Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador at Berlin from 1935 until his retirement, was born in the London, was Mr. Neville Chamberlain's specially selected agent for the impossible policy of "appeasement." When he was at long last stripped of his illusions Sir Neville wrote his "Failure of a Mission," which showed how close the then British Government came to capitulation to Germany's ceaseless claims for German territory.

Colonial Office Changes.

Duke of Devonshire succeeds Mr. Macmillan.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, P.C., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies since February last, has been appointed Minister Resident at Allied Headquarters in North-West Africa, and has immediately taken up his new duties. His post corresponds to that of Mr. Murphy, President Roosevelt's personal representative in North-West Africa. It carries Cabinet rank, and he will report directly to the President.

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India since 1940, and for the Dominions from 1936 to 1940, becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Macmillan married his step-sister, Lady Dorothy Cavendish, to the outgoing and incoming Ministers as brother-in-law.

[Editorial comment is made under "Matters of Moment".]



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New Year Honours List

(Continued from page 315)

Lovely partner, Mr. Mowbray held his African in an acre, amounting to vegetation.

Major John Coddington, Esq., Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.

Major J. C. who is a graduate of Glasgow University and the Western Scotland Agricultural College, went to Zanzibar as an Agricultural Officer in 1919 and became Director in 1920. He has previously served in West Africa. He has concentrated on improving local food supplies and the diversification of agriculture in Zanzibar, which had been mostly reliant upon imports, both overseas, of foodstuffs when first produced in Zanzibar and Burma.

Norton, Roger Edward, Esq., Chairman of the East African War Supplies Board, and Director of Exports and Military Supplies, Kenya.

Mr. Norton, known to Kenyans before the war as one of the Colony's ablest coffee planters, and a power of strength to its Coffee Board, has done much good work in connection with production and distribution during the past three years. He is Deputy Chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council. He had been appointed secretary of the Standing Board of Economic Development in Kenya in 1938.

Philip Charles Robert, Esq., M.B.E., M.D., Medical Officer, Kenya.

Dr. Philip was in military service in 1914-15, and was appointed a medical officer in East Africa in 1925. In 1926 he was awarded the M.B.E. for outstanding work in the Coast Province of Kenya.

Rogers, Francis Mervyn, Esq., Superintendent of Plantations, East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Rogers, who was trained at the Royal Botanic Gardens since 1921, been Superintendent of Plantations at the East African Agricultural Research Station, to which he went in 1926 as head gardener. Successive Directors have paid tribute to his good work.

Rowe, Harold Percy, Esq., Chief Surveyor, and Director of Civil Aviation, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Rowe became a Surveyor in Tanganyika Territory in 1921 and Chief Surveyor in 1937. He was also Director of Civil Aviation in 1938. In the last war he served with the West African Geophysics in Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, and was then commissioned in the Royal Engineers.

Russell, William Hanbury, Esq., Financial Secretary, Bechuanaland.

Mr. Russel was in 1922 Financial Secretary, Chief Mining Commissioner and Registrar of Deeds in Bechuanaland.

Satchwell, Captain D. F., Flying Officer, R.A.F., British Overseas Airways Corporation.

M.B.E. (Military Division).

Redfern, Temporary Captain and Gardiner, 1st Battalion Rhodesian African Rifles.

Thompson, Temporary Lieutenant Alan John, Permanent Staff Corps, Southern Rhodesia.

M.B.E. (Civil Division).

Barker, Miss A. V., Matron, Khartoum Civil Hospital.

Christie, Alexander Campbell, Esq., for public services, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Christie, assistant manager of Dar es Salaam of the United Africa Company, has organised the local fire service.

Dean, Henry, Esq., Treasurer, St. Lucia.

Mr. Dean, who began his career in the South African Constabulary at the close of the war of 1899-1902, was Transport Officer in the old East Africa Protectorate and then Superintendent of the Public Works Department, 1908-1910, and Superintendent 1916-1921. From 1921 to 1926 he was Chief Assistant of the Public Works Department of Tanganyika Territory.

Drummond, Alfred, Esq., Yardmaster, Transportation Department, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

Mr. Drummond, who was born in Perthshire in 1900, joined the Uganda Railways as a guard in 1920. He is now yardmaster at Nairobi.

Elsworth, Mrs. Maggie, for social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia, especially in connection with the Women's National Service League of the Colony.

Mrs. Elsworth, one of the original members of the Committee of the Salisbury Children's Homes, is the wife of a solicitor and ex-Mayor of Salisbury. Her younger brother received the D.S.O. for bringing down the second Zeppelin destroyed over this country during the last war.

Heckford, Miss Kathleen Pressdee, Matron, Maternity Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Mrs. Heckford was trained at Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Lincoln Hall, as S.R.N. and C.M.B. She was in private nursing for a time, and also at the Western Hospital, Fulham, and Selfe Oak Hospital, Birmingham. She entered the Colonial Nursing Service in 1924, being appointed to Tanganyika as a nursing sister. She was promoted to be Assistant Matron in 1936 and became Matron in 1938.

Henderson, Mrs. Ann, for social welfare and philanthropic services in Southern Rhodesia.

Macintyre, Mrs. Mary Lamb, for social welfare work in Kenya.

Mrs. Macintyre, wife of Mr. J. Macintyre, Municipal Engineer of Mombasa, has taken a leading part in welfare work there. During the war she has given unspurtingly of her time to running services粲en which has involved arduous work.

Martin, Leonard Charles, Esq., Clerk of Works, Engineering Department, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

Appointed Inspector of Works in 1926, Mr. Martin became Senior Inspector in 1929 and Clerk of Works in 1940. He has been in direct control of many major works in the Nairobi area.

Starke, Col. George, Esq., Forester, Forestry Department, Bechuanaland.

Mr. Starke has been in government service since 1921.

Tarrant, Harry Lionel Arthur, Esq., Superintendent of Public Works, Seychelles.

Wood, Mrs. Margaret Grace Page, Branch Commandant of the South African Women's Auxiliary Services for the Siwash Area, and Organising Secretary of the African Women War Workers in the Bamengwele Reserve, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

British Empire Medals (Civil Division).

Ahmed, Mohamed Babiker, W.O. of Police, Darfur Province; Mohamed Mirghani, Fadi, engineering sub-inspector, and Telegraphs Department, Sudan; Mohammed, son of Abu El Haf, printer, Surveys Department, Sudan; Mohammed Omar Rahma, Storekeeper, Posts and Ordnance Department, Sudan.

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175TH WEEK OF WAR

IMPORTERS

THE WAR**French Somaliland Pact****Fighting French Governor Takes Over**

It was officially announced in Nairobi late on December 28 that General Dupont, Acting Governor of French Somaliland, had signed an agreement with the British military commander in Ethiopia, Major-General C. G. Powles, and a representative of the Fighting French National Committee M. Chancel. By this pact French Somaliland joins the United Nations against Fighting France.

The French National Committee in London issued the following announcement in London on the following day:

M. André Parrot, a French administrator, formerly in the colonial service, has been appointed Governor of French Somaliland and has gone to Djibouti. General Chancel, the only last in Africa belonging to France, comes under the Fighting French authority, about one division, and General de Gaulle is meeting the urgent request to be sent to an active scene of operations as soon as possible.

General Legat, former National Commissioner for War and French High Commissioner for Madagascar, and the Indian Ocean, has arrived in Djibouti to take command of the troops commanding the French forces in East Africa.

Fighting France, it has been stated, has a garrison will be maintained in Somaliland to insure the defence of this strategically important Red Sea territory.

The 11 members of the Italian Justice Commission who have been in Jibouti since November at the close of France, have been arrested by the French and sent to a British prison of war camp.

The Italian battleship *Giuseppe Garibaldi* and *Sant'Anna*, 24,770 tons, have sailed at Gibraltar on their way to Italy with wounded and am combatants from East Africa.

Praise for Rhodesian Air Training

Sir Godwin-Sinclair, Secretary of State for War, telegraphed to General Smuts on December 29:

"The west Africa has been the cradle of great events, may the heroes born of them grow ever stronger in 1918." The Air Minister cables to Colonel Guest, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Air: "I send my best wishes for the success of your school of flight in the Rhodesian air force. I am deeply grateful for all you are doing and in particular for the splendid assistance you are giving us in the Air-Training Organisation."

Colonel General Flying General Sir Bernard F. Basset, C-in-C Home Forces, who has been a son a temporary general, is a brother of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel G. G. Phillips, who has been promoted temporary major-general, has seen much service in East Africa. Seconded in 1912 for service with the 1st Battalion The King's African Rifles, he served in the Marshland Somal Expedition during the following two years, and then became the adjutant in German East Africa, becoming a captain in 1914 and later commanding the 5/2 K.A.R. He was a temporary lieut-colonel. He was wounded at Nyangao in 1917, and again in 1918, in charge of a column (called "Baileol") in Portuguese East Africa. From 1919-1922 he was O.C. Troops in Mombasa while commanding the 1st K.A.R. In 1922 he was promoted substantive major and in 1923 he became a lieut-colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Temporary) Alexander H. Waddington, who won the D.S.O. in the recent Madagascar campaign, has been promoted Acting Major-General.

Elwyn Gomer Ian Lindsell, R.A.M.C., eldest son of Mrs. N. N. Brindley, Savernake, has been killed in action.

His death is reported from Kenya on 12th January. He died at Chinhack.

Lieut. R. K. J. Fraser, Royal Artillery, Kent Regiment, attached the R.A. Tunnels, died in action.

A private memorial service for relatives of a soldier buried in the Nairobi War Cemetery was held there last month.

Men of the 1st South African Division have died in the Union of Java after two years continuous service in the East African and Western Desert campaigns.

Mr. S. V. Obote has been appointed Deputy Controller of Native Manufactured Bags in Kenya.

A Mombasa Harbour Committee has been appointed. The members are the Chairman of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. I. Sutton, Mr. A. Ogden, and Mr. W. B. Pandya, and the duties are to control all shipping on the island except the traffic at the port, which is still under the control of the Port Stevedore and Loading Committee.

Uganda's quota of Polish refugees is expected ultimately to reach 7,000. They will be encouraged to cultivate their own food crops and make their own clothing and other materials, arts and machinery for these purposes being obtained.

Three young African women stepped forward with a strenuous recent visiting drive in Northern Rhodesia. Saying talk they had seen films showing English women in the army, they declared that they wanted to help in the same way. It was explained that they would be doing their bit by helping on the land.

Pietermaritzburg Memorial Fund

General Smuts is sponsoring a memorial fund in honor of Major General Dan Leman, killed in a flying accident in Kenya. After making what provision the trustees think fit for the maintenance of his family, the balance will be used to establish a vacation camp in the Union to promote the recuperation of disabled soldiers of all races and their dependents.

VIROL

WINGING the difficulties of distribution brought about by War conditions, it is regretted that supplies of Virol, the well-known food product, are not constantly available.

Virol has proved itself so valuable an adjunct to the British diet that it cannot fail to be greatly missed.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the great efforts of all concerned with the African war effort to bring forth such success as will soon enable normal conditions to be restored.

When this has been achieved every endeavour will be made to replenish stocks of Virol as speedily as possible.

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Kenya Budget Session

Governor's Review in Council

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Henry Moore, addressed the Budget Session of the Kenya Legislative Council, and said that the immediate foodstuff position was seriously from climatic causes and partly from the demands of the great numbers of prisoners of war, refugees and troops in the Colony.

