

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

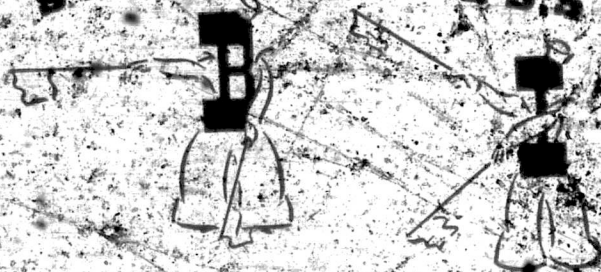
Thursday, November 13, 1941

Volume 18 (New Series) No. 895

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

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

SIGNAL SUCCESS



Tickets interchangeable with Union Castle, Blue Funnel, Shaw, Sagitt, Joint Services, Ellerman and Bucknall, Matani Africa Line and K.P.M., also with Imperial Airways.

SAILING FROM LONDON
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

The success of the "B.I." ships can be attributed to their code of regularity and exceptional hospitality. We firmly believe we will serve whatever the motive, all full of pleasure.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 43, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, 130, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Bowers & Co., 130, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Gurney, Haakey & Co., Ltd., 130, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Paine, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd.

If you

SELL or **SHIP** to or **BUY** from

consult

SMITH, MACKENZIE & COMPANY, LTD.

MOMBASA NAIROBI DAR ES SALAAM ZANZIBAR TANGA
KAMPALA LAMU LINDI

London Office: 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3. (Phone: AVENUE 4000)

To keep in Touch
you must read

East Africa and Rhodesia
regularly.

POST THIS FORM TO DAY!

ESTABLISHED 1897

JOHNSON & FLETCHER
LIMITED

**ENGINEERS
TIMBER MERCHANTS
CONTRACTORS**

BULAWAYO SALISBURY
GATOOMA NDOLA BEIRA

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA, is a weekly illustrated
Journal published in London, W.

Please send me "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA"
post free, for the year 1912 (issues beginning with
issue dated 1st Dec. 1911) and until cancelled
unless you prefer a shorter subscription.

Name and Rank: _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA
CENTRAL AFRICA**
AND
NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINE BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays
and Thursdays. Coast bound Trains
leave Beira on Sundays and Wednesdays.

**RETURN FIRST CLASS TOURIST TICKETS
AVAILABLE THREE MONTHS
FOR SINGLE FARE**

London Office: 3, Thomas House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4

ROBIN LINE

EAST REGULAR CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM, BEIRA,
LOURENÇO MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH,
CABE TOWN

(DUNNIE, MANKINDANI, KILIMANJARO) in connection with offers of AND

NORTH AMERICA

THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS,
BOSTON and TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

LONDON: MESSRS. COITTS & CO. LTD., 15, ABchurch Lane, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4

MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR: MESSRS. J. & A. CO., 15, ALBANY STREET, DAR-ES-SALAAM

BEIRA: MESSRS. WILKINSON & CO. LTD., 15, ALBANY STREET, DAR-ES-SALAAM

PORT ELIZABETH: MESSRS. WILKINSON & CO. LTD., 15, ALBANY STREET, DAR-ES-SALAAM

DURBAN: MESSRS. WILKINSON & CO. LTD., 15, ALBANY STREET, DAR-ES-SALAAM

NEW YORK OFFICE: ROBIN LINE CO., CORTELAIS BUILDING, 110 N. YORK ST., N.Y.

All Our Advertisers you saw it in East Africa and Rhodesia



THE GATEWAY OF A VAST HINTERLAND, SERVING THE MOZAMBIQUE TERRITORY, THE RHODESIAS, NYASALAND AND BELGIAN CONGO. FULLY EQUIPPED WITH DEEP WATER WHARVES, MODERN HANDLING APPLIANCES AND STORAGE SHEDS, PROVIDING FOR QUICK DESPATCH OF SHIPPING AND EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSAL OF CARGO.

HALF-WAY PORT on the ROUND AFRICA ROUTE.

FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF THE PORT HAVE RECENTLY BEEN COMPLETED.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY
 LISBON PARIS LONDON

EAST AFRICA AND ZAMBESIA

UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA

MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE TO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Especially Walvis Bay, South African Ports (including Mossel Bay), Lourenco Marques, Beira, and East African Ports to Mombasa.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa.



For further particulars apply to
Head Office, 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

Telephone, M. 5110 (Nine Lines)

West End Passenger Agency, 125, FALMOUTH ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3

Agents at Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique, and Mombasa.

Agents at Middlebrough, L.A. BURNETT & CO., LTD.

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy, and comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves, to the excellent fishing rivers, on to the inland seas—and for tourists going even further afield there are through connections with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE if you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa the Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming areas.

A Railway Dining Saloon.



BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the Railways tell you how they can ease your journeyings.

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Write for details to:

The East African Railways, Nairobi, or to any Travel Agency.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 13, 1941

Volume 18 (New Series) No. 895

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

Registered Offices

67, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Emergency Address

60, East Street Chambers, Tavoyon, Swireset.

