

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 7, 1943

Volume 19 (New Series), No. 1955

6d. Weekly, 30s. Year, post free

Printed at the G.P.O., New Zealand

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Registered Office:

91, Great North Street, London, W.1.

War-time Address:

90, Great North Street, Chambers, Taunton, Somerset

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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 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 international 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 leader page, from which our excerpts have been taken. Ideas of internationalising Colonial territories have no appeal to this great African statesman, who insists that "no other 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.

which is what East Africans have long urged in regard to Kenya, 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 Dominion Offices have done all in their power to postpone these inevitable steps, but there has been encouraging signs of late that the logic of events was exercising its influence. Lord Cranborne, 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 peacetime (as some senior officials undoubtedly hope and plan), but will, on the contrary, be developed into 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 dead weight out of date.

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

When Germany's schemings for the recovery of Colonies went at their height it was clear that this was a matter for the British Commonwealth as a whole, not one for Great Britain alone or the Dominions separately, since each of the Dominions except Canada was directly administering Colonial territory under mandate, and since the security of the Empire as a whole was bound up with the security of the individual or small territories. Clearly, therefore, the Colonial Government should be consulted with each Dominion, and a council composed of representatives of the Imperial Government, of the Dominions, and of any interested neighboring Dominion. The great advantage of such a plan is that the traditional terms of British suzerainty would be balanced against the eager energy of younger territories, whether of Dominion or Colonial status, determined to foster advancement with all conceivable speed. None dare deny that in this war South Africans and Rhodesians have won the right to tender their advice in respect of general policy in British East and Central Africa, and that some of the best of their sons are the task of Africa's 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 their role in the defence of the West Indies. It would, moreover, be for the good of the Colonies to have closer Dominion co-operation, and not less good for the Dominions to be made more active partners in such high enterprise.

General Smith proposes yet a further 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 is evidently made on the assumption that the provisions of the Atlantic Charter will play a 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 and all 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 the last idea of General Smith. The British Dominions and Colonies have too often in a preoccupation of mind readied to oppose such an innovation for they were in fact to that effect in favour of their own interests.

It could 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, the best experience of the world which might be secured in the Atlantic and American nominees ought to constitute a distinct gain. But it would need to be a cardinal principle that the regional councils should not be swamped at a resort to claims to representation by many countries, for the acceptance of such claims would defeat the object in view.

THE GROSS QUELOR was caused in French Somaliland last year when the Acting Governor, General Duguit, signed an agreement with the British military commander in Aden, General E. C. **French Somaliland Joins United Nations**. The representative in Nairobi of the fighting French National Committee, M. Cheneb, by which the colony, previously under the domination of Vichy, gave formal adherence to the cause of the United Nations. It was a year when he witnessed a complete transformation in the African scene closed in the last of the French territories in that continent declaring itself for freedom. In the early months of the war the dual offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of French Somaliland were discharged by General de Gentilhomme, a firm believer in the alliance with Great Britain and a fervent soldier eager to co-operate with British forces in the attack upon Italian East Africa when Italy scabbed France in June, 1940. His vigorous patriotism was let

nance for the men of Virtue who quickly deposed 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, who could have guided his new chief, has been almost at a moment's notice over the water. None will grudge Mr. Harold Macmillan's advance-

ment to Cabinet rank; he is able, hard-working and had become keenly interested in Colonial problems. In what his outlook was liberal and broad and wholly encouraging. If he had been promoted to Cabinet status, why could he not have made Secretary of State? The knowledge accumulated during the past eleven months would then have been available for use; now it is lost to the State. That Mr. Macmillan will do well to send Headquarters in North-West Africa, 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 promoted Secretary of State, would have had advantages which Colonel Stanley cannot enjoy. The double change makes a bad position worse. The only consolation which emerges is that the Duke of Devonshire, the new Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has shown sound judgment and became 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 is to be expected to serve the Colonial Office as well admirably, and his experience of the Dominions and India should be valuable at the Colonial Office. Nevertheless, such incidental advantage does not compensate for what we must regretfully 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

Lampson, the Rt. Hon. Sir Miles Wedderburn, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., F.R.S., Ambassador in Cairo and High Commissioner for the Sudan since 1939. As Ambassador and High Commissioner Sir Miles Lampson has won an exceptional measure of popularity. Soon after entering upon his appointment in Cairo he secured at his second visit the only signature of Sir Alexander Graham

Middle Temple in 1917. He became Deputy Clerk of Courts, Jamaica, in that year, and had risen to first Class Judge by 1927. In 1939 he was appointed Chief Justice of Barbados, whence he went to his present post.

K.C.B.

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

Before taking up his present post, Sir Wilson Jameson was for eleven months Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He has previously been Dean and Professor of Public Health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Marchant, Sir Eric, Permanent Under-Secretary, Dominions Office.

Sir Eric Marchant chaired the Colonial Office in 1942. As Under-Secretary for the Dominions Office in 1930 he was assistant Secretary to the East Africa and Western Isles Committee. He has held various posts in the Colonial Office, and has been Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and later Permanent Under-Secretary, through his long association with the affairs of the Dominions Office.

Division)

Berenson, Patrick, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Noel Mousquede la Poper, K.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.S. General Berenson has been in the forefront of the anti-Infantry Division, and has been in the forefront of the anti-Infantry Division, and has been in the forefront of the anti-Infantry Division.

Promoted to Field Marshal

Wavell, General Sir Archibald Percival, G.B.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., General in Chief, India, and the first to command the Indian Army in the Western Desert, which resulted in the strategic concentration of Marshal Graziani's forces. And as Commander-in-Chief of the East, was in supreme control of the forces which defeated the Italians in Eritrea, Somalia and Italian East Africa. General Wavell paid several visits to East Africa, that date.

Knight Bachelor

Figg, Clifford Henry, Esq., Dominion Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.
 Hale, Frank, Esq., Cotton Controller, Supply.
 Murray, John, Esq., Chief Justice, British Guiana. Mr. Murray joined the Colonial Office in British Guiana in 1908, resigned in 1913, and was called to the bar in

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

Sir Wilfrid Jackson, who has been Governor of Nyasaland Territory since 1941, was called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Oxford, in 1911 and worked in the West Indies as personal secretary to the Governors of Trinidad and the Bahamas; he went to Uganda in 1916 as an Assistant District Commissioner; from 1917 was Acting Assistant Chief Secretary. After further service in the West Indies and as Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, he was Governor of Mauritius from 1931 to 1937 and then Governor of British Guiana until his appointment to Governor of Nyasaland, Dar-es-Salaam.

K.C.M.G.

Jackson, Sir Edward St. John, K.B.E., lately Lieutenant-Governor of Nyasaland. Sir Edward St. John Jackson, son of Sir Wilfrid Jackson, was educated at the Inner Temple, London, and the Middle Temple, London, and was called to the bar by the Inner Temple, London, in 1911. He was subsequently Attorney-General of Nyasaland from 1921 to 1927, and then Attorney-General of the Gold Coast from 1927 to 1931. He returned to Nyasaland in 1931 as Acting Chief Secretary and has since done much good work during his term.

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

Mr. James served in the Royal Air Force during the War with the West African Air Force, and then the Colonial Office, was Secretary of the East Africa Land Settlement Selection Board, in 1941, and was subsequently Secretary of the East Africa Currency Board in 1942. He has been honorary secretary of the East Africa Land Settlement Association since 1921, and is the author of "The Colonial Empire and its Civil Service."

K.C.M.G.