The areas under European cultivation included 131,368 acres of wheat, 85,920 of maize, 3,362 of rice and 14,118 of beans together involving a contingent subsidy and a guaranteed minimum return per acre of £1.10s. The cost of breaking new land had amounted to £1,000,000 and advances to farmers to £13,135.

Rice and rubber were now included in the provisions of the regulations, and it was probable that pyrethrum and vegetable seeds could be added.

Prospects were favourable for considerable increases in Native productions of maize and other grain, beans, rice, and other vegetables; minimum prices for all of which had been guaranteed. The first vegetable factory in Kericho was now producing 70 tons dried vegetables monthly for export in the Middle East. A second factory to produce 100 tons monthly should start work early in 1943.

Co-ordination of agricultural production throughout East Africa was being effected by the East African Production Committee. Output of pigs and dairy products had increased considerably, but did not yet meet the demand. Some 13,700 head of stock had been supplied to farmers since March 1941. Native labour levies had been imposed or reimposed against rinderpest. A native labour levy had begun in Kenya had more than doubled its 1940 output of rubber and, if estimates of new oil seed arrivals' production could be confirmed, would double again.

Attention Drawn to African Education

The Governor had drawn attention to the moral and intellectual quality of the Africans and the response to the call of the armed forces by Africans whether educated or not had been magnificent. He had also drawn attention to the fact that Africans had shown how small was their number. A wide area of elementary education was necessary, and for what purpose a good system of teacher training facilities was required. The incidence of illiteracy in Native areas had been reduced without radical reform of housing conditions in many parts of the country. It was bound to recede. Large-scale industrial production was necessary for major economic war conditions had aggravated these urban problems. Wind, despite the dearth of men and materials, must be attacked without further delay.

In the January year 100 additional hospital beds for Europeans had been provided and new African dispensaries erected at three centres in the settled areas. Government would gladly co-operate with district councils in establishing and maintaining village hospitals for Africans, but it was proposed to retain additional medical staff and services in the towns.

Low level mosquitoes in Mombasa and the railway towns had been reduced to a minimum and 220,000 persons there and in the coastal populations had been inoculated. As a result of these measures no quarantine had been imposed against Kenya by other Governments in East Africa. South Africa had imposed none.

A severe strain on the railway system transported 1,102,000 tons of coal carried in chartered ships and tankers, 100,000 tons of timber and 100,000 tons of grain, and thousands of tons of sugar, gunnery maize and other traffic had also been hauled on the mainline. During the same period 100,000 military personnel, 100,000 of whom were refugees, had been moved in addition to thousands of military passengers and the civilian traffic services. In eight months 1,668,402 tons had been dealt with at the port of Mombasa.

Work on the Great North Road from Athi River to Namanga had progressed well and the P.W.D. had now undertaken to carry on what remained of the work on behalf of the Kenyan Government. This had not been granted for the whole road in the producing areas.

As previously reported in this newspaper, the Governor stated that the surplus for 1941 was more than £300,000 in addition to the reserve and of £50,000 allotted to expenditure, which had been set aside by the General Government for interest for the duration of the war. Customs duties were £800,000 over the equivalent of revenue from salt duty, which had been maintained for the first time in the 1942 budget.

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

Since 1939 the 1942 estimate would probably be raised, but the figure had been drastically reduced for 1943. A saving of about £300,000 was expected for 1942 due largely to an increase of £200,000 in the estimated yield from mining.

Several long-term programmes of post-war development, particularly in respect of soil conservation, water supplies and educational developments, had been started, but shortage of finance and labour presented great difficulties. £20,000 was provided in the 1942 estimate to complete the programme on the Nairobi-Tanangire and Nairobi-Lake Victoria roads, certain roads being to enable the Lilit-Malaba road to be driven across surface sand. It leaves £250,000 available for further road development.

Although no increased taxation was proposed, the estimated revenue for the year was up by 50% as the increased rates approved for 1941 applied to only one instalment of 1940 tax, except for late instalments in 1941.

A token figure of £50,000 was included in the 1942 estimate to provide relief for Government employees in the lower grades on account of the increased cost of the essentials of life. Unbroken figure of about 10% of the total contingent liability assumed by Government in respect of guaranteed returns to non-Native miners under the Increased Production of Crop Ordinance had also been included. If these rates were effected by drought,歉年, or flood, a substantial liability would fall on the taxpayer.

COMPANY MEETING

Nyasaland Railways Limited

Mr. W. M. Codrington's Statement

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS LIMITED, was held on December 1941 at 4, James House, Queen Street, Place London, S.W.1.

Mr. W. M. CODRINGTON, M.C., the Chairman of the company, presided.

The following is the statement by the Chairman which was circulated with the annual report and accounts:

The accounts for 1941 show that the excess of gross receipts over working expenses amounted to £9,405, as compared with £7,406 for the previous year. Provision for depreciation required £61,815, and we have put to reserve for renewals account for 1941 the sum £24,721, compared with £21,088 in the previous year.

During the year £10,790 5% debenture was redeemed and the balance of this stock quoted at the end of the year was £1,200.

Service on Lake Nyasa

At our meeting in 1939, I reported to you that we had signed an agreement with the Crown Agents for the Colonies (acting on behalf of the Government) of Nyasaland by which we undertook to operate the marine service on Lake Nyasa.

In order to enable us to purchase the Government assets of that service and to pay for the motor cargo vessel, M.A.S., a motor tug, and an additional passenger carrying vessel, the Government agreed to subscribe for an issue of up to £70,000 of 5% income debenture stock having a first charge on all the assets of the Lake service and its net earnings, and a charge ranking after the other debenture stocks on the surplus earnings of the company. The trust deed securing this income debenture stock was executed November 11, 1941, and the authorized amount of the stock accordingly shown in the balance sheet, although at December 31, 1941, none of the stock had been issued.

Nyasaland was very fortunate in a year of world war in securing shipping space for practically the whole of its exports, and its being an agricultural country producing crops required in the United Kingdom has enabled it so far to meet its shipping difficulties much more satisfactorily than had been anticipated.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Norman B. Dickson, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., the retiring director, was re-elected.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. were re-appointed auditors of the company.

JANUARY 1898

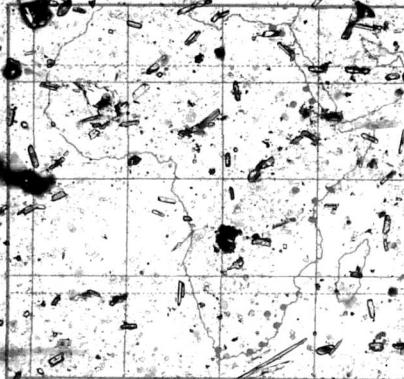
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Rhodesian Anglo American

For the year ended June 30, 1942, Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., (which holds 31,134,10 of ordinary stock and 431,311 in 25 stock units of Nchanga Corporation representing 59.5% of the issued ordinary) and (Capital) reports a profit of £1,121,500 before providing for taxation. Income tax requires £36,316, a first and final dividend of 10%, less tax, £154,808; and additional remittance due to the company £4,193, leaving £999,312 to be carried forward after £30,240 brought in. The surplus of cash and cash assets over liabilities, including the proposed dividend, but excluding the £3 debenture, was £1,047,536.

The company's interest in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., continues to consist of a holding of £1,000,000 stock and an interest through the holding of £2,23,150 stock in Nchanga Corporation. Rhodesian Anglo American has an important indirect interest in Mutualia Copper Mines, through the holding by Rhodesian Corporation of 1,579,20 shares representing 52.7% of Mutualia's issued capital.

The increased capital of Rhodesian Anglo American is £5,750,000, 5% debenture total £600,000, and the general reserve amounts to £2,900,000. The investment in Rhodesian Corporation appears in the balance sheet at £1,851,250 and other investments at £1,740,248, or a total of £3,591,498 compared with a market valuation at June 30 of £1,556,800. In addition, British Government Securities appear at £485,000 and cash at £204,790.

The 13th ordinary 'general' meeting is to be held in London on January 19.

Mufulira Copper Mine

For the year ended June 30, 1942, Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., reported net profit of £1,042,203. Total earnings were great sum of £4,550,000, £500,000 going to revenue and the dividends amounted to 3d. per share paid in Northern Rhodesia £2,153,30, leaving £122,741 to be carried forward against £129,610 brought in. The issued capital was £8,883,832. The company's mining properties appear in the balance sheet at £1,591, supplies at £977,650, and company stocks at £1,000. Cash amounts £6, £1,037,000 being a reserve for taxes to £1,104,000, and £280,000 has been paid in advance in respect of Northern Rhodesian taxation.

Quadruple S. Rhodesia's White Population

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, Mr. Max Einzig, Southern Rhodesia Minister of Finance and Supply, promised Government assistance to any proposed industry which would assist the war effort and contribute reasonably fit into the country's economic structure. "The Government," he said, "would do its best to stop unregulated competition with private enterprise operating on an adequate scale with adequate plant, there can no such mere monopolies would be tolerated."

The Government's policy was to start basic industries but, leaving to private enterprise the conversion of their production into consumer goods. The Government view was that the only hope for the growth of Southern Rhodesia lay in industrialisation. The white population must be increased before the present 90,000 figure of 240,000 being considered feasible.

The Cotton Research and Industry Bill, gazetted for discussion by the Colonial Parliament, proposes to set up a board to develop the cotton, textile and allied industries. The Minister of Agriculture will have power to fix minimum prices and the board will be required to purchase a portion of lint produced.

Rhodesians' 11,000 Words of Cheer

On a scale of the offer made through Major F. M. C. Jones, Public Relations Officer at Rhodesia House, London, that Rhodesians in the Services and elsewhere in the world could send free Christmas greetings to those left behind in the Colony, about 600 Rhodesians accepted the opportunity. Over 11,000 words were cabled.

Mail Lost by Enemy Action

The following marks have been put by enemy action. An additional 100,000 letters were lost in Ethiopia posted in London October 11, and the appearance October 11-15, for Aden, British Somaliland, and the Sudan posted in London October 11, and also via Ceylon.