6d. Weekly. 10s. Yearly post free

Reported to the I.C.C. as a Newspaper

Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	167	Permalia	
The War in Africa	169	Labour on the Copper	
Kenya's New Constitution	170	Belgium	176
Amalgamation	171	Company Reports	172
Background to the War	172	Latest Mining News	180

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE UNWILLINGNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT of Northern Rhodesia to formulate its policy of industrialisation is deplored by a sub-committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, which in a **Significant Admission** has examined the report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in January, 1940, to inquire into the disturbances of the Copperbelt. Salient statements from a memorandum drafted by that sub-committee appear on these pages, and the document itself deserves the study of all concerned for the advancement of East Africa and Rhodesia. The Anti-Slavery Society has not always been happy in its comments or justified in its judgments upon East African and Rhodesia matters, but the memorandum under examination is, on the whole, not in conflict with the main facts. Probably for the first time in the history of the Society, we have its admission that, owing to traditions of responsibility and authority enjoyed by European workers, an African miner must in skill to a European miner will not be of a value of equal value to the industry. Though that is a truism to all East Africans and Rhodesians, it is nevertheless a startling and salutary concession in a document compiled primarily for circulation among people in this country, whose worthiness to sympathise to the advancement of the African, will, unfortunately, in many cases, enter into a misconception which blunts their judgment, and make their enthusiasm dangerous

rather than advantageous to the cause which they to serve. Critics in this country of British administration, settlement and industry in the Colonial Empire, have so often moralised and pontificated, not merely from a distance, but in ignorance of, or without regard to, essential factors in the situation that European communities in the Colonies, and Colonial governments likewise, have inclined, and had without reason, to discount the animadversions of organisations or individuals prone to impugn proposals of actions which have not been wholly understood. It is scarcely to be expected that the Colonies will think highly of those who hide their, without adequate knowledge, such territories as those which this journal exists to serve are accustomed to candid criticism based on experience and good will, but it is not surprising that men and women engaged in pioneering efforts thousands of miles away should have little patience with philippics which are the product of sentiment rather than sense, and sometimes of a constitutional incapacity to stand firm on demarcations.

Only a fortnight ago we had to express regret that a report drafted in the Colonial Office for the International Labour Conference in New York made no reference to the happy labour relations normal in the Dependent Empire, and in **Government's Procrastination**, we regret that the memorandum of the Anti-Slavery Society does not, if only in one brief but

emphatic paragraph, has deserved tribute to the efforts which have been made by years' labour, perhaps in some respects not over the less honestly, to ameliorate labour conditions on the Northern Rhodesian mines. The attempt to apportion responsibility, what is described as the "unwillingness of the Colonial Government to formulate its policy as industrialists wish" can scarcely be overemphasised. Until large employers of Native labour know the intentions of the local Government they are manifestly at a great disadvantage in making their own plans. Though it is now more than ten years since large-scale developments began on the Copperbelt, this fundamental issue is still the weddy of authorities. Yet they have the benefit of the experience of the Belgians just across the border in the Katanga Province of the Congo, whose deliberate policy is to encourage Africans to settle permanently in the vicinity of the great mines, bringing their wives and families to the "model villages" which were recently described by the Governor of Kenya as similar in the general lines of this country.

Cardinal points of admission that labour problems on the Copperbelt have been complicated by the employment of large numbers of white men from the Rand. Quite naturally, the South African gold-mining companies have endeavoured to avoid the loss of their best men, and it is therefore no harsh judgment to write that the general calibre of the miners from the Rand who have gone north to the copper mines is rather below the average for the Transvaal mining industry. The tendency would therefore be for such men—with many exceptions, of course—to be less enlightened, less sure of themselves, and therefore less liberal than others have been. Nothing is to be gained by blotting these facts, which the memorandum does not mention, and it would be equally futile not to recall that there is no ready-made cure for them. We firmly believe that Rhodesian amalgamation would in itself contribute to a steady improvement for all concerned, and a greater tendency for Rhodesians to seek appointments on the Copperbelt, and, despite propagandist repetition in this country that the Southern Rhodesian attitude in Native matters is indistinguishable from that of the Union of South Africa, we do not for a moment accept such assertions. On the contrary, we are convinced that the Southern Rhodesian attitude is much closer to that of East Africa, and that one of the best ways of encouraging such liberalism would

be for the Imperial Government to decide on a forecast in the light of a suitable amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and to trust our fellow-countrymen in those three contiguous territories with greater responsibility, relying upon their good will and good sense to pursue the traditions of fair play which are already finally established, and to accelerate provision for African welfare. Those who insinuate that Southern Rhodesia, which must take the lead in the Greater Rhodesia of tomorrow, requires the constant supervision of the Imperial Government, propose two facts: first, that since that Government granted self-government, the Secretary of State for the Dominions has on no single occasion required to exercise his power of veto in respect of any piece of legislation affecting the Natives; and, secondly, that the conditions of the Natives in Southern Rhodesia are undeniably as good as, and in all probability better than, in Northern Rhodesia, even though that Protectorate has continued a direct responsibility of the Colonial Office.

The summary of recommendations of the Anti-Slavery Society's sub-committee is likely to meet with little dissent among Rhodesians or East Africans, whatever their opinions of some statements in the **Recommendations** earlier pages of the **Epitomised** pamphlet. It is suggested that farming plots be provided for the Native labour, which should be given sustained education in agricultural methods necessary for the smallholding; that houses be built large enough to secure the amenities of family life, with preferential accommodation for legally married couples; that there be registration of Native marriages contracted in urban areas; and that there be free transport to the rural areas for widows and deserted wives, free and cheap travel by workers between the mines and the Native areas; and free and compulsory education for Native children of the mines. It is proposed that there should be research into the complex and basic trends at work among the Natives, and that the labourers should be encouraged to remit money regularly to their homes; that there should be a regular system of leave to visit rural areas with the right of reinstatement on acquired seniority on return to work; and that Natives in the rural areas contemplating work on the mines should be able to obtain a free medical examination in their own locality and independent advice regarding the terms of any agreement. Since the copper-mining companies have the best part of £45,000,000 sterling invested in their properties and are most

local concerns to create the best possible world situation, and to make, even with the aid of their own Government, such proposals and policy in regard to the industrialisation of the African continent.

which would be a serious one of which the Government of Southern Rhodesia is fully aware, and which would be a serious one of which the Government of Southern Rhodesia is fully aware.

Vichy Foreshadows Fall of Jibuti

British Blended Reduces Town to Edge of Starvation

THE DEFEAT of the Italian forces in the Gonder region of Abyssinia, and the capture of the town of Gonder, has been announced by the British High Commission in Nairobi. The announcement was made in a broadcast from Nairobi on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town. The British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

South African newspapers report that the Italian second division, commanded by General De Bono, was taken, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town. The Italian forces had been driven out of the town, and the British forces had captured the town.