Cluiterbuck, Peter Alexander, Esq., M.C., Acting Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Dominion Office. **Cresay, Gerald Holman, Esq., O.B.E.**, an Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

Mr. Cresay was public and private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1937 and reached his present position in 1941.

Lamb, John Oswald Stewart, Esq., P.C., Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Lamb became an Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika immediately after the war and was District Officer in 1930, Deputy Provincial Commissioner in 1931, and Acting Provincial Commissioner in 1932. He was Deputy Provincial Commissioner in 1933, and Acting Provincial Commissioner in 1934. On leave pending retirement as the Provincial Officer of the territory 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 served in the Royal Navy in 1914 and after the war transferred to the mercantile service of Messrs. B.N., having meantime been acting Secretary to Admirals Sir D. R. Nicholson and Sir G. Taylor. 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 1938. He then became Chief and Financial Secretary in 1939, from which post he was recently promoted to his present appointment. In East Africa his qualifications were the admission of the non-official class.

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

Mr. Trotter was born in Southern Rhodesia in 1880, and was educated at the Prince Edward School, Bulawayo, the Randburg High School, Cape, and Hertford College, Oxford. He studied in the law and was called to the bar as Barrister-at-Law by the Inner Temple, London, and returned to Southern Rhodesia in 1904, practising in that Colony and in Northern Rhodesia, with headquarters in Bulawayo. He has been M.P. for the 1st East constituency since 1934. He acted as a judge in Northern Rhodesia in 1932. He is a son of the late Sir Charles Trotter, Senior Judge of Southern Rhodesia, and the great-grandson of Sir Moffat, the famous missionary, whose daughter married Livingstone.

G.B.E. (Military Division)

Platts, Lieutenant-General Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E., C.M.G., Colonel, The Wiltshire Regiment.

Sir William Platts General Officer Commanding in Chief of

East Africa since 1941 was an immense 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 warder off, despite the great disparity in strength. General Platts 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 1941.

Sir Fraser Russell, a South African by birth, who was appointed a Puisne Judge in Southern Rhodesia in 1915, is 57 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. He 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., Civil Secretary, Sudan. **Mortimer, Charles Edward, Esq., M.B.E.**, Commissioner of Lands and Settlement, Kenya.

Mr. Mortimer, who was educated at Harley College, Manchester, and then at the Kenya Land Development Board, has served in the Kenya Lands Department for 10 years. His appointments have included Land Settlement Officer in 1924, Commissioner of Lands and Settlement in 1928, and Commissioner of Local Government in 1934.

Creed, Gerald, Esq., O.B.E., District Officer, Kenya. After serving in France in the last war, Mr. Creed, who is a qualified doctor, entered the Kenya Administrative Service in 1925, from which he was seconded to work as District Officer for Southern Abyssinia from 1928 to 1934. On the abolition of the consulate he returned to his work as 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 from 1914 to 1920, became a veterinary officer in Uganda in 1928, and a Veterinary Officer in 1937, and M.R.C.V.S. in the following year.

Young, W. C., Esq., M.B.E., manager of the Board of the Department of Agriculture and Forests, Sudan.

C.B.E. (Honorary)

El Mugheib, Shams bin Ali, O.B.E. for public services in Zanzibar. Sheikh Said, public official member of the Legislative Council, on which he has served for 20 years, and the results of the Coronation in 1937. Sheikh Said's contribution to the cause has greatly helped the campaign for greater local production of goods. He was awarded the M.B.E. in 1937 and the O.B.E. in 1941.

O.B.E. (Military Division)

Douglas-Hamilton, Wing Commander Lord Malcolm, R.A.F.C. Has served in Southern Rhodesia and East Africa during this war.

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

Whittington, Major Thomas James, A.F.C., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Assistant to the Liaison Officer, Headquarters Office with the War Cabinet Secretariat.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

Brooks, Frederick George, 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 a member of the Master of the High Courts. In 1906 he played Rugby for England against the Springboks, 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 1920, has done much to encourage protection and conservation in Native authorities.

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

Mr. England, who has been chief of the Bechuanaland Agricultural Department since 1936, has done much to encourage the use of indigenous agricultural production and to improve the yields of various crops.

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

Mr. Fraser is a director of A. Baumant and Co. and managing director of the Bugishu Free Marketing Co. During the war he has taken a very active part in the organisation of wartime 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 president for 25 years.

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

Mr. Harrison, general manager of the Northern Rhodesia active measures for the mining industry, has been in the and is chiefly responsible for the organisation 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 is 54 years of age, has been in Africa 36 years ago as assistant engineer to the Government of the Province of Natal, spent six years in the engineering corps followed by irrigation work in the Union of South Africa, and after serving in East Africa for the last six years was appointed Irrigation Engineer in Southern Rhodesia in 1919. He has been energetic in tackling difficult problems of the agriculture of Native villages in urban areas. The Native reserves, as well as the European farms of the Colony, owe much to what he has done and taught others to do in opening up new water supplies and converting and improving old ones.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Keith was for 18 years in the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, and later engaged on Lord Selkirk's tour of Africa. Just before the war he was in the Colonial Services Department of the Colonial Office.

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

Moises, Bernard, Esq., M.B., F.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. Moiser, who was at one time M.D.M.S. in Nigeria, is 63. He was educated at St. Peter's School, York; Yorkshire College, Leeds, and Guy's Hospital and University College, London. He is a Councillor of the International Leprosy Association. Dr. Moiser has for many years devoted himself to the relief of lepers. A keen and skilled horticulturist, he has imbued many of his patients with a similar enthusiasm. In consequence, the leper settlements he supervises in the Victoria district of southern Rhodesia is a vast and beautiful garden.

(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 fundamentally preposterous. General Smuts has said in the African magazine *Life*.

"What we need to ask" must be the future of the Colonies in "this new world". The question is how far they will enter a new world that will emerge after the war. The world of the present respects is a different world from the one that the war overwhelmed.

"If our thinking" 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 controls of 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 constant byways should be avoided.

United Colonies belonging to one country should be grouped into larger units for regional control and co-ordinated administration and for large-scale development of policies common to all.

United British Colonies in the West Indies or in East or on the African continent could be grouped with larger powers assigned to the group and a corresponding increase of power exercised in London.

Such a change, in the administration so far as the mother-country is concerned, and centralisation with larger powers so far as the Colonies are concerned, would be a welcome advance towards the attainment 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, not only of the British Government, as the parent body, but also the

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

There should be a system of regional groupings 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 purposes 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, in which will be represented not only mother-countries but also the Colonies 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, or 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 status 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. It is one that will receive the careful attention and objective discussion which, both in its importance and its difficulties, call for.

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

Individual comment appears under "Masters of Moment".

Background to the

U-boats - the Major Menace.

In order to provide for major operations in the event of the crashing 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 the air striking power will exceed our capacity to transport it. It appears that in 1942, when we looked for secure 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 reconstituted, 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 air weapons of all kinds. That statement is not exact. The important part of the air campaign at war had begun long before October was pointed out. Many aircraft equipped with scientific apparatus are a terror to U-boats, and in the House of Lords on July 12, 1942.

The speaker went on to say when I look at these air weapons of aeroplanes fitted with scientific apparatus, it is the only means by which reasonably early results can be obtained. It added that the direct use of long range aircraft is indispensable and in the face of the air weapons we started us in the fact that I am ended by urging the scientific aspects. It was not until number 18 that that point was announced. What was the cause of these delays? Inter-departmental friction or differences? Lack of conviction, as in the Admiralty in the lack of principle or want of? Over-centralisation at the top combined with the unavoidable and otherwise fruitful absence of the Prime Minister in America and Russia? Or was it the result of withdrawing this vital issue from public debate in Parliament? Lord Hankey, in the *Standard*.