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First issue January 14, 1943

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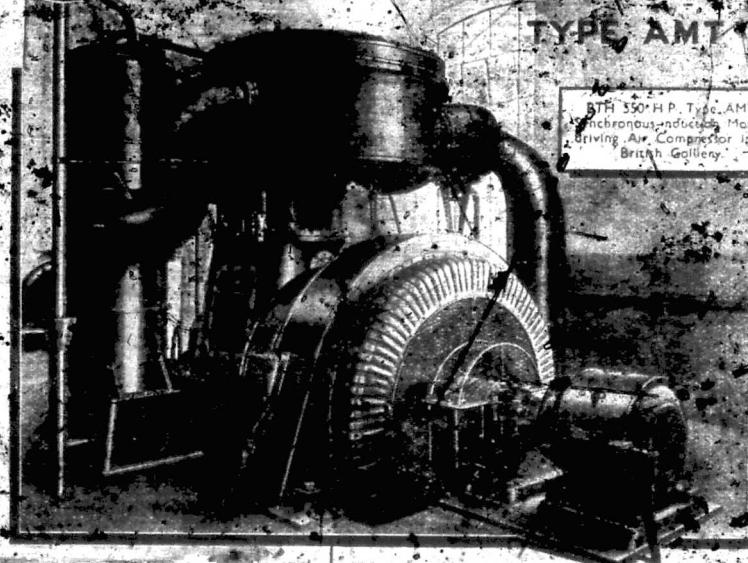


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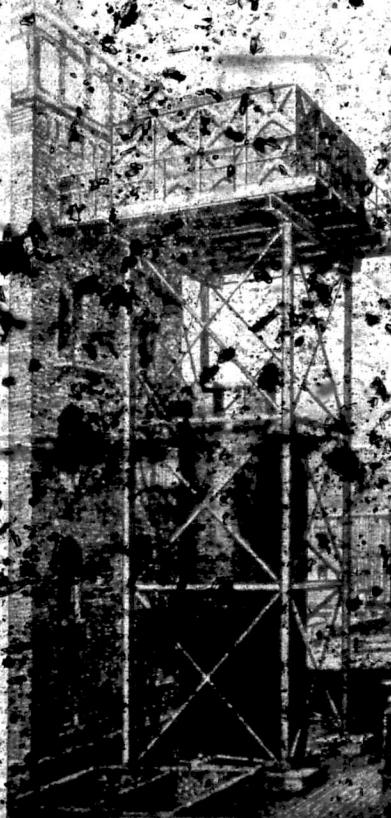
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. HERBERT MORRISON is not one of Labour members of Parliament whose speeches and actions are indistinguishable from those of many Conservatives. Even since his recent appointment

Mr. Herbert Morrison on the Colonies he has described himself as a "Left-winger." But he is a Left-Wing leader who has often expressed strong disagreement with colleagues. His proposal had little if any relation to him. An impassioned advocate of change in the commercial and political system, he has followed the policy not merely of attack in what he desired to see improved to abolished, but of explaining what he would substitute. When such a Minister devotes a long speech to a most emphatic defence of the British Empire and, in particular, of British administration of the Colonies, his words deserve especial attention. For that reason the passages concerning the Colonies are quoted at length in this issue.

Some of his arguments are those which East Africans have advanced for years. He supports their demands for more efficient boards, for more balanced measures of economic progress, and for better balanced subsistence agriculture. These, of course, brought far-reaching changes in these directions, and if development boards do

not yet exist in Eastern Africa under that title, much of the work such a man would undertake is now being done by Economic Production supply or similarly named councils or committees. Mr. Morrison did not mention the question of a Colonial Development Board sitting in London to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is a proposal which was quite recently rejected (for the 4th time) by a Government spokesman, but which is certain to be raised again—and pressed, at least until a far better answer is given from the Colonial Office. If there are sound reasons against such a board they have not yet been authoritatively stated.

* * *

It was on political issues that the Home Secretary made his most noteworthy remarks. First came the forthright assertion that it's ignorant, dangerous nonsense to talk about grants of self-government to

Blunt Truths—many of the dependent territories. "It would be like the old Indian who late in life had an account and a shotgun." That is the whole Colonial Union has reiterated for years with surprisingly little effect upon many colonial critics. It is probably the best known statement and certainly the most effective of the range of Missions of the Empire. It will probably be the last. The Colonial Empire will probably be the last to come into existence with the pamphlets in which it was

ments which they have received in abundance and discarded with contempt. They need, before my point, not the iron truth. It was not Britons overseas who produced or supported the mythical self-sufficient Empire. They believed, and still believe, that there should be a larger measure of mutual support between the members of the Imperial family, but they knew that they needed the world as market and they welcomed the enterprises of all fair traders and too long tolerated that of demonstrably unfair traders.

There is much present talk of the " wider pooling of Colonial tasks." Before it passes the censor of Colonial opinion will require far

clearer definitions than have as yet been offered from the quarter where it will

Calembours of British Empire. In brackets, I add

Colonial responsibilities, in order to

emphasise that anything must be done in the interest of that there shall not those others

who are as ready to take the responsibility to offer advice as ready to share its consequences.

If that test be faithfully kept, there need be little fear of the results of

colonial and civilised whether nations or individuals do not readily shoulder burdens

they aim to match. Rights only, and rights

the moment, constitute the instruments of judgment. British Colonial administration

Mr. Herbert Morrison on The Colonies

Latch-Key, Bank Account and Shot-Gun or a Child of Ten Years

MR. HERBERT MORRISON, the Home Secretary, for the second time within recent weeks made a speech on the subject of the British Empire, attacking it against the unfair and mischievous accusations which it is so often the victim of. In speaking in Newcastle-on-Tyne one Sunday last he said that the duty of the British people was to go on doing the best to themselves for the world's benefit as well as their own. He wanted the colonies to grow wealthy, not just because they were British, but because it was good for the world. Without it the world would lose a great deal of human progress, just when those things which we have

done in the Empire are being forgotten.

His comments

"Every Dominion is a self-governing dependency, and only by allowing our colonies to grow, can certain conceptions of social nationality, of races, be destroyed. Every one achieves full self-government by the practical working out of democratic principles, except us. In the demand and capacity for self-government in the dependencies we see the willingness to grant it freely and honestly to every country. The principle of growth is still operating, the light and buoyant Dominions, their dependence is now fixed, and that there is always towards freedom."

"It is not enough for our critics to apply physics to the self-governing Commonwealth. It is necessary that they understand it. It is not even more important that the self-governing Dominions are in a better position, in form of absolute masters of their own political destiny. The world contains that each is perfectly free, without trust or reservation. The freedom and independence are real, of this sort of inchoate, which seemed to walk out of the savannahs, left free to do as to the great hurt of the Empire, can stand with little advantage to her position."

"We take all for granted, others might well ponder over it. When we indignantly condemn the moral and cultural achievements of India, we sometimes fail to bear in mind that she is the mother of the culture of the rest of the earth, but she is not the mother still awaiting her status."

"Turn now to the other part, India, and the Colonies graded in political development. And the way out of some political community in the early stages of such a step to self-government, which has so much of the substance of self-government, and the time when after the war can have such a government for the sake."

"One of the main motives for the acquisition of many of the Colonial territories was commercial. Commercial interest still plays a part, not always benevolent in their affairs. But from an early stage this primal motive was a solder. Colonial policy was concerned, influenced, by a sense of duty. It was a motive of duty, a sense of a job to be done for the people whom we found in our care, and for the sake of our own self-respect. The Colonial record has had black and shameful pictures in it, far from perfect. But no one can estimate the progress that has taken place since the beginning of the

colonial system, in the generalising operation of motives and policies other than commercial.

"It would be difficult to overstate the foundations of a good system of law and public administration, of the whole, and with some exceptions, of world credit based on a humane, but uncompromised attitude towards the less advanced peoples of the world. Six weeks after Dunkirk when there was a complete dependence on the world that could not have got the British connection if it had been bursting with the strain, the great majority gave tangible proof of their unshaken loyalty to the British connection."

We are no greedy掠夺者. The really scientific attitude could be found in the Nazi, Japanese, and other fanatics is filled with suspicion of our shortcomings in this regard. The British Government puts a lot of money each year in the Colonies and has no commercial, colonialistic豪華な ambitions which rejeсt all temptation to be a colonialist. If these great countries in more than one continent had been based in their trading policies as free from cant of aggressive economics, as was England, with her colonies, the growing paralytic of restriction and decline might not have set in, as far as it did do."

"I stand here however, that our constructive social and economic policies and matched the political management and humane integrity of our colonial administration. That these have been material factors from which Native populations have benefited. Am we aware that, until recently at any rate, there has not been enough drive, vision and urgency about our attempts to improve the economic life and better the livelihood of Colonial peoples. Foreigners' defence public opinion at home must bear its share of responsibility. People have not been interested enough in the Colonies."

Colonial and World Interests Parallel

"I want, therefore, to see the adoption in a still fuller and more practical spirit of the principle of administering the Colonies positively for the benefit of their own people. In this I fully endorse the interests of Colonial proprie^s as in broad dealing with those of the rest of the world."

"But it may be a conflict of short-term interest, for instance between the needs of the world for raw materials and the needs of Colonial peoples to prove disastrous for them. Every Colonist must consider without question. Their actual relationship in management, control and financial technique, and up-to-date measures of distribution and marketing should be met by the institution of development boards, or other economic agencies, which are suited to the public interest. Present difficulties are due to the holding by large shareholders, and we should not mind as our constituents the irresponsible handling by powerful bodies of the concrete business of these particular development enterprises. Our Colonial trust, if it looks regard to its trust, has to be discharged in a responsible spirit of public duty and with my extinxtion considerable difficulty in then feet. I hope to advocate impractical殖民地 policies, but a casting of our eyes upon the world, and in particular on Africa, we have seen many days, and then many forms of exclusive monopolies or of large dividends, or else other undiluted and rewards, other greater or

contented, progressive communities, good neighbours, and valiant economic partners, whose progress serves not only themselves but us and the rest of the world.

Nominal Talk of Self-Government

There must go with this policy of economic development and of labour advancement and of enabling undeveloped and partially developed communities to get practical training in political art and governmental capacity. It would be well if the dangerous nonsense to talk about grants of full self-government to many of the dependent territories for some time to come. In those instances it would be like giving a child of 10 a latch-key, a bank account and a shotgun. But we can combine forward policies of education with opportunities for the Native peoples to take part in their own forms of self-government appropriate to their own circumstances. Britons themselves have found the parish pump a fine training school for democracy.

I hope that after the war we shall find it possible to achieve, without prejudice to our own primary obligation for the well-being and progress of Britain, to give some wider planning of tasks and responsibilities to our colonies, always assuming that when it comes to the point, maximum effort to be others who are as ready to accept responsibility as to offer advice, as ready to share burdens as to share benefits.

But this is only one example of the difficulties of the war the whole British Commonwealth—colonies and dominions alone.

we will need to, and will want to, improve the condition of all, in surviving territories, through international co-operation; and that if it were so, I do not see why, if the Empire is to be successful, its own demands after the war, however great, will be able to command the Empire's own resources. If the Empire were to go to the wall, it would not be in vain, and I do not think it would. Only a wider system of political security will the Commonwealth, finding its own salvation, and its nations as a whole, prove means that no more limited system can serve their needs.

Again, the peoples of the Commonwealth will be entitled to work out policies of economic welfare for themselves on the basis of an exclusive cultivation of their own imperial market. The countries of the Commonwealth meet the rest of the world just as it goes them, as a market for a range of supplies. Without it, they would be a poor and limited society, for all their own wealth. The myth of self-sufficiency has gone the way of other historical illusions, and it has been believed that British common sense has said goodbye to it forever. One of the strongest claims of the British system on the confidence of other nations, great or small, is in the long-term interests of our Empire and of the long-term interests of the international society of nations as a whole."

[Editorial comment is made under Matters of moment.]

How Italians Were Removed From Ethiopia

The Facts Broadcast to Italy by Lord Rennell in Reply to German Accusations.

THE EVACUATION OF THE ITALIAN POPULATION of Ethiopia has been completed. The embarkation of a few hundred men with their families, who had voluntarily elected to remain at the service of the Ethiopian Government:

The evacuation began in 1941, when most of the civil population, men, women and children, and also on the Red Sea, were sent to a healthy base at a camp established for medical reasons and owing to the difficulty of supplying proper food at this Red Sea port. The camp site had been selected as a British military hospital, for which there proved to be no room. The site is still in use for Italian male internees.