Southern Rhodesia's Air Squadron

Preliminary telegraphic reports of a summer campaign in Southern Rhodesia a few days ago, and the news of the capture of the town of Gonder, has been announced by the British High Commission in Nairobi. The announcement was made in a broadcast from Nairobi on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

General Wavell, in a broadcast from Nairobi on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

On November 2nd, a communiqué from Rome stated that Italian aircraft had bombed the British airfield at Gonder, and that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

General Wavell, in a broadcast from Nairobi on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

A joint communiqué issued by the British High Commission in Nairobi and the British High Commission in Addis Ababa, on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

General Wavell, in a broadcast from Nairobi on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

General Wavell, in a broadcast from Nairobi on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

General Wavell, in a broadcast from Nairobi on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

General Wavell, in a broadcast from Nairobi on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

General Wavell on the Eritrean Campaign

General Sir Archibald Wavell, speaking in the Council of State in New Delhi on Monday, said that he and his command had concluded that the attack upon Eritrea would require a minimum of two divisions backed by a considerable weight of artillery, and that even then the campaign would be long and costly. He stated that the 4th and 5th Indian Divisions, with less than the normal amount of artillery, had, with other troops, completed the conquest of both Eritrea and the northern half of Ethiopia. It was a very remarkable achievement, and Eritrea was now garrisoned mainly by forces from the Indian States. The 4th and 5th Divisions had, he said, been urgently recalled to Egypt immediately their task in East Africa was finished, for they were needed to take the place of troops rushed to Greece at the time of the German invasion.

Sir Mance Jackson, President of the Council of State, said that General Wavell's brilliant initiative and strategy had succeeded in preventing the invasion of

General Wavell, in a broadcast from Nairobi on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

General Wavell, in a broadcast from Nairobi on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

General Wavell, in a broadcast from Nairobi on Monday, December 1st, and stated that the British forces had captured the town of Gonder on November 2nd, and that the Italian forces had been driven out of the town.

Casualties

Flight Lieutenant Derek Jan, second son of Captain Nigel Graham, of Bakers, and Mrs. Graham, now of Beverly, Hemster, York, has been killed on active service at the age of 23. He was buried last week at Airbury Castle, Brigg, of Allan.

Pilot Officer Peter Norman Hewitt, R.A.F.V.R., young son of Flight Lieutenant E. N. Hewitt, R.A.F.V.R., and Mrs. Hall Hewitt, of Nainthorpe, and grandson of the late Sir R. D. Woodhouse, has been killed on active service at the age of 23.

News has been received of the death in action of a young son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. P. Smith, of Southern Rhodesia. The young son of the late Mr. P. J. P. Smith, of Southern Rhodesia, was killed in action on November 2nd, and was buried last week at Airbury Castle, Brigg, of Allan.

Pilot Officer J. C. Bostons, R.A.F., of Enkeldoorn, and Pilot Officer V. L. Caplan, R.A.F., of Philadelphia, have been killed in action. Pilot Officer M. W. Major, formerly of the Native Air Corps Department of Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in a flying accident in England.

Sergeant Pilot N. P. van der Merwe, R.A.F., in peacetime of the Mines and Works Department of Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in air operations.

The following members of the R.A.F. stationed in Southern Rhodesia have been killed in air accidents: Flying Officer W. D. Evans, Sergt. G. McDonald and Sergt. A. ...

The death has occurred in Brokenshill at the age of 25 of Eben, a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Jeffrey of Wankie. He joined the Rhodesian Defence Force in 1936, went to Africa at the outbreak of war as a sergeant in the Nimrod Regiment, and gained his commission for services in Abyssinia.

The death in action is announced of Mr. John Foster of the 2nd Battalion, the Kenya Regiment, and formerly of St. George's College, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Pilot Officer A. W. Park, R.A.F., of Salisbury, has been killed in action, and Sgt. G. J. ...

Sergeant Pilot I. A. Spencer, R.A.F., who in peacetime was engaged in flying near Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing from air operations.

Lieut. I. B. ... of Bulawayo, has been awarded in London.

Sergt. Pilot A. A. Watt, of ... has been killed on active service in Europe, and Sergt. Pilot S. W. Harvey, of Darwendale, has been posted missing.

Awards and Appointments

In recognition of his services while commanding the unit during the campaign in East Africa, Lieut. General Sir Alan Cunningham has been awarded the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar (1st Class).

Major W. H. Bower, formerly second-in-command of the 2nd Bn., The Rhodesia Regiment, has been awarded the M.C. for services in Malta.

The citation to the award of the M.C. to 2nd Lieut. Z. V. G. Boshoff, of the 1st and East Africa Engineers, records how, coming face to face with 10 armed Italians after he had swum across the wide and fast-running River Omo, Lieutenant Boshoff, naked and without arms, captured two of them and put the remainder to flight. He had swum the river to facilitate a crossing for his company.

Mr. S. P. Jones, K.A.R., has been awarded the D.C.M. and L./Cpl. C. A. A. Manning, E.A.R.S., the Military Medal.

2nd Lieut. D. W. Gillett, K.A.R., have been awarded the Military Cross.

Battery Q.M.S.: J. H. Nazer, East African Light Battery, has won the Military Medal, which has also been awarded to L./Corpl. Sirayo Nyirungu, K.A.R., and to Copt. Kanada Womani and Plc. Tadesa Dabane, E.A. Territorial Battalion.

General B. G. Savory is now G.O.C., Entebbe.

Lieut. Col. I. R. C. G. M. ... has been serving in East Africa with the Royal West African Frontier Force, now commands a brigade, with the acting rank of brigadier.

Formerly of the B.S.A.P., Mr. R. A. B. John, of Bulawayo, is now a pilot officer in the R.A.F.