British Captives from Front.

When subjected to questioning by the Italian Intelligence Service, British prisoners never make any mention of their enemy's operations.

Anti-British Feeling in China.

The R.A.F. unit that came into China has had a difficult time. Student, cribbled over the weeks "Raid War Plan" or "Raid War Plan" on the airfields when members of the R.A.F. have been in contact with senior Chinese officers to refuel or service new U.S. planes that were flown in, they have been turned off very rudely. By junior officers and made to feel definitely they are not wanted. Men who have been with the A.V.G. or U.S. Army, discussing the treatment of the Americans and that given to the R.A.F. who have returned to the R.A.F. to carry away from China a very favourable 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 separate R.A.F. base with planes. The R.A.F. in China does the best it can have had 60 planes. The Chinese are always saying: "The Americans do something, you don't really sit around and do nothing in the way of fighting." If the Chinese saw a squadron of Hurricanes I think their attitude would be quite different towards the R.A.F. and British feeling is very deep-seated to be changed as easily as that. The anti-British feeling is also shown in the way the Chinese Press in general plays down the activities of the British fleet, or the R.A.F. raids on Germany, or the U.S. in the Mediterranean and plays up corresponding activities by the U.S. in the Pacific. Many Chinese are of the opinion that the United States is the main force to fight to the end. The main force in the East is the American, and the East Chinese are of the opinion that we have only ourselves to blame. For instance, many of us here for a long time believe that the main force in Egypt prior to the attack on Suez Harbour was Australian; and although the true facts have since been given clearly, it has eliminated the impression previously held in China. Correspondent of the *National News Service*.

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. It is an anomalous position. India cannot have democratic institutions at bargain-basement prices. Sir Alfred Waller in *Great Britain and the*

1942 on the Stock Exchange.

The biggest individual rise of all on the Stock Exchange during 1942 was that of 36% in foreign railway shares. The same group scored the biggest rise in 1941 with an increase of 38%. The next biggest rise (34.4%) has been in British railway ordinary shares, which moved up by 26.4% in 1941. Among fixed interest stocks, British railway preference shares in the previous year by 10.1% are up again by 14%. Foreign Government stocks, on the other hand, have risen 17.3% against 15.1%. Comparison of the movements in the commodity and metal groups is interesting. The rise of shares has been 11.4% against 25.9%. Rubber shares are again down on the year, but the fall has been only 1.2% against the 4% sea shares are up by 2% compared with 1.2%. Copper mining shares have risen by 5.8%, whereas they fell by 10.2% in 1941; nitrate shares have appreciated 17.5% against 7%. South African mining shares show a decline of 3.3% against a rise of 3.3%. Miscellaneous mining shares have risen 22% against a fall by 10.2% in 1941; nitrate shares have appreciated 17.5% against 7%. Sea and stock shares are up by 2.0% (1.8%). *The Times*.

Obstacles to be Overcome.

The West Coast of Africa, who have recently been appointed junior political officers and administrators, should great gifts, remain the same. We need men and such to find his way through the maze of false values in the world today. He must have patience, long on being a learner, and wisdom to judge rightly who can teach him the things he 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 name of progress. Getting out of the old from the dress, 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 in Africa the best that both races can give. Above all, he needs the integrity and judgment that come from resting upon God's eternal changes. *W. S. Outlook*.

o the War News

Opinions Expressed—I welcome this opportunity of voicing the admiration felt by the British people for the indomitable tenacity of the armies of our Allies, a tenacity which has enabled them, after long and grievous sacrifices, to launch their counter-offensives. —H.M. the King. —Mr. 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 St. Petersburg. —Mr. Mosley, R.N.

Victories do not necessarily create good morale. The Germans proved that in the Warsaw and Mauthausen massacres.

Germany must start to crack on her most important and also on the home front in 1943, but she will not collapse. —Mr. William L. Shirer.

A man who has died of poisoning as a result of drinking a bottle of beer may be roasting plump and aromatic kernels. —Vichy.

Whoever kills people in Norway will be put to death. —Mr. Churchill.

Who is General Giraud's opponent? —Times.

United States and British soldiers Pearl Harbor are 20,000, 5,909 being dead, 5,017 wounded and 11,017 missing. —U.S. Navy Department.

It is not unlikely that Tito-Shenko is taking over command of the Caucasus front, where big developments are pending. —Mr. George Sleecombe.

The Germans will use poison gas, when it is to their military advantage. —Major General Robert Chief of the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Section.

The Luftwaffe will make smashing psychological raids on Great Britain. In 1943, "Stratosphere bombers" will be employed by the Germans. —Mr. Robert St. John.

Members of Britain have in a few weeks raised 60,000 towards a memorial ward in Malta hospital in honour of the devotion of the nurses of Malta. —Mr. H. E. Hope, Croydon.

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 in Russia with the poorest equipment, including an enemy with the most modern tanks and airplanes on a 1,000-mile front. Fortunately the British and American Armies are helping them. —General Giraud.

It is perfectly justifiable for a debtor or pioneer nation to exempt its infant industries behind a protective tariff, but a creditor nation can be justified in such policy 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 formal chiefs, bringing territories which belong to them, or troops which are personally faithful to them. They are, as to all are, servants of the French nation. —M. André Philip, Rightist French National Commission for the Interior and Labour.

A loss of 20 four-engine aircraft represents a loss of over 100 million man-hours; more than 1,000,000 man-hours, and more than 300 crew and their families. —E. S. (190). This is a terrific outlay for the destruction of a single, the most important portion of the enemy's war effort. —Mr. C. A. (190).

Germany is not a democracy. —Mr. C. A. (190).

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

With a British cabinet Minister in a State he commits him to a policy. When an American Cabinet Minister makes a statement he is merely trying to lead the country in the direction 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 the almost sacrifices on our part, especially of the Luftwaffe, without which our German forces would be unable to win and the onslaught. —George Quade, Luftwaffe radio spokesman.

During 1942 the American ships building industry turned out 700 merchant vessels, totaling 8,000,000 tons. Even the men, materials and equipments were 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. C. A. (190).

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SAUNDERS VALVES

PERSONALIA

Sir Cecil Rodwell celebrated his 68th birthday last

Lady Dundas, wife of the Governor of Uganda, 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 Artillery.

Mr. Graham Wedderburn, Director of Native Affairs in Kenya has been appointed to the same office in addition to his other duties.

A son was born on December 27 in Khartoum Civil Hospital to the wife of Mr. Patrick McDowall of the Sudan Political Service.

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

Mr. H. R. Fraser has been appointed a non-official member of the Uganda Legislative Council in the room of Mr. H. A. Cannon, who has resigned.

M. Albert de Witte, Belgian Minister of Colonies, has returned to Louvain-la-Neuve of the United States, from the Belgian Congo, where he had spent several months.

The marriage took place in London on December 29 of Mr. Roderick Murray, the Colonial Secretary, son of Sir Joseph and Lady Murray of Cairn Robin, to his daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Green, Cranmer Court, Chelsea, London, S.W.

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

The High Court has allowed the application made by Lady Viscountess Furness for the payment of maintenance in respect of an annuity of £2,250 left to her by her late husband, Viscount Furness, who died in 1940. Lord and Lady Furness visited East Africa on several occasions before the war.