But the evacuation of the Italian civil population from Addis Ababa and other large centres in Ethiopia presented a much greater problem. An organization had to be set up to register men, women and children as prisoners, including women and children. Arrangements had to be made to collect people from the interior of Ethiopia and accommodate them pending their embarkation on road to the coast. The evacuees had to be transported to a camp, inoculated against typhoid, bathed, given disinfected receive medical attention en route and separated according to destination. The women were transported to Italy and the men of military age, if not invalids, were to be evacuated to camps distributed from Southern Rhodesia to Uganda.

For this enterprise an evacuation branch was organized under the British Military Administration in Italian East Africa.

In addition to the reception camps in East Africa,烹饪, stabling and transit camps had to be arranged in Ethiopia and British Somaliland. In all these camps, cooking, sleeping and medical equipment was collected, hospitals were established and inoculation and inoculation stations were set up.

Case of the Evacues

The evacuees from the interior of Ethiopia were brought to Addis Ababa in bus and lorry convoys, where they were divided into parties of such size that they just filled one train or two trains to Djibouti. Each train included a Red Cross train. They were so timed as to avoid the bad malarial season across the Hawash River bridge at the dangerous hours of day.

The heat and general conditions of life at Berbera, British Somaliland, the port of embarkation, were such that no camp could be built there to accommodate the number of women and children required to load even one ship. So the evacuees were kept at Melega and then sent by bus and lorry straight to Berbera and then loaded as soon as a ship was available.

The first batches of evacuees were single men and veterans for the East African camps. They were followed by women and children, with and without their husbands, in anticipation of the arrival of ships from Italy. These ships were to take the next flight of 10,000 women and children.

As far as possible husbands and wives were kept together as long as possible, and were only separated during the voyage according to destination as shipping became available to the main camp husbands and wives and those unpaired were given tents or rooms in large huts together. Families and friends were allowed to go in the same huts wherever possible. Unaccompanied children were placed in charge of responsible persons. Undesirable women were segregated and concentrated in a camp where their numbers did not contaminate other women.

I shall proceed to give details and precise details of the health position and mortality in the camps in view of the allegations made by German propaganda that the British authorities were responsible for the deaths of Italian women and children because of providing insufficient food and inadequate medical attention.

Over 40,000 Evacuated from Ethiopia.

The record of the Evacuation Branch shows that 41,000 persons registered for evacuation and repatriation in Ethiopia alone. Of these 4,557 women, 3,890 children and 37,553 men were repatriated to Italy in the last ships in May last and a total of 8,819 men, 1,000 children and 3,000 in the Italian ships which cleared homeward-bound in November. This makes a total of 46,200 persons sent originally but over 30,000 young persons, between thousand young men of military age were evacuated to East Africa up to the end of November, in addition to several thousand women, women and children who joined Ethiopia to Eritrea where they still are.

Ninety-three children were born while their mothers were in British hands. It is a remarkable statistic in the medical service that not another Italian child died and only three mothers died in birth, proportionate to one thousand.

Such a large-scale movement of people could not for the most part be accomplished without some disease and death. In the name of the British Medical Organization, the Italian sanitary service in all camps and the work of the Italian Red Cross and sisters of charity in the camps, the casualties will be most remarkably low.

Of the grand total of almost 40,000 persons, a total of the total number of deaths in the various categories of refugees consisted of 2,000 women, 172 children and 60 men. These figures include deaths from disease and accidents. Of the totals of children, the largest number occurred in the measles epidemic in the staging centre in mid-November. Deaths where nearly 90% death were definitely due to the measles. The total deaths of children include deaths from complications, although 200 anomalies as well as deaths from measles, etc., etc. Examination of the figures showed that the incidence and severity of the measles epidemic were lower than expected. In the case in question, the Italian doctors were present during the epidemic, when nearly 4000 had been on board, because the case fatality rate of children living in the normal tropical conditions which existed in Vicks Ababa.

The German accusations were that the British had been

the Dredava camps, I heard the indignation of the Italian medical and Red Cross staff who had radioed the broadcast of an unflattering asperception on their own efforts during the past year. Also far to the south, and far west, one of the British Military Administrations had provided nurses and varied children's entertainments, also invalid diets for children and adult sickening aesthetics. In each camp there was not only a supervising British health officer, but Indian doctors, nurses and stores.

Except for the normal activities including the infantile enteritis of Africa, the children allison went in the camps, and the vast majority of mothers spontaneously expressed their pleasure at the health of their children. Elementary classes, a kindergarten institution were so far as possible given by the Italian themselves. Each camp was provided with a permanent Italian camp staff of officers and other rank prisoners of war retained for those purposes. The larger camps organised concerts, had a cinema, and created amusements not only for arts and crafts but a camp camp-party, repairing boots and shoes, and this repair and manufacture of clothing. The washing was done by the same men, and washing was in communal mess rooms, where special hours of musical pleasure were provided for military needs. The staging of boxing matches was not uncommon, officers in attendance. As far as a woman were given passes into the town during daylight hours.

Italian Tributes to British Treatment

The evacuation from Ethiopia of persons entitled to the prisoners of war who had already been evacuated accounts for all the Italian population of Ethiopia. It is now estimated to stand at the largest of the camps, and the most favourable conditions which has been given to the Italian prisoners of war, in contrast to 1914, when they were sent to the front without treatment. They say, "The British government has shown that the Italian soldiers in the camp which came to them each month, associated with doctors and former comforts to destroy with a leaving and discarded band, the evidence of the past, has itself, to some extent already in our hands in the form of a document en route to their male relations in East Africa. These letters compare their treatment by the Italian Government favourably with that which they underwent under British hands. Such testimony speaks for itself."

East Africa's Hospitality for Poles

We have already reported upon the progress of the accommodation in East Africa of between 8,000 and 9,000 Poles in more villages made of mud and cattle dung with thatched roofs. The Times correspondent in Nairobi has telegrams that a tribute to the kindly attitude of the East African Government has been paid in a local press by the Polish Consul-General, M. Jan Chmielewski, who before the war had wide experience of the Balkans, the Middle East and France. He has completed a tour of inspection of the camps, the largest of which are near Arusha, Tanga and Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, each providing accommodation for 3,000 persons. Other settlements are near Kossa and Humbera, Uganda, and Koda (Uganda). Schools have been opened in all the villages, and the refugees, who are mostly peasants, are organising civil social aid and rural life on a communal basis. Workshops have been provided in order to encourage handicrafts, and hunting and weaving are to be undertaken. The Consul-General states that the aim is to make the settlements as nearly self-supporting as possible. Government officers are providing agricultural instruction. Education of the 4,000 children is difficult because of the lack of Polish textbooks. British women in East Africa organised Christmas gifts and provided £100 for each Polish child. Large quantities of clothing have also been collected. One child wrote a letter of thanks containing these words: "Now that we are in East Africa among you good British people, we have felt affection again. Young as we are, we have known hell."

The number of men on full-time active service in the armed forces of Southern Rhodesia represents 52% of the male population between the ages of 18 and 40 inclusive. Mr. W. Addison, Chief Recruiting Officer for Southern Rhodesia.

Congo's Output Peak

Contribution to War Effort

In a speech in London on his return from his recent five months' visit to the Belgian Congo, M. A. de Vleeschauwer, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, said that the Congo was working to maximum capacity in the production of raw materials wanted for the war. The output of certain important metals could not be increased without new industrial equipment, and it was for the Allies to consider what such equipment should be provided.

The Colonial arms after its successful part in the African campaigns, the Congo, under British command, has Africa, and especially the Congo, brought into the war. The unexpected turn of events in North Africa and in Gallipoli has made action there specific, so that the Colonial troops were impatiently awaiting the opportunity to fight somewhere in Africa. The productivity of civilian mobilisation was complete and output had been greatly stimulated:

German Lies About the Congo

The Congo was now producing 40,000 tons of copper a year, and could add 30,000 tons to that output if a new sulphur mine available in the country was raised from 12,000 to 15,000 tons and by 1916 could reach 40,000 tons. Before the rubber production in the Congo could start, was anticipated to be expressed 6,000 or 7,000 tons at least to between 15,000 and 20,000 tons.

The natives continued to co-operate, working and generously in the country's war effort. On its soldiers in the productive industries, where they worked under conditions of complete insubordination. There was no tale, food and bread cast in their prophesied by the Germans, or threats against the United States, in that case, which the natives have "recruited". Native people in these areas were more liberations. The contributions in African territories were a few more elements engaged on a voluntary basis. Apart from the incidents of the local strike of white labour men, there was complete social peace.



A steam express in the early days of the bushy galloping along the main track, to which the London passengers were transferred en route, thus saving a day before to country readers. Prompt delivery has been kept by the W.H. Smith & Son Service since the business was acquired.

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THE WAR**General Alexander in Eritrea
Lady Tedder Killed in Air Crash**

General Alexander, G.O.C. in Command Middle East, recently paid a short visit of inspection to Eritrea, where he saw British and Americans working side by side in Massawa and other places, and inspected Indian and Sudanese troops. His visit is said to have impressed the local Italians as a sign of British strength and confidence.

Radio Brazza has reported that the French garrison of Jibuti has been reviewed by General Platt, G.O.C.-in-C. British Forces in East Africa, and General Legentilhomme, Fighting French High Commissioner for Madagascar.

General Legentilhomme, recently appointed High Commissioner for Madagascar, has arrived to take up his duties. He made the last part of the journey in a warship of the Fighting French Navy. At Tamatave he was greeted by General Sir William Platt, G.O.C.-in-C. East Africa, and after inspecting a guard of honour drove through cheering crowds to a réception at a hotel. The High Commissioner later proceeded to the capital, Antananarivo.

Casualties and Awards.

Lady Tedder, wife of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, recently appointed Vice-Chief of the Air Staff from the post of Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Middle East, was killed last week in an air accident while returning to Cairo from a visit to the R.A.F. hospital in Benghazi. The accident occurred almost on the eve of her husband's departure to take up his new post in the United Kingdom. It happened, in fact, while war correspondents were giving a farewell party to Sir Arthur at a Cairo hotel. Since Lady Tedder's arrival in the Middle East last June she had worked with extraordinary energy for the R.A.F., improving the comforts and recreation facilities for officers and men.

Major M. H. Wynn Ashton McClaughey, C.B., D.S.Q.M.C., D.F.C., who was among those killed in the recent air crash near Cairo in which Lady Tedder lost her life, had been Air Officer Commanding the R.A.F. in Egypt for the last seven months. Just after the last war he commanded R.A.F. units in Southernland.

Leading Aircraftman O. W. Wyman, son of Mr. W. Wyman of the Tabora branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been killed in a flying accident.

Colonel Commandant (Acting Major-General) R. G. Sturges, D.S.Q.M.C., Royal Marines, has been awarded the D.S.Q.M.C. for his work when commanding the Special Unit which resulted in the capture of Diego Suarez.