The following 15 sergeants of the Southern Rhodesia forces have arrived in Great Britain for further training in officer training units: J. L. B. McGarva, J. R. Cockshutt, J. B. Garside, E. J. Parr, J. N. L. MacCallwane, T. White, G. G. B. Smith, M. N. Smith, W. Baxson, W. Irvine, A. Wilson, J. Ewing, S. Holland Smith, R. Mundy, A. Fulton, E. T. Norton and J. ...

Mr. S. H. ... of Kumby, and now of the R.A.F. ...

Mr. H. R. ... of Mr. B. A. ... secretary to the Department of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, is now serving in the R.A.F. ...

Sgt. ... of ... has finished his training in Canada, and is now in Great Britain with the Royal Air Force.

Cabinet Committee on Ethiopia

A Cabinet Committee under the chairmanship of Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, is actively studying Ethiopian questions.

Sir Walter Murray has been appointed to act as high commissioner and high commissioner under the Minister role. He will take up his new duties as soon as he has completed his present conversations in Addis and reported to the Ministers of Information.

Mr. Walter Harrigan has been appointed Director of Woman Power in Kenya, with Mr. H. R. Montgomery as Deputy Director.

Prince Aly Khan, son of the Aga Khan, accompanied by his wife, is touring the British Commonwealth communities in East Africa to stimulate war service among them.

The Sudan War Supply Board, consists of the Controller-General of War Supplies (Mr. R. C. Childrey), the Civilian Financial Secretary, the General Manager of Railways, the Brigadier Administrative, and the Directors of Agriculture, Customs, Stores and Ordnance.

Mr. E. F. Martin is acting as secretary of the Uganda Supply Board during the absence from the Protectorate of Mr. H. ...

Mr. S. J. Sayer, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Eastern Africa, recently expressed to Lieut-General Sir Alan Cunningham his gratification on the cordial relations which have existed between the military authorities and the commercial community throughout the East African Campaign.

About 2000 South African women have left the Union after 15 months' active service in East Africa. Recently more than 600 women soldiers and nurses back from the East African campaign attended a mothers' reception in Johannesburg.

Nyasaland's Contingent

Nyasaland units serving with the East African Force outside the Protectorate are officially expected to be the 1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Battalion, and 4th Battalion, K.A.R., 7th Company, 1st Battalion, K.A.R., 13th Battalion, K.A.R., 14th Company, East African Holding Battalion, Infantry Brigade Group, Company, K.A. Army Service Corps, and Reserve Motor Transport Company, E.A. Army Service Corps.

By order of the Army Council the East African Women's Territorial Unit has been officially gazetted as one of the military units of the East African Command, and recognition of its services already rendered is now being made by its establishment in the outbreak of war. The original East African Women's Territorial Service is now outnumbered by three to one by recruits from the Rhodesias, South and West Africa, who in order to join have had to pay their own travelling expenses from those distant places to East Africa.

Southern Rhodesia is calling for more women recruits for her Women's Auxiliary Air Services.

Investigations made by the American Embassy in Rome on behalf of the International Red Cross show that Rhodesian prisoners of war in Italian hands are being well treated.

At the request of the Imperial Government which will bear expenses, Nyasaland is receiving at number 25 Jewish refugees from Cyprus under arrangements parallel to the scheme with Southern Rhodesia for the accommodation of Poles from Cyprus. Nyasaland's refugees will live at Mankwato Estates, Mordwina.

During the first seven months of this year the Government of Southern Rhodesia contributed nearly £7,000 for the National War Fund.

A motor car presented by the Border Motor Company, Mafikeng, was raffled in aid of the Mafikeng Victoria Hospital, Southern Rhodesia, for the splendid sum of £2,000, which was thus raised.

Among the Northern Rhodesia collections for war funds were a Kabo site which raised £150 and a drum party in East James which raised £40.

The following contributions to the Red Cross have recently been received from British settlers in Southern Rhodesia: Nyasaland flag day, £100; British Red Cross Society of Gwelo, a further £200; the Gwelo of Zambia, including proceeds of a flag day, £100; donations for the Prisoners of War, Robert F. H. Jones, £200; proceeds from the Tanganyika War Relief Central War Fund, £150; and Northern Rhodesia Central War Relief Fund, £100.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent £2,575 to the Lord Mayor of Glasgow for the relief of local air raid distress. This sum was received by transmission to H. M. Government from Northern Rhodesia.

The Central Mafikeng National Air Raid Distress Fund raises a month's bill of donations which includes the following: Poplar, Southern Rhodesia, £1,000 (making £4,200); Nykama-Rubye National Service League, £1,000 (making £4,000); Bechuanaland Protectorate War Fund, £789; Uganda War Committee Fund, £700 (making £3,300); Soldiers of Mafikeng, Northern Rhodesia, £200; E. A. Clarke, £100; Ladies of the East, £100; Mafikeng, £100; Mafikeng, £100; Sudan War Relief, £100; Dudgeon, Kenya, £100; Major F. D. Corbett, Sudan, and O.E.F.A., £50; and Messrs. Gottlieb, Khartoum, £44.

Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company has given £1,000 and the Dunlop Rubber Company £500 to the Aid to Russian Expeditionary Corps' Churchill's Chairmen.

An interesting site of an auction in aid of the War Weapons Week, Sir Gordon Hicks, presented to the Acting Governor of Bechuanaland Territory, an autograph manuscript of the talk "Fifty Years with British Staff".

The Women's National Service League in Southern Rhodesia and the Central War Comforts Depot, Mafikeng, have raised a further 900 garments for the Rhodesian Women's Working Party in London for the relief of war orphans.

The Over-Sea Tobacco Board has issued a report on its work during the two years ended October 31. The amounts subscribed in the two years were £22,872 and £31,088 respectively, and 1,030,000 cigarettes have been distributed.

Kenya's Need of Leadership

Last week we published an outspoken and properly felt letter from Mr. H. Owen Weller on the subject of leadership in Kenya, upon which we commented in a long leading article, published solely with the object of assisting a fine Colony to face fundamental facts which have been too long neglected.