Mr. J. W. Blackwell has returned to Beira to join the staff of the British Consulate with the rank of vice-consul. He had previously served in China and was invalided from Korea as the head of the Burma Road, which was the theatre of his boyhood and the Japanese. Recently he has been in East Africa for several months.

Sir Cecil Bottomley to Retire?

Sir Cecil Bottomley, Senior Crown Agent for the Colonial Administration since 19 on reaching the age limit. Mr. J. C. Thornton, Second Crown Agent, will then become Senior Crown Agent. Mr. F. A. Cakler, Second Crown Agent, and Mr. H. F. Downie, Third Crown Agent, Mr. Cakler is at present seconded to the local office to supply as a Principal Assistant Secretary.

Mr. B. P. 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 title 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. (Africa) Ltd., and a director of Sisal Estates, Ltd. and the East African Investment Co. Ltd. The Vice-chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association is Sir N. C. S. Bosman, Chairman of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.

Colonel Stanley's Broadcast To the People of the Colonies

Colonel Sir Rufus O. Stanley, Commander in Chief of the Colonies, broadcast his message on January 1 in the African, Eastern and Middle Eastern Services of the B.B.C.

It is only a few days since I came to the Colonial Office. I wanted to hear the voice of talking to you for a few minutes, when you happen to be in your own home, or perhaps listening to a loud-speaker in a village. But you are the people among whom I am most at home, and where my humanly association will be most complete and most significant.

I need your newspapers, so I need what you think of the changes in the Secretaries of State which have lately become necessary. As for me, I ask no more than that you should be in touch with the job. I think of one of the most important jobs in the world, that of a man who has to deal with the difficulties of you, the people, who are so far and so long from me.

I do not think you are ever so far from me as you are when you are angry with your own particular Government.

It is not my business to tell you of the various problems which I face in my office. I have to deal with the problems of the Colonies, and I have to deal with the problems of the world. I have to deal with the problems of the world, and I have to deal with the problems of the world.

I do not think you are ever so far from me as you are when you are angry with your own particular Government. I do not think you are ever so far from me as you are when you are angry with your own particular Government.

I do not think you are ever so far from me as you are when you are angry with your own particular Government. I do not think you are ever so far from me as you are when you are angry with your own particular Government.

Mr. M. Hantoubath is the new captain of Beira's 'Old Crocks' cricket team, with Mr. N. M. Gillam as vice-captain.

BOVRIL
keeps you going

Sir James G. McDonald Lost 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 Rhodesia, has been lost at sea while enroute to South-West Africa. For many years he had divided his time about equally between his native Aberdeenshire and his adopted Rhodesia, and he was certainly not the man to allow the mere prospect of a few annual voyages, or even the possibility of a

short stay (almost universally known to Rhodesians as "J.G.") was 75 years of age. Going to Rhodesia at the age of 23 in 1890, immediately following the occupation of Mashonaland by the Pioneer Column, he lived under the influence of Rhodes who was his mentor for the rest of his life. For the 12 years from their first meeting until Rhodes' death in 1902, McDonald was his frequent companion. He was the manager of Rhodes' Matopos and Chimanga 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, now founded by Rhodes and his partner, C. D. Rudd. McDonald was also confidential adviser of successive administrators of the British South Africa Company, and later of the Governors appointed to the Crown.

He was often asked to stand for the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, but he always declined, chiefly because he held the highest, 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 outspokenly opposed any policy which he considered inadvisable.

He was well past 70 years of age when he joined the Home Guard at its formation, signing the enlistment form as "of military age." The War Office after despatching precise information, but Sir James, by the time a sergeant argued so strongly that he had not truly enrolled, that he remained in the corps, in which he became Intelligence Officer for Aberdeenshire.

His recollections of Rhodes were various and vivid, and quite as recorded in his life of his leader. He was present when Rhodes uttered his memorable remark: "Metcalf, we are going to carry a chainway across the Zambesi. 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 British 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 journal as "the finest weekly paper in the Empire."

Obituaries & Brief

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

Mr. C. E. Ewall, O.B.E., formerly of the South African Administration, and eldest son of Sir John G. J. Ewall, K.C.S.I., has died in Bournemouth at the age of 65.

Mr. F. G. Gibbs, an entomologist in the Zambesi Medical Department, has been awarded the D.M.S. by the British Government for his work in the region.

Sir James Heath, Bt., ironmaster and colliery proprietor, who had died in London at the age of 90 married as his third wife Mrs. Sophie Ellen Lynn, from whom he obtained a divorce in 1932. She had lived in East Africa and written a volume on East African Verse. Sir James was M.P. for Stoke Newington from 1874 to 1880 and for North West Staffordshire from 1883 to 1906.

Sir Nevile Henderson

Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin from 1933 until his outbreak, was born in London. He was Mr. Neville Chamberlain's specially selected agent for the impossible policy of appeasement. When he was long last stripped of his illusions Sir Nevile wrote his "Failure of a Mission" which showed how close the faces British Government came to capitulation to Germany's ceaseless demands for Colonial 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 resigned 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 direct to the Prime Minister.

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India since 1930, and for the Dominions from 1936 to 1940, becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Macmillan married his step-Lady Dorothy Cavendish, so the outgoing and incoming Ministers are brother-in-law. [Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.]

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THE WAR

French Somaliland Pact

Fighting French Governor Takes Over

It was officially announced in Nairobi later on December 23 that General Dupont, Acting Governor of French Somaliland, had signed an agreement with the British military command in Ethiopia, Major-General C. C. Rowles, and a representative of the Fighting French National Committee, M. Chauvel. By this pact French Somaliland joins the United Nations as part of Fighting France.

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

M. André Bardeche, a colonial administrator, formerly in East Africa, has been appointed Governor of French Somaliland and has gone to Djibouti to organize the defence of the colony. The last in Africa before the Franco-British pact is the Fighting French, who are about to be sent to the front and de Gaulle is making an urgent request to be kept in an active state of operations as soon as possible.

General Lemaître, National Commissioner for War and French High Commissioner for Madagascar and the Indian Ocean, has arrived in Djibouti to coordinate operations. Bardeche is commanding the French forces in the field. A British garrison will be maintained in Djibouti and a garrison will be stationed in Berbera. The Red Sea territory.

The 22 members of the Italian Justice Commission who had been in Jibuti and were held up by the escape of France, have been arrested by the French and sent to a British prisoner-of-war camp.

The Italian sister-ship, *Expans*, 1,000 tons, was captured at Gibraltar on December 24. It is bound for Italy with wounded and non-combatants from East Africa.

Praise for Rhodesian Air Training

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State, has telegraphed to General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa.

"The east Africa has been the cradle of great events. May the heroes born of them grow ever stronger in 1943." The Air Minister called to Colonel Guest, southern Rhodesia's Minister for Air. "I extend my best wishes for the best success to all ranks of the Royal Air Force who are deeply grateful for all you are doing and in particular for the splendid assistance you are giving us in the Air Training Organisation."

Lieut. General (acting General) Sir Bernard F. Parot, C. in C. Home Forces, who has been awarded a temporary ribbon as a brother of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel C. G. Phillips, who has been awarded a temporary major-general, is seen to have served in East Africa. Seconded in 1942 for service with the 1st Battalion The King's African Rifles, he served in the Mesopotamian Expedition during the following two years, and then three years as a major in German East Africa, becoming a captain in 1943, and later commanding the 5/2 K.O.A. as a temporary lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at Nwangao in 1917, and in 1918 in charge of a column (called "Ballou") in Portugal, East Africa. From 1940 to 1943 he was O.C. Troops in Nyasaland while commanding the 1st Battalion in 1924 he was promoted substantive major and in 1933 lieutenant-colonel.