In recognition of services during the Ethiopian campaign, British decorations have been awarded to the following members of the Belgian Congo, Force République: D.S.Q.M.C. Dronkers-Martens, Orbeta, Lieut.-Colonel Van der Meersch, Major Herbiert, M.C., Lieut. De Keyser, M.B.E., Surgeon Lieut. Dubois and Lieut. Dr. Nys; D.C.M. Warrant Officer Stauffer, Col. Dronkers-Martens, Lieut.-Col. Van der Meersch, Major Ducreux, Majors Janne and Wilmart, Capt. Verboven, Lieuts. Battanson, Van Peteren, Blomme, Horwitz and Humble, Second Lieuts. Dubois, Ambly, Laurent, Derochette, and W.O.'s Gendarmerie, Ledent, De Viron, and Dupont have been mentioned in British dispatches.

At approximately 1 p.m. a fighter commando R.A.F. flight squadron shot a Focke Wulf 190 into the sea close to the front of the south-west coastal resort in England, six people had just been killed in the town by enemy bombs.

Mr. H. Franklin, Information Officer in Northern

Rhodesia, has been accredited as an official war correspondent to the East African Command in order that may be Northern Rhodesians on service in East Africa, Madagascar and Ceylon. At the request of certain East African Governments, he will also go upon the floors of their territories.

East Africa has now its battle school, situated on the Equator and at an altitude of nearly 6,000 ft.

The War Purposes.

The Southern Rhodesia War Loan, opened on July 15 last, closed, the £1,500,000 beginning having been subscribed.

The Nyasaland Government has made an interest-free loan of £50,000 to His Majesty's Government for war purposes.

The Barotseland Native Government of Northern Rhodesia has given His Majesty's Government £500 for war purposes.

The British Spitfire Fund has passed £5,700.

From January 1 to July 18 last the East African Charities Fund collected £2,911.

The Merchant Navy Comforts Fund has received £685 from the Central War Charity Fund of Northern Rhodesia.

The Lord Mayor of London's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund has acknowledged the following gifts: £194 17s. 6d. from residents in the Sudan; £10 11s. from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charity Fund and the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund; and £80 8s. from women in Dar es Salaam.

A mobile library costing £300, to be operated in the York area by the York Library, to be bought from a recent gift of £2,500 from the Uganda War Fund. A similar library has already been provided by the town of Kiambu, Kenya. The balance of the £2,500 will be distributed as follows: £800 to the Anti-Aircraft Command Welfare Organisation, £800 to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society and £20 to Rhodesia House Comforts Fund.

Origin of a Hymn**Was it Translated from Swahili?**

To the Editor of "Africa and Rhodesia".—Sir.—In the course of correspondence in the "Spectator" reference has been made to hymn No. 1 in the 1919 Supplement to "Hymns Ancient and Modern" ("I Think, O Lord, in mercy on the souls of those") which was stated to be a translation of Swahili.

It is difficult to understand how such irreproachably Christian sentiments can have originated spontaneously in the Islamic or animistic milieu of the Swahili-speaking races. Perhaps some of your readers could throw some light upon the matter.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. G. PRESTON.
Oxon.

Lord Moyne Discusses Colonies

Lord Moyne, Assistant Minister of State in the Middle East and Secretary of State for the Colonies until the end of last year, addressing Service-men in Cairo last week on "Liberty within the British Commonwealth," said: "In connexion with post-war settlement the whole problem of backward Colonial communities will doubtless be examined. It was too early to decide to make a definite statement as to the future of colonial territories which belonged to the allied Powers or which Italy had forfeited because of her shameful part in the war. In certain quarters it was suggested that the mandate system should be extended to all colonial territories. My own view," he said, "is that at the present stage the development of economic resources is more important than political advantages."

Russia's Real Winter Goal. "I do not believe that the Russians will waste 100,000 lives in trying to take Rostov." — "The most effective agent convinced is to go down west of the Perekop isthmus (the only land access to the Crimea) and attack the cities of Nikolaeiv, Tcherson, and Odessa, in other words instead of drawing themselves against the best, strong and well German position, and the most easily defendable—the city of Rostov—but the Russians will say that they are out of the German forces in the Crimea and the Caucasus by striking directly towards the west coast of the Black Sea. I wrote last May that the Caucasian front is Russia's 'Achilles heel'—Russia's Romanian or German Achilles heel. The loss of either by the destruction or capture of its wells or by interruption of its transport to Germany would mean the loss at least one-quarter of the absolutely indispensable supplies placed in active power in the German tanks, panzer divisions and the Nazi mechanized war machine. And so far as Romania being the weakest link in the Nazi line there are no geographical obstacles to major use to the Russians in the flat terrain of Transylvania, the traverse across the timbered and grain growing Bessarabia to the steppes of fields." — Mr. Norman Ferguson in the *Daily Mail*.

Prisoners of War Under Japanese. It is understood that some 10,000 prisoners of war are now interned by Japan, 5,000 in Korea and 5,000 in Manchuria. About 10,000 Americans and another half thousand Canadian, Canadian or Australian. The standard of living to which our prisoners of war have had to adapt themselves is that of Japanese troops. The food consists largely of rice, though some bread is issued and fair quantities of vegetables and fish. The meat ration is extremely small. Prisoners of war in Japan are employed in factories and in the docks of Japanese ports. They work eight hours a day. Hong Kong is believed to be largely evacuated, but little news has been received. The majority of United Kingdom and Australian prisoners of war are still in Malaya, Siam, Thailand, and to visit by the end of January. Protecting their rights is permitted. Work in the fields is indeed hard. The very severe rations appear to be just sufficient to maintain health. — Other statement.

The New Treaties with China.

By the treaties with China Great Britain and the United States formally and solemnly relinquish their extra-territorial rights. The decision taken here and in Washington recognises at long last the full nationality of China. "Extra-territorial" rights were conceded when China was barely in a position and sometimes perhaps hardly "in the mood, to assume that the foreigner had fair play such as he enjoyed in his own country. That the rights were a useful occasion ought not to obscure the good which they also brought to China and the Chinese. The many ports, concessions, and settlements brought a quickening of economic life. The extra-territoriality exercised in them was usually abusive suspicion; and they set up municipal régimes which were at the whole enlightened and progressive. Rights and concessions were, however, both an anomaly and anachronism. They became a standing gulf between the venerating gods of a proud people, they are now abandoned without regret. Not until the Japanese gave up their claim to be ejected will be the world at large able to enjoy the new formal treaty granted to China. Victory, then, is the immediate task of the fighting spirit of the Chinese, which has been so long under martial law. Their glorious sacrifice will be rewarded and refreshed now that the full and unhampered rights of nationality have been acknowledged. The second stage of the decision is that it is victory of a larger sense. China is now offered the guarantee that with victory she will take her part as a Great Power in the undivided and undivided world. Right of self-government, right of the Democratic party, early agreement with the Kuomintang, a decision to stop the civil war, and making separate arrangements with the Chinese to the same end. — *The Times*.

Senate Congress. — You do not seem to like all you will hear from Haskins. In the next 60 days, however, you may be compelled to make amends against President Roosevelt. He has not much sleep. What is to then be done for the first time? — The postal authorities will be asked to hasten the transportation to some of those who are staying. — Mr. Clegg Thompson.

Russia's 100% War Footing.

The big reason why Russia has been able to bear nearly the full weight of the *Kriegsmacht* for 18 months is that virtually her whole economy has been utilised for military rather than civilian requirements. Russia's war effort is almost incredible. England, with all her controls and enthusiasm for a total war effort, still has not come close to placing her economy on a similar footing, and America is still behind Britain. If Russia all civilian travel by air, rail, or motor-car is prohibited unless it is connected with war work. Nearly all restaurants have been closed, rarely can housewives buy pots, pans, thinware, hairpins, combs, brushes, or soap. Men cannot begin to satisfy their requirements of razor-blades, knives, fountain-pens, and watches. Children, too, have learned to be happy without toys. The biggest department store in Moscow is, like more than five floors of empty counters. Probably fewer than 10 out of 1,000 civilians have been able to purchase a new item of clothing for a year. All over Russia men, women and children are wearing shoes that in England or America would long since have passed from fashion to servant to junk-heaps. Women do everything that they can, after how strenuous the task. Their replacement men in factories, on farms, in mines, in industries is far more complete than in Great Britain. Food supplies for a large part of the general population dropped below the minimum amount necessary to maintain the health of the nation. Undoubtedly the position will be considerably this winter, and by next spring, and I believe it will be grave for those nations who engaged in war work. It is known that, owing to shortages of ships, Stalin had to take a choice between wheat and weapons. He chose weapons. — Mr. Walter Goedner.

Our Land Found. — Unless Great Britain's million people doing extra-work in the country save this, our food situation by next summer will be grave. This is a really urgent case of harvesting corn out of ploughed fields and sowing sugar beet, to sprout and lifting them in the autumn. Agricultural produce must be handled three or four times, and with the vastly increased production the handling of it by farmers and farm workers will be a practical impossibility. — Mr. Leslie Minister of Agriculture.

the War News

Opinion Customised

many has already lost 2,500,000 killed—General Gianni.

"Anyone who reads the news is at least 10 per cent. more Mr. Wilhem Goebbel's M.P."

After the war there will be hourly schedules to Europe by air,"—Mr. La Guardia, Mayor of New York.

The British press must soon decide if they will keep rationing for three years after the war,"—Mr. Roosevelt.

Rear-Admiral Frank Pegram, a British naval officer, is now in charge at Dakar. Official U.S. announcement.

With the American Strategic tank we have a clear answer to the German Mark III and IV,"—Mr. Alexander Clifford.

For many weeks Hitler will be faced with the greatest disaster of the war,"—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour.

Only by hair's breadth has the avoided a major catastrophe during the past three years,"—Mr. L. J. Massie, Eire Minister of Industries and Commerce.

At least 50% of the German productive capacity lies in the Ruhr, the Hamburg area, and the Rhine,"—Marshal Sir Patrick Playfair.

The 36,000-ton French battle ship *Rivoli*, now at Dakar, is committed to join the United Nations,"—Rear-Admiral Glassford, U.S.A.F.

Russia is henceforth to be given priority in all American shipments of war materials to the African frontiers,"—Mr. Harold Jokes, United States Secretary of the Interior.

I am transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding \$100,000,000,000 (about £25,000,000,000) for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943,"—President Roosevelt to Congress.

the English, if they came to Germany, would kill everybody, including the children,"—Goebbel's

The antidote to the U-boat speed: Seventeen knots is probably the minimum speed we can afford, and there are grave difficulties in building quickly even to that minimum,"—Admiral Sir Hugh Tweedie.

I consider it vital for the future of British air communications that immediate steps should be taken in planning, and as soon as possible, in constructing medium aircraft,"—Sir Stanley White, managing director, Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd.

It cannot be denied that the Russians are giving proof of unexpected vitality and strength, considering that after nearly a month of uninterrupted offensive operations the Russian Army still shows "signs of ambition,"—Plans—Rome also.

Germany's No. 1 production priority is now the U-boat, which Germany is assembling in at least ten different ports from Frondhafen to London. The number of U-boats at sea is greater than ever before, and increasing,"—Mr. W. A. Courtney.

Air raids destroyed 955 Axis planes in Dec.—R.A.F. fighters accounted for 75% of the total losses; the loss of 195 British planes (with 80 pilots saved) while the Germans shot down the other 152 R.A.F. Middle East News Service.

To the best of my knowledge the Germans are still building more submarines than the United Nations are sinking. They U-boats sank fewer Allied ships in December than in previous months, but the situation is still bad enough. We continue to build more ships than get sunk,"—Mr. Elmer Davis, U.S. Director of War Information.