We made the point that the vast majority of Kenyans are outraged at the practices of a few among their number, some of whom have pushed themselves into positions of power and that the overwhelming majority of the different to the British mischiefs has tended to be the whole country under the subt of condemnation. Mistaken tolerances it was said, an unwieldy debate, public standards with local habits, and a body in the social structure and the good leading of the territory, and we urged the need for a national leadership, official and non-official, a leadership marked by moral courage and high sense of responsibility and opportunity.

Among the notes which have been sent us on the subject are those from a proven friend of Eastern Africa, a man who has known the territory intimately since long before the first war and has swung between a very heavy burden of public service. While he refers that his article should not be published, he sends the 15,000 words in a letter which we print in this issue.

East Africa and Rhodesia must be warmly thanked for its striking, convincing and important leading article of November 11 and for having published that letter from Mr. Owen Weller. You refer to his sense of public duty and his regard for his personal convenience. Not for the first time *East Africa and Rhodesia* has shown similar qualities.

The matter you have discussed is assuredly fundamental. When speaking with you that the ranker has been caused by a very small minority and, I think, a diminishing number of men and women, they have done incalculable harm to Kenya throughout the Empire, and outside it too. A well-known man in this

country, who has done several things there in the colony, and which he has also substantial financial interests, was very scathing in talking to me recently about the failure of the ranker society group in Kenya. As things the way, the harm they have done has been exaggerated, but any improvement has mostly mainly been due to a leadership, and will less to any open democratic and republican or prominent men, men in non-official, in the colony, I happily very much the opposite has been the case.

The vast majority of the European non-official community in Kenya, of them at the very least, are decent hard-working people, but they are not of the scene as it is presented to the outside world, and even their decent folk seem to be in incessantly embarrassed by the wrong methods of the self-deception, the self-governance, and the flash minority, and the complacency of the same of grab both in peace and war, the only experiment being at absurd rates of inflation of every best, civilian and military and profiteers, and unshamed by men who should know better.

This unpleasant phase will pass in time, but it is taking far too long to pass, and I hope that your editorial comments will help to expose the most of the so-called leaders of Kenya, including the highest government officials, never had a better opportunity of action than was afforded by the evidence at the trial which followed the death of Lord Corbett, but they did nothing. If they had not wished to say much in public, even that could have been avoided, and the right result achieved by ostracism.

Your careful comparison with Southern Rhodesia was most apt, and ought to be backed by Kenya, where it cannot be too often repeated, all but a small minority of our fellow-countrymen are of a splendid type. The common sense and decency of the British character in the mass will, I think, eventually prevail, and all influences of a petty and politics, but only if the boys are squarely faced. May your publication of that outspoken letter and your leading article, help to make Kenyans face them.

Background to the

House-Warming of the Perren-volk.—The condition of Europe is terrible in the last degree. Hitler's firing parties are busy every day in a dozen countries. In Norwegians, Belgians, Frenchmen, Dutch, Poles, Czechs, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Greeks, and above all, in some Russians, are being butchered by thousands and by tens of thousands after they have surrendered, while individual arrests and executions in all countries mentioned have become part of the regular German routine. The world has been intensely stirred by the massacre of the French hostages. The whole of France, with the exception of that small clique whose public faith depends upon a German victory, has been united in horror and indignation against this slaughter of perfectly innocent people. Admiral Darlan's tribute to German generalship, both unreasonably of the moment on French ears, and his plans of loving collaboration with the conquerors and murderers of Frenchmen, are quite appreciable embarrassments. Even the arch-foe himself, the Nazi, once Hitler has been lightened by the volume and passion of world indignation, must find his spectacular approach has exerted. It is he, and not the French people, who has been humiliated. He has not dared to go forward with his further programme of killing hostages. This, as you will have little doubt, is not due to mercy, to compassion, to compunction, but to fear and to a growing consciousness of personal insecurity rising in a wicked heart. I would say generally that we must regard all these victims of the Nazi executioners in so many lands, who are labelled Communists and Jews, as we must regard them just as if they were brave soldiers who died for their country in the field of battle. And in a way their sacrifice may be more fruitful than that of the soldier who falls with his arms in his hands. A river of blood has flowed and is flowing between the German race and the peoples of nearly all Europe. It is not the hot blood where good blows are given and returned. It is the cold blood of execution yard and the scaffold, which leaves a stain indelible for generations, and for centuries. Here, then, are the foundations upon which the new order of Europe is to be inaugurated. Here, then, is the house-warming central of the *Herrenvolk*. Here, then, is the system of terrorism by which the Nazi criminals and their quiescent accomplices seek to rule a dozen ancient famous cities of Europe and a possible all the free nations of the world. — The Prime Minister

Aerial Tank-Killer.—The Russians have discovered a way to top the German mechanized columns. It is the large bore shell firing cannon aimed from the air. Speed, mobility, and weight of fire. All the three essentials needed to stop the tanks are fulfilled in the aeroplanes which carry the large bore cannon—much farther in that sense. The question is whether Great Britain and the United States can supply Russia and themselves in sufficient numbers, and quickly enough to turn the scale. The Bell Aircraft was designed around the 57 mm cannon four years ago. Yet American reports speak of an output of only some 25 of these guns each month. Fighters armed with machine-guns are useless against tanks, as we saw in Libya. Fighters armed even with 20-mm cannon are not tank killers, as the French found in May, 1940. A cannon of at least 37 mm, the equivalent of about 1½ inches, is needed. Given such cannon in sufficient numbers in suitable aeroplanes, we can stop the German attack. Panzer divisions will not be stopped by artillery on the ground, which usually cannot be moved fast enough to meet the tanks in their fee manoeuvres across country. They have never been stopped yet. In Russia they have gone forward steadily at 10 miles a day, despite the opposition of thousands of tanks. They can be stopped from the air, but the campaigns in France and Russia have shown that neither bombs nor machine-guns are going to do it. Tanks are vulnerable only to high-velocity shells which are in effect a stream of accurately directed armour-piercing bombs. The 37 mm cannon fires slowly, but it throws a shell which weighs 1 lb. and can pierce armour 1½ inches thick up to an angle of 22 degrees. — Mr. Peter Hasfield