Lieut. Colonel (Temporary Lieutenant) N. J. Hastings who won the D.S.O. in the Italian East Africa campaign, has been promoted Acting Major-General.

Ernest Sheer (an Indian) B.A., M.S., eldest son of Mrs. N. Brieth, Ruims, Swaziland, has been killed in action.

The death is reported from Kenya of Lieut. Hubert Mack Chinnock.

Lieut. R. K. J. Fraser, Royal West Kent Regiment, attached the K.A.C.F., has been killed in action.

Temporary memorial service for relatives of war dead rebuined in the Nairobi War Cemetery was held there last month.

Men of the 1st South African Division have received the Union on leave after two years' continuous service in the East African and Western Desert campaigns.

Mr. S. V. Cooke has been appointed Deputy Controller of Native Manufactures, Bags in Kenya.

A Mombasa Storage Committee has been appointed. The members of the Chairman of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. I. Sutton, Mr. A. D. S. and Mr. H. B. Pandya, and the duties are to control all stores of the island except the transit stores at the port, which remain under the control of the Port Storage and Loading Committee.

Poland's quota of Polish refugees, expected ultimately to reach 7,000, they will be encouraged to cultivate the raw food crops and make their own clothing and footwear, materials, tools and machinery for these purposes are being obtained.

Three young African women stepped forward with a view to a recent bombing drive in Northern Rhodesia. Having said 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.

Pieter Memorial Fund

General Smuts is sponsoring a memorial fund in honour of Major General Dan Pieter, 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 vacation camps in the Union to train the recuperation of disabled soldiers of all ages and their dependents.

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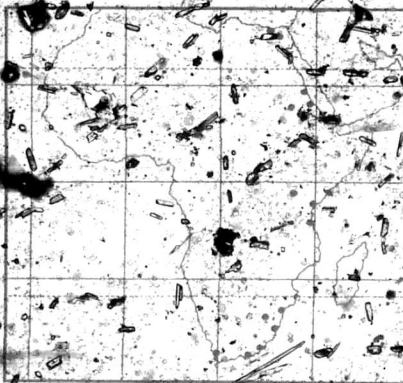
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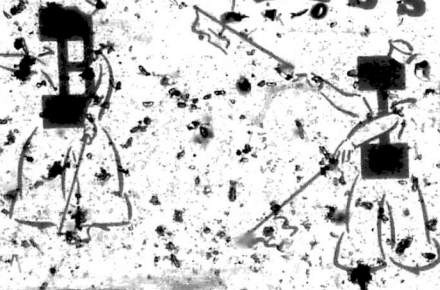
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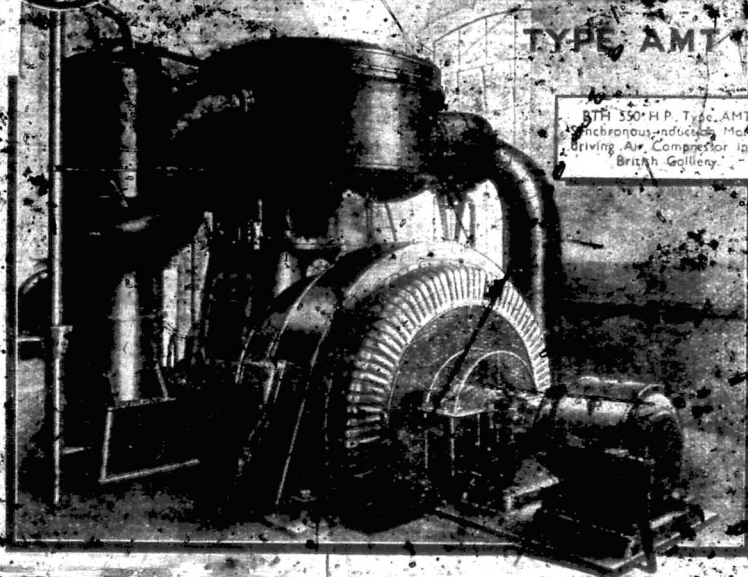
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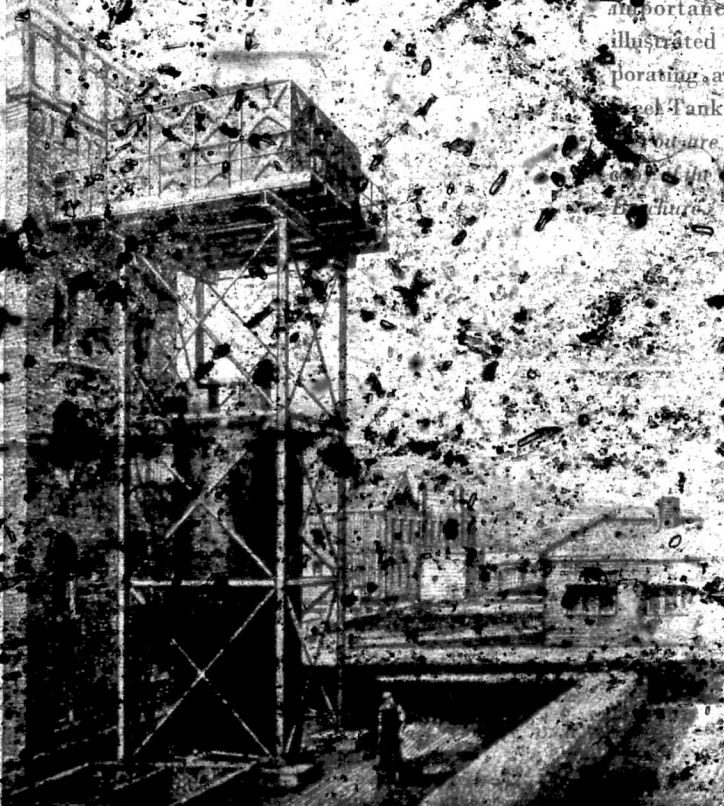


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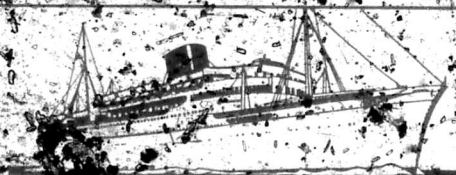


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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 14, 1943
Volume 19 (New Series) No. 956

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly, post free.

Registered as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

Registered Office:
17, Great Bedford Street, London,
War-time Address:
60, East Street, Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. HERBERT MORRISON is not one of those Labour members of Parliament whose speeches and actions are indistinguishable from those of many Conservatives. Even since his recent appointment to the War Cabinet, Mr. Herbert Morrison has described himself as a "Left-winger." But he is a Left-Wing leader who has often expressed strong disagreement with colleagues whose proposals had little if any relation to his. An impassioned advocate of change in the commercial and political system, he has for some time policy not merely of attacking what he desired to see improved or 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 Africanists have advanced for years. He supports the demand for development boards, for more progress, and for better balanced subsistence and Development. These are all courses which have been brought forward in these directions, and if development boards do

not yet exist in Eastern Africa under that title, much of the work which a world 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 fifth time) by a Government spokesman, but which is certain to be raised again—impressed, 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 of political issues that the Home Secretary made his most noteworthy remarks. First came the forthright assertion that it is ignorant, dangerous nonsense to talk about grants of self-government to many of the dependent territories for some time to come. It would be a mistake to think that a match, a razor, a knife, and a shoe-gniff. That truth which Colonialists have reiterated for years, the British have little credit upon many of our critics, has probably never been so expressed and confirmed as in the remarks of the Home Secretary. It is to be hoped that it will probably have some influence with the pamphlet-writing members of the Colonial Empire than the Government.