Some non-party programme should be agreed upon for German education. Educationists, psychologists and historians are available. They should be consulted,"—Geoffrey Bourne.

The Germans are forthright on street and house in Tunis, and turning it into a "hedging" of the Sidi-Boughrara area,"—Mr. Austin, war correspondent with the 1st-A.A.

Under the new war budget every man, woman and child in the United States must pay the Government about £10 next year, and on behalf of each man, woman and child the Government will spend about £200,"—Daily Express New York correspondent.

America has reached desperation point for rubber. Technologists must solve in the next seven months the problem of adequate synthetic rubber which Germany has not solved in seven years,"—Mr. W. L. White, member, U.S. War Production Advisory Board.

I am afraid that British policy concerning post-war planning and designing—I am certain a small amount of the country's effort can be allotted to the design and construction of transport aircraft,"—Mr. F. G. Miles, managing director, Phillips and Powis Aircraft, Ltd.

India is now recruiting for the Indian Army 72,000 men a month, and will soon pass the 2,000,000 mark. Before the war ends the 4,000,000 figure will be passed. If I had the Sepoys had our way, it would touch 10,000,000,"—The Maharaja, Jani Singh of Nawalgarh.

We have permitted Italian civilians to be removed from Abyssinia, and over one thousand have been so far. More may follow from other parts of Africa. We have not yet been given without cause to believe as of now that the Italian members of the League of Nations are to be distributed.

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PERSONALIA

Sir John Compton was 66 on January 7.

Mrs. M. A. Peet is now the acting Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at Mombasa.

A daughter was born in Kampala last month to Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Waller.

A son was born recently in Nairobi to the wife of Flight-Lieutenant G. R. Kirkpatrick.

A son was born in January 7 to the wife of Mr. H. B. Nylands, of the Sudan's Political Service.

Mr. Ronald Tree, M.P., has resigned the external Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Education.

Mr. R. D. O'Gorman, of the Rhodesia Railway Company, left Victoria Falls Town from Bulawayo with his family.

Mr. Dudley Campbell and Mr. Ernest Harry Lever have been elected trustees of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation.

Mr. A. G. Edwards, Deputy Editor of *Macmillan's*, the Japanese organization has come to London to further Rhodesia's interests.

Colonel Alexander Scott, of Northern Rhodesia, a former elected member of the Legislature, has arrived at Cape Town with Miss Stevenson.

Wing Commander Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton recently gave a lantern and cinema lecture entitled "Kenya" at the Aberdeen Cairngorm Club.

Mr. G. W. May is acting as Director of Agriculture in Uganda. Mr. E. F. Martin, Senior Agricultural Officer, is acting in his stead as Deputy Director of Agriculture.

Dr. Roger Calley, Acting D.M.S. in Nyasaland, has been appointed provisionally an official member of the Legislative Council while performing the duties of Director of Medical Services.

Stallholders Park, the busse, home of Lord Winterbottom, was severely damaged by fire last Saturday. Lord and Lady Winterbottom repeatedly entered the blazing building to save valuable paintings.

The marriage took place recently in Nyasaland of Lieut. David John Lakin, of Johannesburg, and Molly Patricia, only daughter of Major Brumage, M.R.E., and Mrs. Brumage, of Matoko, Kenya.

The marriage took place recently of Mr. H. J. Lakin, only son of Mr. T. H. Lakin, of Cardiff, to Miss Margaret Clara Wilson, elder daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Allen Wilson, of Farningham, Suffolk, and late of Uganda.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. R. Bowen, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bowen, of Lichfield, Staffordshire, and Miss Eileen Audrey Stepto, daughter of Captain and Mrs. E. Stepto, of Nanyuki, Kenya.

The marriage took place recently in Kenya of Major J. B. Phelps, B.A., A.C. of Thompson's Falls, elder son of the late Rev. J. C. Phelps and Mrs. Phelps of Winchester, to Jean, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Phelps, of Chelmsford.

The marriage has taken place in Nairobi, Africa, of Mr. Peter Russell Alenhurst, of the Agricultural Department of Kenya, to Miss Dorothy Langdale Hamsworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hamsworth, of Offington Drive, Woking.

A marriage will shortly take place in Kenya between Major P. C. MacMinn-Bahr, East African Army Medical Corps, son of Sir Philip and Lady MacMinn-Bahr, and Joan, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. McInnes, of Ayrshire, Scotland.

Mr. S. G. Waterson, who is vacating the office of High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, in order to become Minister of Commerce and Industries in the Union Government, was entertained at 11 Downing Street at the weekend by Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Obituary

The death is reported from Soroti, Uganda, of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Minns.

The death has occurred in Salisbury of the wife of Superintendent B. G. Spurling, of the B.S.P.

The death is announced by mail of the Rev. G. C. Kehler, of the Nyangori Mission, Nyanza Province, Kenya.

The death has occurred in Nairobi, Kenya, of Mrs. Jessie Turner, widow of the late C. H. Turner, of Wellington, Corinna, Florida.

Mr. D. A. V. Lalanda, of the staff in Lilongwe, Nyasaland, of the African Lakes Corporation, has died in hospital in the capital of Southern Rhodesia.

Admiral Sir Henry Polly, K.C.V.O., CB, who has died near Axminster was in 1918 promoted Rear Admiral in Egypt and the Red Sea. He hoisted his flag in H.M.S. *Hannibal* in 1919.

Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., whose health at the age of 75 had deteriorated in South Africa, and died in a convalescent home in the U.S. African.

Mr. Jack Green, Inst. M.M., the mining engineer, geologist and author, whose death in Germany reported in *Geographical Review* and Rhodesia had frequently visited Rhodesia. In 1924 he returned to Southern Rhodesia a mining engineer on Victoria Falls, heading the Economic Commission. He wrote *Cold Metal* of the World.

Lady Brittan, D.B.E., wife of Sir Ernest Brittan, died last week. Sir Ernest, a user of one fist, in a Press Conference where members of many prominent Empire cities has visited East Africa and the Rhodesias. Lady Brittan, like her husband, was noted journalist, the vice-President of the Society of Women Journalists from 1929 to 1931.

Colonel Robert Storck

As we close our press-report of the death of Edinburgh of Colonel Robert von Storch, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.R.C.V.S., for some years past Veterinary Surgeon in Kenya, we may recall to most Africans generally. He undertook a special mission to help the Abyssinian War, and subsequently was made by the Italian invaders.

Mr. G. M. Nourse, a director of Messrs. I. Conforzi, Tea and Tobacco, Ltd., has died in Zomba at the age of 71. Mr. Nourse, who had lived in Nyasaland for a quarter of a century, was born in the Colony, served in the South African War of 1899-1902, joined the Transvaal Colonial Services at the close of hostilities, but two years later took up farming in South Africa. Seven years later he migrated to what is now Kenya Colony, which he left for Portuguese Nyasa. In 1911 he went to Nyasaland as a tobacco planter, and subsequently joined Mr. Iraco Conforzi, becoming in time a director of his company. A most kindly character, warmly esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Nourse leaves a widow and five daughters.

Sir James McDonald

A correspondent writes:

Your obituary of Sir James McDonald will appeal to all who knew him—which means all old Rhodesians. How he loved the colony! If he was to pass on now he would have wished it to lie either in Rhodesia or, if that could not be, then on his way out again. Two weeks ago you did not recognize him as Sir James McDonald. It was just like him to choose VERDUS BOEN as his graphic address in Bulawayo.

Our contemporaries in Africa repeat that before setting out on his last voyage to Rhodesia Sir James McDonald had printed a new book on "Celtic Rhodesia and the Rhodesia: A Heritage." The volume is to be published next month.

Dr. Machado's African Tour

Dr. F. V. Machado, Portuguese Minister of the Colonies arrived back in Lisbon a few days ago after his six months' tour in Africa. He visited Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, the Union of South Africa, and Angola.

Dr. Wiggins Retained

Dr. C. C. Wiggins, who served for 22 years in the East African Medical Service, and then spent from 1911 to 1913 in Uganda organising the treacherous S. S. in 1910, has been appointed Director of Medical Services at Oxford. Dr. Wiggins succeeded Dr. A. P. Hodges, Director of Medical Services in Uganda some 25 years ago. He was made C.M.G. for his services. At his retirement he returned to the Protectorate in private capacity to establish a lucrative leprosy centre in connexion with the Church Missionary Society. Dr. Wiggins has lived in Oxfordshire for the past year, and has spoken widely in behalf of the C.M.S.

Rhodesia's New Chief Justice

Mr. Justice Robert J. Hudson, K.C., C.M.G., M.C., first Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, and Minister of Defence after the granting of self-government, and a Judge of the High Court for the last nine years, has been appointed Chief Justice in succession to Sir Francis Bell. Mr. Hudson, who is in his 58th year, was born in the colony and educated at the University College, Rondebosch, and Caius College, Cambridge (where he gained his half-blue for tennis). Called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1909, he practised as a Barrister in Bulawayo from 1910 to 1914. After the outbreak of the last war, he joined the 1st Rhodesia Regiment, and served in South-West Africa. Later he joined the Royal Flying Corps. He returned to Southern Rhodesia in 1919.

Sir W. M. Goodenough

One of the regular visitors to East and Central Africa is the barrister, offering the New Year Greetings. Last week Mr. William Macnamara Goodenough, D.L., a Deputy Chairman of Barclays Bank (Dominion and Overseas), who has thus widespread interests in our territories,

Colonel Denys Reitz in London

Colonel Denys Reitz arrived in London by air at the beginning of this week to take up his new duties as High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa. On arrival he was still wearing a bush shirt and khaki shorts. Colonel Reitz was met by the retiring High Commissioner, Mr. Sidney Waterson, and Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Headley, representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The new High Commissioner, a personality known far and wide in East and Central Africa, took a distinguished part in the campaign against the Germans in East Africa in the last war. He is understood to be writing the third volume of his autobiography.

Coronating the Kabaka

Describing the recent coronation ceremony of His Highness Kabaka Edward Mutesa I, of Uganda, an official eyewitness writes that after the Kabaka had taken the oath, he was presented with two spears signifying his willingness to assist the British Government with soldiers; a shield to signify his readiness to defend his country's rights and liberties; the sword of justice in token of his promise to uphold the right and punish the wrong; and a bundle of twigs, the emblem of long life. After he had been arrayed in a magnificent red robe, woven and worked in Cairo, and girded with a white silk loz surrounded by heavy gold fringe work and bearing a white cockade high in front, a gold ring was placed on his finger to symbolise unity between him and his people.

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Parliamentary Metaphors

It is rather like pouring water on a duck's back, so perhaps I had better let the Government stew in its own fat." — Mr. J. H. Smit.

This Bill is just a red herring to conceal the real motive behind the measure, and that is to drive in a wedge with a view to nationalisation." — Mr. G. H. Hackwill.

The Minister raised the question of the licence fee as a red herring to the wedge which is being driven in. — Captain A. W. Whittington.

Other quotations from recent issues of the Southern Rhodesian *Hansard*:

"The Cattle Commission has quite a lot of meat in it." — Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture.

"The hon. member is looking for a nigger who is not in the wood pile." — Mr. Max Danziger, Minister of Finance.

Most of the reforms in Great Britain and elsewhere have originated by speeches delivered on soap boxes in Hyde Park and elsewhere." — Mr. J. H. Lister.