Strikes in Italy.—It is not something of the sort that we see in the Ministry of Labour. *Statistica*—the number of man-hours due to trade disputes for the first half of August 1941, as compared with the same period in 1940. They seem hardly consistent with the united effort for greater production. The aggregate of working days lost in the first eight months of 1941 was 161,000 as against 107,000 during the same period in 1940, an increase of 50 per cent. — Perhaps the most intriguing thing is the increase in the number of strikes and stoppages and strikes, where days lost rose from 69,000 to 336,000. — Mr. E. S. H. D.

Procrastination, Condemned.—The fact that Mr. Stalin's quest for the British Government for a declaration of war on Russia's less invaders, Finland, Hungary, and Rumania, as three weeks old and still awaits an affirmative answer suggests a hesitancy, a lack of good-will and good intentions, but of brilliant imagination. This sense of the matter is removed by the information that the prolonged interval has been utilised to enable the Governments of the Dominions and of the United States of the desirability of acting as Mr. Stalin has asked us to act. The doctrine of consultation with the Dominions on issues of foreign policy is clear and well established. The doctrine of consultation with the United States is less clearly defined. The intimate relationship now happily established between the two countries, and the vital and unique role which America is playing in the present war, make frank and continuous exchanges of opinion both natural and imperative. In some issues of policy it may be legitimate and prudent to recognise that the initiative lies primarily with the United States, provided that this is not assumed to absolve Great Britain from defining her own standpoint. But in issues directly arising out of the war, the initiative must remain with Great Britain, the bearer of Power, and this is particularly true of issues relating to Europe. In such matters the United States Government will naturally desire to learn the views of the British Government at the earliest moment. But it will rarely wish to determine these views. — *The Times*

Scientific Savagery.—Books are our best export, though Germany's others loathed books, and Dr. Goebbels, their chosen spokesman has declared that "the intellectual side of things will be the only many's bosses hated books, because they hated all the graces of the lot. The lofty German poets who had trampled down civilisation in many European States, look upon books as usable fuel. Having spent their ways through the ravines of Mein Kampf, they may be given for feeding what there is of pleasure in reading. That barbarism is not a restatement of the love of war, domination, the wish to bully, and the lust for evil which have characterised Germany since the days of Frederick the First. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information

to the War News

Zepherus, Demosthenes, Herlin... the principal characters of the world's... (P. 10)

Canada's... (P. 10)

In 1942 we shall break the... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

Every week Mussolini calls a... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

... (P. 10)

East African Estates

The annual report of East African Estates, Ltd., for the year ended March 31 last, while it does not state the price at which the Uganda Bacon Factory was sold to the Kenya Government, suggests that a substantial premium above the nominal amount of their shares will be returned to shareholders. The process of liquidation is, in any case, to be protracted through difficulties in settling the outstanding taxation liabilities in Kenya and Great Britain. Appreciation is expressed for the valuable services rendered by the managing director, Colonel W. K. Tucker, through 20 years, and by Mr. E. J. Bicknell, who was for many years associated with the management of Uplands and continues to conduct the business for the new proprietors.

The British Colonial Provision Company, Ltd., which owned Uplands, earned large profits during the year, but no less than £4,000 had to be provided for British and Kenya taxation, reducing the available balance to £2,741. A dividend of 10% has been paid. More than 80% of the Provision Company's shares are held by East African Estates, which values its holding in the balance sheet at £24,000.

Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., for which all the adventures and 55% of the shares are held by East African Estates, lost £347 before interest, depreciation and other charges and management losses, and Evans Bros. (Kenya) Ltd., in which East African Estates holds all the adventures and 50% of the shares, lost £5,350 before charges, interest and management losses.

The directors can still place no valuation on the company's investments, which appear in the balance sheet at £251,100 and total losses to date appear at £86,701. The year's operations have resulted in the profit of £10,000. Accumulated losses of Central Coffee Estates are now in excess of £10,000, and of £102,000 in the case of Evans Bros. (Kenya) Ltd.

The subscribed capital of East African Estates is £260,000. There is a secured overdraft of £106,945 and £40,000, partly secured, is owing to the British Colonial Provision Company. The company has lent £22,322 to Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates and £32,500 to Evans Bros. Cash in hand appears at £2,742.

The Chairman is Viscount Cobham. His colleagues on the Board are Sir Mortimer Margesson, Colonel W. K. Tucker, Mr. William Evans, and Major C. L. Walsh, at the annual meeting, which is to be held in London next Tuesday. Sir Mortimer Margesson and Mr. Evans retire and offer themselves for reselection.

Pan American Airways' newest 40-ton flying boat named the Cape Town Clipper, left New York on Monday on a round flight to Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, for the purpose of establishing a route for a regular commercial service linking America and Africa.

E. A. Power and Lighting

The annual report of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1940, shows a credit balance of 81,000 shillings of £418,000, to which is added £18,000 brought forward. Depreciation amounted to £28,000. The general reserve is increased by £30,000, £1,254 is reserved for income tax, the 5% preference dividend totalled £11,000, and an interim dividend of 12% on 750,000 ordinary shares absorbed £22,480, leaving a balance of £48,520 from which the directors have recommended payment of a final dividend of 1% representing £7,500. There remains a sum of £27,020 to be credited to the profit account. The operations of the company and its subsidiaries are stated to show satisfactory progress in all areas.