THE WAR

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

General Alexander, G.O.C.-in-C. Middle East, recently paid a short visit of inspection to Eritrea, where he saw British and American 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 Brazzaville 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 Tananarive 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 reception 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 a jet, 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.

Air Vice-Marshal William Arthur McClaugry, C.B., D.S.O., of the R.A.F., 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 Somaliland.

Reading Aircraftman O. W. Wynn, son of Mr. W. Wynn of the Tabora branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been killed in a plane accident.

Colonel Commandant (Acting Major-General) R. G. Sturges, D.C., Royal Marines, has been awarded the D.S.O. for his work when commanding the force 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 Beira, Vilungo, Fico, Subirique, D.S.O. Col. Frank Martens, O.B.E., Lieut.-Col. Van der Meer, and Major Herbert M.C. Liza, D.C. Col. J.B.E. Surge, Lieut. Dubois and Lieut. De Nys, D.C. Major Officer Stouten, Col. Dierckx, Martens, Lieut.-Col. Van der Meer, Major Dierckx, Majors Jaene and Van der Maat, Capt. Werbrouck, Lieut. Batanson, Van Kesteren, Blomme, Horwart and Humble, Second Lieut. Dubois, Ambley, Laurent, Dérochette, and W.O.'s Gendarme Ledent, De Viron, and Dupont have been mentioned in British dispatches.

Last week a pilot of a fighter Command's Rhodesian Squadron shot a Focke Wulf 100 into the sea close to the front of a 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 in the East Africa Command in order that he may visit Northern Rhodesians on service in Africa, Madagascar and Ceylon. At the request of certain East African Governments, he will also visit upon the troops from their territories.

East Africa has now its battle school, situated at the Equator and at an altitude of nearly 5,000 feet.

The War Purposes

The Southern Rhodesia War Loan, which opened on July 1, has closed, the £1,500,000 having been subscribed.

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

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

The British Somaliland Spitfire Fund has passed £5,700.

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

The Merchant Navy Comforts Fund has received £685 from the Central War Charity Band 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; £100 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charity Fund and the Tanganyika Relief and Welfare Fund; and £80 8s. from women of Dar es Salaam.

A mobile library costing £800, to be operated in the York area by the War Office, is to be bought from a cent gift of £2,500 from the Uganda War Fund. A similar library has already been provided by the Government 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 £900 to Rhodesia House Comforts Fund.

Origin of a Hymn

Was it Translated from Swahili?

To the Editor of "East 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 it would be in mercy on the souls of those which was stated to be a translation of Swahili.

It is difficult to understand how such irreproachable translations can have originated spontaneously. The Islamic or animistic nature of the Swahili-speaking races: perhaps some of your readers could throw some light upon the matter.

Yours faithfully,
Charlbury
Oxon.
J. V. G. DRUDGE.

Lord Moynie Discusses Colonies

Lord Moynie, Assistant Minister of State for the Middle East, and Secretary of State for the Colonies until the end of last year, addressing Service men in Cairo, spoke on "Liberty within the British Commonwealth." In connection with post-war settlement the whole problem of backward Colonial communities will doubtless be examined. It was too early, he said, to make a definite statement as to the future of Colonial territories which belonged to the Allied Powers, or which had been forfeited by their shameful defeat in the war, but 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 and administrative is more important than political advance."

the War News

Opinion Unanimous.
Many has already lost 2,500,000 killed. — General Gort.

Anyone who says that the Jews' is at least a million. — Mr. William Buckley, M.P.

After the war there will be hourly schedules to Europe by air. — Mrs. J. C. Guarina, Mayor of New York.

The British people must soon decide if they will accept rationing for three years after the war. — Mr. Roosevelt.

Rear Admiral Frank Pagan, a British naval officer, is now in charge at Dakar of official U.S. announcements.

With the American Sherman tank we have the real answer to the German Mark III. — Mr. Alexander Clifford.

In 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 Eire avoided a major catastrophe during the past three years. — Mr. James Eire, Minister of Industry and Commerce.

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

The 36,000-ton French battleship *Rouille*, now at Dakar, is to be allotted to the United Nations. — Rear Admiral Glasford, U.S.A.

Russia is henceforth to be given priority in all American shipments of War materials to the eastern front. — Mr. Harold Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior.

I am transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding \$100,000,000,000, but £25,000,000,000 for the year beginning July 1, 1945. — President Roosevelt to Congress.

The English, if they came to Germany, would kill everybody, including the children. — Goebbels.

The antidote to the U-boat speed: Seventeen knots is probably the minimum speed we can afford, and there are grave difficulties in building a faster one. — Admiral Sir Hugh Tweed.

It is considered vital for the future of British air communications that Britain have very short cut-backing in planning, and as soon as possible, in constructing important aircraft. — Sir Stanley W. Lee, managing director, Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd.

It cannot be denied the Russians are giving proof of unexpected vitality and strength, considering that after nearly a month of uninterupted offensive operations the Russian Army still shows signs of no ambitious plans. — Rome Radio.

Germany's No. 1 production priority is now the U-boat, which Germany is assembling in at least 10 different ports from Trondheim to Tientsin. The number of U-boats at sea is greater than ever before, and continues increasing. — Mr. W. A. Crumley.

Malta destroyed 155 Axis planes in 1942. R.A.F. fighters accounted for 77% of the total, against the loss of 195 British planes (with 27 of the pilots saved), while 78 bombers shot down the other 78. — 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. The 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 a condition for German re-education. Educationalists, psychologists and historians are available. They should be consulted. — Dr. Geoffrey Bourne.

The Germans are fortifying the street and house in Paris, and turning it into a hedginghog of the Colossus. — Mr. A. J. Austin, war correspondent with the 1st Army.

Under the new war budget every man, woman and child in the United States must pay the Government about \$100 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.

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 3,000,000 figure will be passed. If all the Senoys had our way, it would touch 10,000,000. — The Mahatma, former chief of Nawana.

We have permitted Italian civilians to be removed from Abyssinia to be removed from Abyssinia. More than 500,000 have followed them from other parts of Africa. — Mr. W. A. Crumley.

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Dr. Machado's African Tour

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

Dr. Wiggins Returned

Dr. C. Wiggins, who served for 22 years in the East African Medical Service, and then spent from 1911 to 1913 in Uganda, has returned to his native land in 1919. He has succeeded Dr. A. P. Hodges, Director of Medical Services in Uganda, some time ago. He has been made C.M.G. for his services. After returning he returned to his protectorate in a private capacity to establish a curative dispensary in connexion with the Church Missionary Society. Dr. Wiggins has lived in Oxfordshire for 20 years, and has spoken widely on 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 Justice 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 Wesleyan College, Pondicherry, and Caius College, Cambridge, (where he earned his hall blue for tennis). Called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1909, he practised as a barrister in Bulawayo from 1912 to 1914. At the outbreak of the last war, he joined the 1st Rhodesia Regiment, and served in South-West Africa. Later he joined the 1st Flying Coy. He returned to Southern Rhodesia in 1919.