You cannot eat gold. That is why the hon. member has chronic indigestion." — Mr. T. A. Kirby.

Since I vacated my previous position (that of Minister of Finance) I have taken up my old profession again and become a grocer." — Mr. J. H. Smit.

"One of the greatest evils in the liquor business is vertiginous drinking—drinking in closed bars. There is too much brandy drinking in this country." — Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Walker.

"£25 a month is barely sufficient to maintain a reasonable civilised standard of living in this country for a man and his wife." — Mr. H. H. Davies, Minister of Internal Affairs.

Coffee Growing in War-Time

The East and Central African Board of Commerce recently certified coffee growing to be an essential undertaking from the war standpoint. The Government of the Colony has followed that decision with a statement which reads:

"There were marginal crops the production of which could be increased or decreased at will according to the demand; production would undoubtedly be discouraged and other more important crops would require to be substituted if coffee is a long-term crop involving the investment of considerable sums of capital for its production."

"The amount of capital invested in coffee far exceeds that invested in any other agricultural produce of the Colony, and this highly important asset cannot be allowed to deteriorate if deterioration can be prevented without hampering more urgently needed production owing to competition for labour or man-power."

Provided therefore that any particular coffee estate is so planted, organised and managed that under normal conditions it is a paying proposition, Government considers that it should be maintained as an asset of the Colony."

On the other hand any marginal coffee farm which is never likely to be financially profitable should be put out of production as a coffee farm now, rather than in a labour and effort which might be more profitably expended in other directions to the benefit of the Colony's war effort and of the farmer's pocket. It should be appreciated that from the point of view of the farmer's pocket no more favourable time than the present is likely to occur in which a change over can be made in view of the present guaranteed prices and returns for certain essential crops and the favourable market position of dairy products and other crops."

No time or effort should be expended in new planting during the war period."

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., which has large interests in East Africa and Rhodesia, made a trading profit for the year ended August 31, 1942, after tax provisions of £314,515 (against £317,697 in the previous year), and a net profit, after meeting expenses and taxes, of £213,020 (£245,223). A final ordinary dividend of 6s. per £1 stock unit has been declared, making 8s. per unit (the same); free of tax.

Trade with the Colonies

Writing in *The Times* on the subject of Colonial development Mr. E. C. F. Bird, former Comptroller of Customs in Nigeria, who had previously been in Zanzibar and in Tanganyika, Terra Nova says:

"If necessity is the mother of invention, war certainly is the father of industrial expansion. The Colonial Office has hitherto been more concerned with colonial uplift among the semi-moralistic white classes of the Native population than with their commercial prosperity. Industrialisation has seldom provoked interest in the development of native trades, and the motto 'Prolestis Imperialis' was applied rigorously to schemes which had little to do with trade."

A point of interest is the relatively small extent of trade which British Colonies enjoyed with the United Kingdom, compared with that of other metropolitan countries and their colonies. A computation made by the Royal Institute of International Affairs in 1933 gave the following figures:

Colonies into United King- dom	Export of Colonial Em- pires to their Metropolitan countries, as percentage of their total ex- ports to all destinations (1933)
Japanese Mandates	88.8
Japanese Colonies	83.1
U.S. Dependencies (including Philippines)	80.1
French Colonies	66.7
German Colonies (1912)	62.1
Italian Colonies	59.3
French Mandates	56.4
Belgian Congo	43.4
Portuguese Colonies	43
British Colonies	24.4
British Mandates	17.9
Netherlands Indies	14.9

These figures effectively prove the validity of statement that British Colonies were exploited for the benefit of the Mother Country. But the fact remains that the question of competition with United Kingdom industrial organisations must have affected adversely the flow to the Colonies of capital for the establishment of manufacturing plants. The local Governments had no funds from which such enterprises could be financed, and, as we have said, the Home Government had sound reasons for tempering enthusiasm with economy.

Business houses generally held the logical view that the fostering of unprofitable industries was unsound, and that to attempt to foist industries on an overseas country was but asking for trouble. The majority probably held that it would be an economic mistake if the first order to attempt to establish in the Colonies any industry which cannot either/or: (a) draw its raw materials from local sources; (b) be assured of a local market for manufacture or process a better article than it can import; something that could be cheaper; (c) contribute, in some measure, to the better-being of the indigenous population. Yet in a vital programme there must be areas where the Colonies are to become self-governing and self-supporting units. This is a hopeful sign that the Government and business men are seeking a solution to the many problems together and not in opposing camps.

"Daily Mail Year Book," 1943 (1s. 6d.). This handy reference book contains all the usual features and facts and articles of special military interest. Its references to East Africa are necessarily restricted; for instance, there are only two to Kenya, one giving the name and salary of the Governor and the other stating (erroneously) that the Government plans to grow 100,000 acres of wheat in the Athi plains. Only one man with strong East African connexions is listed among people in the news. No. 3 is General Blatt, who commanded the strikingly successful Madagascar operations. At no. 6 General Smuts, but Dr. Sheffield Neave, the new secretary of the Zoological Society of London.

"How I Tourred the World on Nothing," by Walter Buchan (Useful Publications), 1s. 6d. There is much of interest and lots of evidence of initiative in this booklet, the aim of which is to show how a practical and determined curiositator can manage to finance foreign travel.



ROPE PROBLEMS may we help unravel them?

British Ropes Limited regret that owing to war restrictions they are unable to meet all the demands for goods from overseas. Though Steel Wire Ropes, Steel Wire and Manila Ropes, etc., may still be supplied in exceptional circumstances if unobtainable elsewhere, our services must be entirely advisory. To-day, our factories, technical staffs and research departments are extremely busy; but we shall do our best to give advice and to suggest solutions to any of our friends' problems that may enable them to carry on. The normal trade is once more permitted; payments will be resumed without delay. Our customers will then have the benefit of every improvement resulting from the intensive experience of today.

The advisory service of British Ropes Limited is unique. It rests upon the knowledge of our experts with practical experience in every department of the rope-making industry. This service is still at your disposal. Let us know your difficulties, and we will gladly give information and advice.



**BRITISH ROPES
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News Items in Brief

Whisky is now controlled in Kenya and Uganda. A C.M.C. Association has been formed in Butawaya. The Imperial Institute will celebrate its 50th anniversary this year.

An aerial survey of part of the coast of Portuguese East Africa has just been completed.

Branches of the Southern Rhodesian Labour Party have been formed in Gwelo and Selby.

Phyllida Estates, Ltd., have been incorporated in Tanganyika Territory with a nominal capital of £500,000.

Production of wild rubber in the forest areas of Kenya is increasing, and abandoned Cease plantations are being fanned.

It has been officially announced that the Government of Southern Rhodesia does not contemplate introducing daylight saving.

An association of industrialists has been formed in the Belgian Congo to foster trade relations with the Union of South Africa.

Northern Rhodesia's petrol ration has been temporarily increased by 25% following the unexpected arrival of additional supplies.

More than 500,000 photographs were sent from East Africa to the United Kingdom during the first seven months of the service.

African potato growers in the Kiambu district of Kenya have in the last six years sold bark to an average annual value of £64,518.

The Headquarters staff of British Overseas Airways Corporation, evacuated to Bristol in 1939, is to return to Airways House, London.

Messrs. McKim & Co. (London), Ltd., will have large East and West African interests celebrated on their 50th Birthday on January 15.

A delegation of Jews arrived last week through the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesias to Jewish claims of anti-Semitic atrocities.

When dismissing a recent charge of overcharging made against a Nairobi firm, the magistrate, Mr. D. B. W. Good, said that the Vice Consul had acted unreasonably.

About 300 Ethiopian boys have been selected for the first public school to be started in that country. It will be conducted in Addis Ababa by the American Presbyterian Mission which is also to open a girls' school for 400 girls.

Damage estimated at more than £20,000 occurred from fire a few days ago in the 24,000-ton Italian liner SATURNIA while she was at anchor off Venice, after making the round trip to East Africa via pirates Italians from Eritrea.

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Under its Paper Control regulations, the Government of Tanganyika may order any newspaper published in the Territory to restrict the number of copies printed or the number of pages in an issue.

Kenya has placed in the United States two bulk imports for agricultural machinery on Lease-Lend terms. Such machinery is now continuing in the Colony, and the Central Workshops have been established for its maintenance and repair.

Three new crops have been tried with promise in Uganda. First has been listed in Kigezi and Toro districts: high nicotine content tobacco in the Western Province; and the Curaçao orange as a new grown crop in the Nile district.

Enrolments of European children in government schools in Kenya rose from 1,200 in January 1941 to 1,550 in December, increasing largely due to the influx of children from other East African territories, the Sudan, the Middle and Far East.

A school to train blind Africans has been started by the Salvation Army in Nairobi. The leaders of the East African branch of the Salvation Army, Colonel and Mrs. John Blaikie, have had many years experience of work for the blind and institutions like them in the West Indies. Their course includes the learning of Braille.

Sixteen Rinderpest cases were last winter labelled 11,11 bags. A decrease in the cost of feed under contract is expected to result in a reduction of price of the cattle for the coming crop. Winter is the only season in which wheat can be sown in Kenya, and although some success has recently been attained in breeding rust-proof varieties for winter cultivation.

Figures typed on microfilm are now accepted by the Customs Department in East Africa in respect of imports from the United Kingdom. In view of the small size of such a photograph from the details given on it need not be an exact copy of the standard Conference form but all the particulars required by law, and the estimates to assess values for duty purposes must be clearly stated.

Lost Mails

The following mails have been lost through enemy action: letters and printed papers for the United Kingdom from Northern Rhodesia (part only missing), posted September 10-29; Nyasaland, August 21-Sept. 7; Southern Rhodesia (part only missing), September 18-October 31. The following surface mails have been lost: sea from other causes: letters from the United Kingdom for British Somaliland, posted October 22-November 4; Sudan, posted London October 20-November 1; Ethiopia, Freight, Somali coast, October 19-20; British Somaliland, October 22-November 1; Sudan, London, October 30-November 1.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesian Copper Outlook Operating Companies Past and Analysed

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS for the future Northern Rhodesian copper mining industry?

Since it is almost the only financial power of the local Protectorate, and since some £3,000,000 have been invested in recent years in transforming the Copperbelt from its age-old steep to a centre of modern industry, important in peace and vital in war, it is highly desirable that the outlook should be clarified, quite as much for the sake of the Government and people of Northern Rhodesia as for that of the investors whose money is at stake.

But the prospects are, in fact, obscure—how obscure may be gauged by the following lengthy extracts from two of the leading financial publications in this (or any other) country.

In the course of a leading article *The Financial News* has written:

"For the Northern Rhodesian copper mining industry the war has been a period of expanding production, low metal prices, rising costs, heavy taxation, labour discontent, and relatively meagre or dividends. Perhaps of greater significance is the fact that the mining methods may again experience rise in costs, and the detriment of the industry's competitive position."