The issued capital amounts to £1,100,000, the general reserve total, £65,100, the investment reserve £80,000, and the depreciation account amounts to £108,000. Land, buildings, transmission lines, plant and machinery appear in the balance sheet at £880,075, stores and tools at just over £60,000, investments in subsidiary companies and mortgages there at £487,486, British Government securities at £22,000, and cash at £71,403.

Major H. F. Ward is Chairman of the company, and his colleagues on the Board are Messrs. W. G. Hunter, C. M. Taylor, R. G. Vennart, and C. S. Hunter. The London board consists of Mr. William Shearer (Chairman) and Messrs. R. A. Scott Macfarlane and D. S. Warren.

African Lakes Corporation

The African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., reports a trading profit of £2,912 for the year ended January 31 last after providing for depreciation. After setting aside £17,700 for taxation, the directors recommended a dividend of 1% on the 1940 account of £1,000, £1,974 was brought in, and £1,254 will remain to be carried forward.

Rubber sales were considerably greater than in the previous year, and the aggregate profit was greater. An interesting point mentioned in the report is that the output of rubber increased 42%.

The subscribed capital of the company is £100,000, the reserve amounts to £20,000, and the insurance fund to £15,902. Land, plantations, buildings and other property in Africa appear in the balance sheet at £20,800, investments at £28,073, stock at £8,000, and stocks of goods at £280,500.

The directors are Messrs. Claudi A. Allan, D.J., J. P. J. A. Stevenson, John G. Stephen, M.C., and J. H. McKis.

The 1941 annual general meeting will be held in Glasgow next Wednesday.

The ideal
Valve for
YOU!



Valve life greatly increased. Maintenance greatly reduced. Deals equally efficiently with water, hot and cold, clean liquids, compressed air and gases, fuel, lubricants, cutting compounds, chemicals, sewage, etc., etc. Write today for free full page technical brochure to:

SAUNDERS & BROS. LTD., 100, Bury Street, London, E.C. 4

WILFRID WATSON, 115, E. 17th St., New York

SAUNDERS & BROS. LTD., 100, Bury Street, London, E.C. 4

WILFRID WATSON, 115, E. 17th St., New York

SAUNDERS & BROS. LTD., 100, Bury Street, London, E.C. 4

WILFRID WATSON, 115, E. 17th St., New York

SAUNDERS VALVES

News Items in Brief

Editorial in local African news, dried mangoes in Rhodesia, a Publishers' Bureau has been formed in Durban.

Arrests by encroachments in water levels of Kenya are causing concern.

In Kenya flour for breadmaking must now be mixed with 15% of maize meal.

The size of tobacco crop in Nyasaland will be the largest in the history of the Protectorate.

A library for the Polish evacuees has been established in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

The size of newspapers in Southern Rhodesia is to be cut owing to shortage of newsprint.

There have been numerous cases of plague in ex-troops in recent months, mainly from Pathwani.

Royal Air Force Bowling Club has won the open heimer Shield for competition in the Cape Province.

Flight-Lieut. F. J. B. Smith has declared a final dividend of 7 1/2% making 13 1/2% for the year compared with 10% last year.

The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia has adopted another measure to curb the game legislation ensuring safety of stock and the owners' cattle dips.

In an otherwise fairly mild winter Southern Rhodesia has experienced its two most severe frosts for 17 years.

Hathfield Salisbury is to inspect the Province both in order to check the spread of bilharzia among residents due to their bathing in the Makabeni river.

East African Sisal Plantations Ltd. report an output of 350 tons of sisal and four in October with a 405 tons for the first four months of the current financial year.

The Chief Animal Husbandry Officer for Southern Rhodesia and a representative of the Gold Standard Commission recently paid an official visit to the London of South Africa in connexion with cattle buying.

Kenya's pyrethrum exports are expected to be a record, owing to an increase in the raw material and a 20% increase in the price of the material.

What has reduced the number of Rhodesia scholars of residence in Oxford during the year 1943 to 10 more than 10 from the British Commonwealth and one from the United States records of the Rhodesia Secretary of the Rhodes Trust in its annual report.

Mr. J. H. Emsley of the Colonial Office said quoted in a recent issue stated that Sir William Gowers had declared a dividend as being a 10% increase, more than twice the size of the dividend.

Mr. William pointed out that he made the comparison in respect of the population not of size.

In a broadcast to the people of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. W. Addison, Controller of Finance and Chief Recruiting Officer, urged those left behind in the Colony to strive for the establishment of a Government reserve fund in every business to buy out the post-war slump.

It is reported from Egypt that a German submarine believed to be acting on behalf of a corporation controlled by Goering, has acquired a block of 100,000 Suez Canal shares from a French holder. These shares represent 40% of the total stock, or almost 620,000. The British Government holds 177,000 shares.

Blatant Barter on Colonies

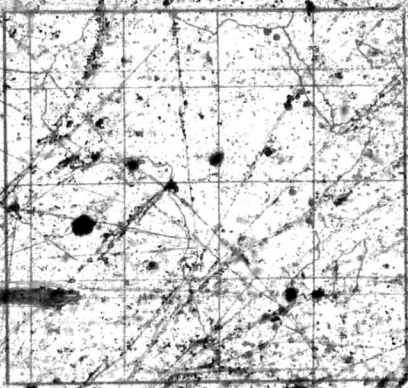
"I would have all backward countries administered internationally," said Rishi Bhanu, BARAT, in a magazine in a recent address to the Royal Economic Society. "All trade producing raw products should be under a control favouring no particular people. Alternatively, the Central European Powers must have their Colonies equal in value to those of ourselves and France." He dismissed as "nonsense" the objection that the British administer their Colonies "so well and others so badly."