Sir W. M. Goodenough

Of Sir W. M. Goodenough, to East and Central Africa, the London correspondent of the New Year's Eve issue, writes: "Mr. William M. Goodenough, D.L., is the Deputy Chairman of Barclay's Bank (Dunbarton, London and Overseas). He has thus widespread interests in our continent."

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 for 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. Bailey Waterson, and Rear Admiral Sir Arthur B. Bailey, 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.

Crowning the Kabaka

Describing the recent coronation of the King of His Highness Kabaka Edward Mutesa, of Uganda, in an official review, the Times 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, which had been brought from Cairo, and surrounded with a white silk fez surmounted by heavy gold filigree work and bearing a white cockatoo high in front, a gold ring was placed on his finger to symbolise unity between himself and his people.

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Parliamentary Metaphors

It is rather like pouring water on a duck's back, or 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. Hackwell.

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

Other quotations from recent issues of the Southern Rhodesian *Herald* are:

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. Kimble.

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 vertigo drinking—drinking in closed bars. There is too much brandy drinking in this country. —Lieut.-Colonel G. Ho 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 Essential Commodities Board in Kenya recently certified coffee growing to be an essential undertaking from the war standpoint. The Government of the Colony has followed this decision with a statement which reads:

Coffee were an annual crop 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, but 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 product 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 and power.

Provided therefore that any particular coffee estate is 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 soon as possible, rather than absorb labour and effort which might be more profitably expended on other activities 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 on 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, 1932, after tax provision, of £311,515 (against £317,637 in the previous year), and a net profit, after meeting expenses and depreciation of £213,420 (£245,823). A final ordinary dividend of 6s. per £5 stock unit has been declared, making 10s. 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. Bard, former Controller of Customs in Nigeria, who had previously visited the Zibar and Mosambik Territories, says:

If necessity is the mother of invention, what is to be the father of industrial organisation? The Colonial Office has hitherto been more concerned with the moral uplift of the term 'industrial' in its widest sense than with the native population than with their commercial prosperity. Industrialisation seldom proved a success, but to the extent that it has been applied, and the motto 'Industrialisation is applied industry' to schemes which had little or no effect on the economic life of the colonies.

A point of interest is the relatively small percentage of trade which British Colonies enjoyed with the Metropolitan, compared with that of other metropolitan countries and their empires. Computations made by the Royal Institute of International Affairs in 1931 gave the following figures:

Country	Exports into Colonial Empires from their territories	Exports of Colonial Empires to the Metropolitan countries as a percentage of their total exports to all destinations (1933)
Japanese Mandates	48	97
Japanese Colonies	3.1	88.5
U.K. Dependencies (including Philippines)	80.1	96.6
French Colonies	66.7	88.5
German Colonial Empire (1932)	62.1	68.3
Italian Colonies	59.3	65.6
French Mandates	56.4	46.1
Belgian Congo	13.4	71.1
Portuguese Colonies	4.3	49.5
British Colonies	24.4	32
British Mandates	17.2	32
Netherlands Indies	11.9	17.8

These figures clearly suggest a fully statement of the British Colonies and exploited 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 Mr. Bard has said, the Home Government had such reasons for hesitating enthusiasm with economy.

Business houses generally held the logical view that the fostering of an economic product was unsound; and that to attempt to foist industries on an alien 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 (a) draw its raw materials from local sources, (b) be assured of a guaranteed market for its manufacture or process a better article than it can import, or something that would be cheaper; (c) contribute, in some measure, to the better being of the indigenous population. Yet industrial progress there must be if the Colonies are to become self-governing and self-supporting units. It is a hopeful sign that the Government and Business men are seeking a solution to the main problems together, and not in opposing camps.

Daily Mail Year Book, 1933 (1s. 6d.). This handy reference book contains all the usual features and facts and articles of special and wide 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 connections is listed among people in the news—No. 11 is not General Blott, who commanded the strikingly successful Madagascar operations, or even General Smith, but Mr. Sheffield Neave, the new secretary of the Zoological Society of London.

How I Toured the World on Nothing, by Walter Buchler (see *see* 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 developed curiosity can be made to finance foreign travel.



ROPE PROBLEMS may we help unravel them?

British Rope 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 chiefly 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. When normal conditions are once more permitted our plants 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 Rope Limited is valuable. It rests upon the knowledge of 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.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesian Copper Outlook Operating Companies Positively Analysed

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS for the year Northern Rhodesian copper mining industry? Since it is almost the only financial product to beat Protectorate, and since some £2,000,000 have been invested in recent years in transferring the Copperbelt from its age-old sites 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 investor whose money is at stake.

All the prospects are, on first, obscure—how obscure may be gauged from 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 adversely minor dividends. Perhaps of greater significance is the fact that the mining methods may mean a permanent rise in costs, to the detriment of the industry's competitive position."

News Wanted in Mining Developments

Even if there were questions as to the publication of financial statistics of the Protectorate, there is no copper mine which can be termed a security ground; there is rarely a day without the withholding of important news of underground, financial, or general. Big strikes have been made, exacting the price of a copper output, where the mining companies and the Government have been ordered to produce the full amount of copper, now either to the Government or to the public. Production committees have been set up at each mine, have contemplated many new ideas which will reduce output and reduce costs.

Wages have risen to some 4,000 when the 800 black labour force of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt is spread over the best part of the year; many cars, a bonus for a month, Wage questions, however, have been less serious than in the past, but dissatisfaction that often arises from the 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, have staved off the developing threat of a general strike.

The production of the Copperbelt in 1948-49 was about 2,000 tons of metal. The latest financial figures suggest that current output is around 250,000 tons per annum. Most of the increase has come from the Mulitsha mine, which over in the early stages of a big output expansion programme in 1948-49. This mine now competes with Rhokana as the honouree of being the largest producer of the copperbelt. Roan Antelope production is only around the 1938-39 level.

Part of the legitimate grievance of the mines is that their standard of living between 1945 P.T. begins payable, have been raised only from 8% to 10% on the capped employed. This is clearly inadequate to allow for amortisation of capital and the risk involved. Shareholders may well feel that a more rational system could be devised which would leave the funds to provide their own capital funds for the benefit of the Government.

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

performances. Rhokana, for instance, paid a dividend of 14.7% (1938-39) and 1938-39. Roan Antelope's best year was 1937, when it was 18.1%—but the actual dividend was 20,000 capital bonus. Rhodesian Selection Trust, however, before the Mulitsha plant was well under way, in 1935-36 and 1938-39, was paid a Rhodesian Anglo-American dividend, which was not a dividend but a share in the investment and there are two questions that must be asked. How does the cost of the new mining methods compare with the old? Are these methods, if used in the Roan mine, likely to be introduced at Mulitsha, Nchanga and Rhokana? While these questions remain unanswered, they are clearly new shares which must be allowed for. The changes at the Roan Antelope works are at the suggestion of a consulting engineer, Mr. W. E. King, who also visits the Mulitsha property where his recommendations for mining the ore body are also being carried into effect. The facts in the matter of public knowledge in Northern Rhodesia, there seems no reason why the reports of this consulting engineer and the actions the directors may desire to make, should not be published for the information of shareholders.

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

Roan Antelope, a large company, had a structure of nearly £2,000,000 in 1948. It has a capital of £1,000,000 and a further capitalisation of about £1,000,000. The mine has been producing for about 10 years. The company has adequate mining equipment and a plentiful exchangeable asset. P.T. does not apparently have a company; the Northern Rhodesian Government has, however, now introduced a 50% P.T. with no way of escape as a result of the 50% P.T. and a special tax on companies in the factors. The P.T. is intended to be interim and for the time being.