News Wanted of Mining Developments

Even if these developments are not the publication of automatic statistics of the long Northern Rhodesian copper queues can be justified on security grounds, there is surely little to warrant the withholding of important news of underground engineering capacity. Big strides have been made, except in the case of Roan Antelope, where the mining company and the State authorities have been forced to produce the last few tons of copper, now shift to other efforts and this is being done. Production Committees, which at each mine have contributed many new ideas which have helped to bring output and reduce costs,

the members for a total sum which is no small amount. Some 2,000 men are being built up to the peak of the best production, and for many earn over £100 per month. Wage increases, however, have been less than the cost of living, dissatisfaction than the inevitable housing shortage, the inevitable result of a big influx of new workers, and the high pressure of war conditions. The firm stand taken by the Governor, backed by the Executive Council and, in particular, the Labour Party, must have steeled the developing threat of a strike.

The production of the Copperbelt in 1938-39 was about 1,400,000 tons of metal. The latest figures suggest that current output is around 2,000,000 tons per annum. Most of the increase has come from the Mutual mine, which was in the early stages of a big output expansion programme in 1938-39.¹ This mine now competes with Rhokana for the honour of being the largest producer on the Copperbelt. Roan Antelope production is only around the 1,400-450 tons mark.

Part of the legitimate grievance of the mines is that their standard debts before E.P.T. becomes payable have been raised only from 8% to 16% on the capital employed. This is quite inadequate to allow for amortisation of capital and the risks involved. Shareholders may well say, that a more equitable system could be devised, something which leaves the mines to provide their own capital, and the debts to be borne by the Government.

The explanation of the glutinous share yields at current market prices is, of course, the memory of excellent pre-war

distributions. Rhokana, for instance, paid 16.64% (1937 and 1938), Roan Antelope's best year was 1937, when 16% was distributed, with the additional sum of £200,000 Capital bonus. It is standard practice, however, before the Mutual plant is well under way, to pay 5% (1937 and 1938) was paid by Rhodesian Anglo American. Nevertheless, what can come before may prove to be no criterion as to the future.

At the investment stage, there are two questions, however. How does the cost of the new mining methods compare with the old? Are these methods already in use in existing mines, likely to be introduced at Mutual, Nchanga and Rhokana? While these questions remain unanswered, they are clearly new hazards which must be allowed for. The changes at the Roan Antelope were made at the suggestion of a consulting engineer, Mr. W. E. Farnham, who also visited the Mutual property where his recommendations for mining the old gold are also being carried into effect. The facts is a matter of public knowledge in Northern Rhodesia. There seems no reason why the reports of this consulting engineer, and the comments of the Directors, may desire to make, should not be published for the information of shareholders.

In the opinion of *The Investors' Chronicle* Rhodesian copper shares offer attractions. In the course of a long analysis that journal writes:

"Roan Antelope is a simple capital structure of nearly £1,000,000 in 5% debentures, and with a market capitalisation of about £4,250,000. The mine has been producing for about 10 years. The company has adequate, though rather modest, material, extensive assets. E.P.T. does not apparently touch the company; the Northern Rhodesia Government has, however, now imposed a 10% E.P.T. with regard to profits at reflux, so that a good deal of such taxation complication is to be expected. The company tends to an interim dividend for the time being."

Rhodesian Selection Trust has as its assets a holding of 12% of the capital of Mutual, which is estimated 40,000 tons copper and has a gross working profit about 90% greater than Roan Antelope, it seems fair to value this property at about 27% less than that of Roan Antelope, or £1,150,000. The 12% equity of R.S.T. gives a value of about £21,000,000. The 5% equity of R.S.T. gives a value of about £21,000,000. The 5% of Rhodesian Selection Trust. The latter compares well with the present price of 12s. 3d. The following allowance for the fact that Mutual is affected

by the same factors as the other companies, and the same assets are available, gives a value of £11 per share. Rhodesian Corporation is partly an operating company and partly a holding company, and some minor assets are probably attributable to earnings—a point to be remembered when calculating the valuation these should be thrown in the group. Very roughly its assets may be summarised as:

(1) Nchanga mining and smelter, £1,000,000; (2) electrolytic refinery (estimate) £400,000; (3) capital of 7% debenture of £1,000,000; (4) prospective areas over large areas, including at least one potential mine (estimate) £1,000,000; (5) holding of 32% of capital of Mutual Copper Mines, half that owned by R.S.T.; and the rest of the world, £1,250,000.

Rhodesia Consolidated Copper Mines at market £1,350,000, total assets (say) £3,000,000; deduct debenture and preference capital £1,000,000, leaving £2,000,000 ordinary shares.

This is equal to £11 a share, and compares with the present listed price of 12s.

In the above calculation items (3) and (4) are little more than guess, but it is probably possible to put in any value they will only total to 12 per share altogether.

There is no way of arriving at market value, but these Northern Rhodesian investments probably bear war risk.

Nchanga is the only one with any probability of an ore reserve, and even then it is small.

At present only a small pilot plant is working. The company has 11,050 shares outstanding at 21s. worth say £1,100,000. A further £1,500,000

£2,000,000 may be required to bring the mine to full production, but this will, when the time is reached, be worth £10,000,000, or nearly double the present value.

	Metal Sales	Producing Expenses	Tax	Dividends	Price Yield	
					1938-39	1941-42
Mufulin	2,565,039	1,009,971	1,259,330	2,136,420	£ 50,000	£ 125,000
Nchanga	nil	540,322	nil	571,492	nil	nil
Rhokana	1,236,323	3,997,000	1,349,600	1,852,636	£ 750,000	£ 1,750,000
Roan Antelope	3,612,351	3,266,594	1,286,241	1,890,700	£ 945,000	£ 1,000,000

	Revenue	Operating Expenses	Tax	Dividends	Price Yield	
					1938-39	1941-42
Rhodesian Anglo American	1,015,310	1,915,122	nil	171,321	£ 125,000	12s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust	707,585	1,298,949	112,902	266,644	£ 125,000	12s. 3d.
					£ 125,000	12s. 3d.

¹ This figure is reduced by Dominion interest.

though Rhokana are nominally £1 shares, the average price at which the shares were issued was about 7s., and last year's dividend of 10s. represented only 2.0% of the total subscribed for the exploitation of a wasting asset.

Rhodesian Anglo American Corporation is merely a holding company. Its assets may be thus valued by comparison with the other companies: £340,301 shares in Rhodesian at £1 1s. (see below), £15,500,000 or 1,000,000 shares in Nchanga Co., Copper Mines at £1 1s.; £1,450,000 in other investments, including British South Africa Co., Rhodesian Broken Hill and Northern Rhodesian Prop. Co., £1,000 cash and Government securities at £1 1s.; total £17,850,000. Total dividends delivered up to date £600,000, leaving 10s. shares £17,250,000.

2. This £17,850,000 is equal to 1s. per share on the £1,512,217 shares of Rhodesian Corporation. The shares are taken at the current market price of 1s. 3d. The value still remains at 1s. 3d. per share compared with the present market price of 1s. 6d.

The following table summarises the position:

	Roan R.S.A.	Rhodesia
Highest dividend yet paid	20s.	10s.
Latest dividend	10s.	12s.
Current price	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.
Comparative asset value based on current price	£1,512,217	£1,000,000
Based on yield on current price	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.
Based on yield on current price	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.

3. On these figures, it is difficult to estimate the conclusion of the Roan Angloape are correctly valued today. The other three shares prove overvalued in the long run with the probability that Rhodesian Anglo American retaining the most heavy long and one. It remains to be seen, of course, that the cost structure of the industry will not reflect by post-war nominal developments. In this case, the investors are at least protected by the fact that commodity producers can usually adjust their prices more easily than secondary producers and distributors.

Company Progress Reports

Wanderer Colliery.—During December coal sales were £11,402, and the total output was 1,000 tons.

Wanderer Gold.—Sales during December were 31,110 tons yielding 3,860 oz. gold and a profit of £8,833.

Kentan Gold Areas.—£1,501 fine oz. gold was produced in December from 10,600 tons of ore.

Rezende.—The tonnage milled in December was 2,300.

Revenue amounted to £90,108 and costs £69,000.

Cain and Motor.—During December Cain and Motor sold for a revenue of £10,880 and a mine profit of £1,555.

Sherwood Starr.—Milling output for December was 10,000 tons. Revenue totalled £1,975.

£1,202,000.

Elma.—During December Elma milled 1,000 tons of ore for a gold recovery of 818 oz. and a profit of £8,370.

Bushwick.—December's milling resulted in 10,000 tons yielding 2,867 oz. gold. Mine profit was £21,546, and working costs came to £9,400.

Bushwick Gold Reserve

At the annual meeting of Bushwick Mine (1931), Mr. H. J. Bellis, holding B.L.A.M. No. 12, Bellis stated that ore reserves had been increased in the year from 52,000 to 70,000 tons, averaging 3.68 oz. in 10,000 tons averaging 57.74 dwts. in three years since the mill was started.

Mining Obituary

John M. Brown.—John M. Brown, a mine captain on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, has been killed while at work in the Nkanga mine where he had been for years.

John L. Parker.—John L. Parker, who died recently in Canada, at the age of 50, was a Jewish immigrant who started through the Southern Rhodesian mines in 1902, and later joined the staff of the Rhodesian Zinc Co. at the time and then at the Rezende mine. He died in London after a short illness at his home in the Mayfair district of London.

"A flourishing export trade is vital to the success of the Beveridge scheme," Sir Andrew M. Fadyean said.

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

Kenya's Local Native Councils

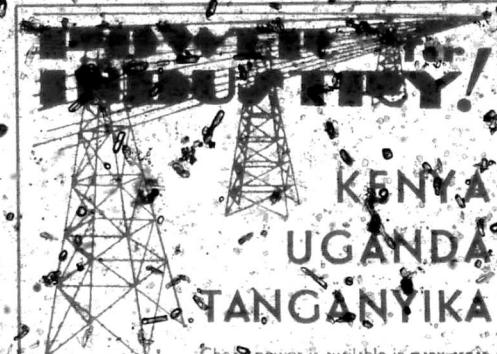
Kenya is to have a Standing Advisory Committee of Local Native Councils, consisting of the chief Native Commissioner, the Financial Secretary, the two members of the Legislative Council representing Native interests, and five African members. The Committee will report upon the estimates of Local Native Councils and advise the Governor upon them, thus replacing the sub-committee of Executive Council which has been doing this work. The object is to associate educated Africans more closely with the local administration.

Unselfish Service to Industry

When the Coffee Control was established in 1928, the East African Coffee Curing Co. Ltd., 1928, was given a maximum pricing of 1s. 6d. per lb. and making necessary provision for depreciation; to pay all shipping profits to the control of distribution among planters. The Supply Board (Coffee Control) has acknowledged receipt of a cash rebate of 1s. less than £2,903 and milk sweepings to a total of £3,021, which will mean payment to planters of a rebate of 7s. 6d. per ton in respect of coffee cured by this company.

Tossed by a Buffalo

Tossed on to the top of a hill by a buffalo, the life of a Native girl was saved by the thorns which held her beyond the reach of further attacks by the animal. She was one of three children attacked by five buffaloes. Two running for their lives, dodged through the bush, reached their kraal and gave the alarm. A number of men armed with assegais and accompanied by a large pack of dogs sallied out and soon came upon the buffalo milling round a large flat-topped mound. They were attracted by the yapping of the dogs at them. When the buffalo charged, flinging their assegais, the Native children leapt to nearest trees, and the buffalo was turned back on the dogs. When these tactics had been repeated several times and two buffalo heifers and a cow had been killed by spears, the two bulls remaining were chased off and the child rescued.



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