Rhodessa Selection Trust has a capital of £1,000,000 and a holding of 10% of the capital of Mulitsha. The mine has about 400,000 tons of copper and has a gross working profit of about 30% per year. Roan Antelope, it seems, to value this property at about 10% of that of Roan Antelope, or at £1,500,000. The value of the Roan Antelope mine is valued at about £1,500,000. The value of Rhodesian Selection Trust, if the P.T. compares with the present price of 12s. 3d., is about £1,500,000. The value of the P.T. is affected by the fact that the P.T. is affected.

Shareholder's Assets Worth £114 per Share

Rhodessa Selection Trust is a public company, and its shareholders are entitled to a share of the present contribution to earnings, a fact which is remembered when comparing the value of this share with others of the group. It is thought that assets may be valued as follows:

- (1) Nkana mine and smelter, £14,000,000;
- (2) electrolytic plant, (estimate) £2,000,000;
- (3) capital of £2,000,000;
- (4) prospective reserves over large areas, including at least one potential mine at Mulitsha (estimate) £2,000,000;
- (5) holding of 32% of capital of Mulitsha Corporation Mines, £1,000,000;
- (6) holding of R.S.T. of the Roan Antelope mine, £1,000,000;
- (7) Nchanga consolidated Copper Mines, £1,000,000;
- (8) total assets (say) £25,000,000; deduct debt and preference capital (say) £17,000,000, leaving ordinary shares £8,000,000.

This is equal to £114 a share and compares with the present market price of 62s. In the above valuation items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, are little more than guesses, but they are probably not far out. In May 1934 they were only 7s. 2d. per share altogether.

It is true that the market value, but these Nchanga reserves are probably be worth £2,000,000 each, and with all probability a few other reserves will be found. At present only a small pilot plant is working. The company has 4,100,502 shares outstanding at 3s. 6d. worth £12,100,000. A further £1,500,000 of £2,000,000 may be arranged during the next 10 full production years. The profit, which is not yet reached, is worth £1,000,000. It is hardly doing the profit.

	Metal Sales		Operating Expense	
	1938-39	1941-42	1938-39	1941-42
Mulitsha	2,565,939	609,971	1,259,330	2,136,436
Nchanga	411	540,322	—	571,132
Rhokana	236,233	3,997,093	1,449,000	1,852,686
Roan Antelope	3,612,354	3,266,591	1,246,241	1,859,700

	Revenue	
	1938-39	1941-42
Rhodessa Anglo American	767,568	298,939
Rhodessa Selection Trust	147,902	296,614

1941-42 figures reduced by Dominion Tax

COMPANIES	Tax		Dividends		Price Value
	1938-39	1941-42	1938-39	1941-42	
Mulitsha	459,000	2,250,000	13s	11s	—
Nchanga	nil	2,172,000	nil	nil	24/4
Rhokana	750,000	1,470,000	—	—	—
Roan Antelope	645,000	2,000,000	—	—	—

COMPANIES	Dividends		Price Value
	1938-39	1941-42	
Rhodessa Anglo American	11s	2s	—
Rhodessa Selection Trust	10s	12s	—

In the Rhodesia the nominal £1 share, the average price at which the shares were issued, was about 10% and last year's dividend of 12% represented only 2.0% of the total subscribed for the expansion of the existing asset.

Rhodesian Anglo American Corporation's price is a holding company. Its assets may be thus valued by comparison with the other companies: £1,340,391 shares in Rhodesia Corp. at £111 (see below), £15,500,000 a 1,000,000 shares in Nyanungu Cables, Copper Mines at £50; £1,450,000 in other investments including British South Africa Co., Rhodesia, West Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Congo, £1,000,000 in South Africa Government securities at £100, total £18,290,391. The deduct debentures £4,000,000, leaving for shares £14,290,391.

This £17,850,000 would be £17.85 per share on the £1,310,217 shares of Rhodesia Corporation. The shares are taken at the current market price of £111, the profit is still remaining at £2,240,174, which compared with the present market price of £111.

The following table summarizes the position:

	Rhodesia	R.S.A.	Rhodesia	Rhodesia
	Corp.	Corp.	Corp.	Corp.
Highest dividend yet paid	10%	10%	10%	10%
Latest dividend	12%	12%	12%	12%
Current price	111	111	111	111
Comparative asset value based on current price of £111 per share	18/3	21/	41/1	31/
Dividend yield on current price	10%	10%	10%	10%

On asset values, it is difficult to reach the conclusion that Rhodesia Corporation is correctly valued today. The other three shares will prove undervalued in the long run, with the probability that Rhodesian Anglo American regarding the most buoyant long shot of all. It remains to be seen, of course, how the cost structure of the industry will be affected by post-war colonial development. In any case, the investors are at least protected by the fact that secondary producers can usually adjust their output to suit the secondary producers and distributors.

Company Progress Reports

Wanderer Colliery—During December and 1942 were 121,442 tons of coal, and 1,000 tons of gold were produced.

Wanderer—The production of gold was 370 ounces, yielding 3,860 oz. of gold and a profit of £2,383.

Kenton Gold Areas—1,504 tons of ore were produced in December from 1,000 tons of ore.

Rezende—The tonnage milled in 1942 was 1,000. Revenue amounted to £20,100 and costs £10,000.

Cain and Motor—During December 1942, the company produced for a revenue of £20,089 and a mine profit of £10,000.

Sherwood Struts—Millings during the month were 9,000 tons. Revenue totaled £19,000 and costs £10,000.

Etina—During December 1942, the company produced for a gold recovery of 813 oz. and a profit of £3,370.

Bushick—December's millings amounted to 2,000 tons, yielding 2,807 oz. of gold. The net profit was £2,240, and working costs came to £10,000.

Articles of Reserve
At the annual meeting of Bushick Mines (1934), Ltd. held at Bulawayo, Mr. R. E. Bagless stated that ore reserves had been increased in the year from 52,000 tons, averaging 3.66 oz. to 100,000 tons averaging 3.79 oz. over the three years preceding the mill.

Mining Obstacles
In a message from the Captain of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, has been killed while at work in a mine where he had spent 20 years.

A British export trade is vital to the success of the Beveridge scheme. Sir Andrew M. Fayed.

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 for 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 demands of Local Native Councils and advise the Governor upon them (thus replacing the sub-committee of the 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 the East African Coffee Curing Co., Ltd., the company paying a maximum of 10% of the cost of curing and making the necessary provision for depreciation, to pay all surplus profits to the Central or distribution among planters. The Supply Board (Coffee Control) has acknowledged receipt of a cash rebate of no less than £2,005 and mill sweepings to a value of £3,021, which will mean payment to planters of a rebate of 7.5% per ton in respect of coffee cured by the company.

Tossed by a Buffalo

Tossed on to the top of a tree 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 mimba, surrounded by the yapping of the dogs at their heels. The buffalo charged. Flinging their assegais, the Natives climbed the nearest trees, and the buffalo then turned 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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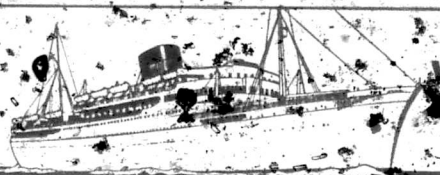
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