MITCHELL COTTES & CO. LTD.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST. LONDON, E.C.2

I M P O R T E R S

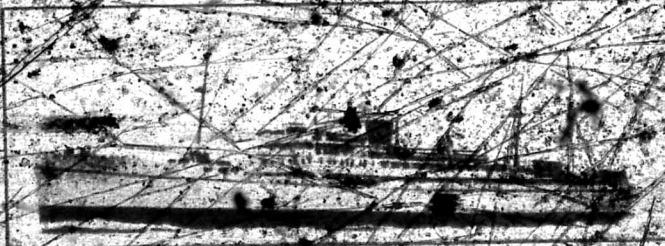
E X P O R T E R S



ASSOCIATED OFFICES

- MITCHELL COTTES & Co. (South Africa) Ltd., Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg, Kimberley, East London, Port Elizabeth, Matieland.
- MITCHELL COTTES & Co. Ltd., Durban and Cape Town.
- MITCHELL COTTES & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
- COOPER & CO. Ltd., Mombasa, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Cairo, Alexandria.
- JOHN ROSS COTTES & Co. Ltd., Alexandria.
- THOMSON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd., Cape Town, East and West Africa Coasting Services.
- DINGWALL COTTES & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE



S.S.M.V. "ISPIINGO" ANCHANGA "MROOM" 14

For full particulars of Freight, Passengers, etc. Apply to—

ANDREW WEIR & CO.
Balfour Exchange Building,
101, Bury Street,
LONDON, E.C.3

THOMAS COOK & SON, LTD.
Passenger Agents

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

BY THE NEW TWIN SCREW LUXURIOUS MOTOR LINERS
BETWEEN
RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, AND
SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Excellent Passenger Accommodation
Doctor and Stewardess carried

BRANCHES IN KENYA

MOMBASA and KISUMU

THE EAST AFRICAN ROBEFF COFFEE CO. LTD.

MILLERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

SISAL & SUGAR
TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS
OF ALL TYPES



BALL BEARING
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

LIMITED
RADEBUX HOUSE LEEDS MESSEY CLAM

Branches and Agents throughout the World
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURHAM AND CALCUTTA
London Offices: 25 Abchurch Lane, Westminster, S.W.1

Poisons in the Blood

Caused by weak kidney action

Backache, rheumatic pains and bladder weakness cause acute distress especially during the night. What with the scalding urine, pain across the small of the back, water attacks, kidney troubles, nervous headache and constipation.

Delay and you are more liable to have the kidneys fail to filter the blood properly. You cannot help to blame the kidneys. It is to be pitied because you have Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

This special kidney cure has achieved great results throughout the world. It has cured thousands of cases of kidney trouble. It has relieved urinary disorders, backache, rheumatic pains, bladder weakness, nervous headache, constipation, water attacks, etc.



EXPORTERS

Exporters of Waterbury Native Irons
Coffee, Condiments, Chillies, etc.
Hides, Skins, etc.

THE
**AFRICAN
MERCANTILE CO. LTD.**

IMPORTERS

Buy Advertised Goods. They Have Been Proved By Use.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA
 KENYA TANGANYIKA UGANDA NYASALAND
 PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA SOUTH WEST AFRICA
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH WEST INDIES
 BRITISH GUIANA MAURITIUS EGYPT SUDAN
 PALESTINE MALTA GIBRALTAR CYPRUS
 LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER
 NEW YORK (Agency)

London Office
 60, GUILDHALL LONDON WALL, E.C.2.
 29, GRACE CHURCH STREET, E.C.3.
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 3, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.



MACHINERY

Regular express cargo services are run from the United Kingdom to Durban, Lourenço Marques and Beira, also via Mozambique, Zanzibar, Pemba and Zangibar. The vessels are specially equipped for dealing with all classes of cargo and have derricks capable of dealing with lifts ranging up to 120 tons.

For all particulars apply to the Managers of The Clan Line Steamers Ltd.

MAXTED, LIVERNE & CO. LTD.
 LONDON LIVERPOOL & NEW YORK

The African Steamship Co. Ltd.
 at Liverpool for all classes of cargo and Zanzibar. The Marine Trading Co. Ltd.
 at Zanzibar.

PRODUCE

Homeward services include voyages from East and South African Ports to the U.K. and Continental Europe. A direct line is maintained between East and South Africa and the U.S.A. Refrigerated chambers are available for the carriage of Rhodesian exports such as meat, fruit, dairy produce, etc., whilst coffee and tobacco are given special attention.



EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 20, 1941

Volume 18 (New Series) No. 896

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

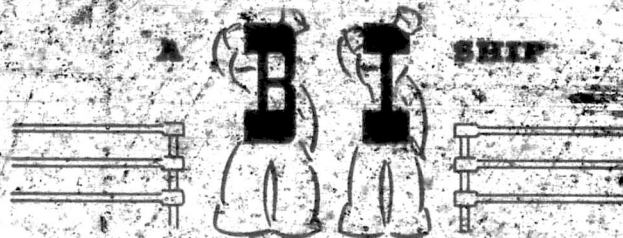
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

You'll feel

WELCOME ABOARD

SAILINGS FROM LONDON
TO EAST AFRICA, PORTS

*Tickets interchangeable with Union-Castle,
Blue Funnel-Scapa Savill Joint Service,
Edinburgh and Backnitz, Holland-Africa Lines,
and K.P.M., also with Imperial Airways.*



From the moment you step aboard we do our level best to spoil you — not in an embarrassing way, of course, but just sufficient to make you feel really like a guest.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14, Beaufort Street, S.W.1. 130, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Ltd., 96/98, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wack & Shepherd, Ltd.

**AFRICAN MARINE AND GENERAL
ENGINEERING COMPANY, LTD.
MOMBASA**

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD. GENERAL MANAGERS

London Office: 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. (Phone: Avenue 4680.)

BRANCHES IN KENYA
AT
NAIROBI and KILINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CORP. LTD.

MILKERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

BRAITHWAITE
PRESSED STEEL TANKS
for every form of Liquid Storage
BRAITHWAITE & CO. ENGINEERS Ltd.

Manufacturers of
Bridges, Jibs, Jetties, Steel Buildings,
Screwcrete Pipes and Cylinders, Pressed
Steel Troughings, Pressed Steel Tanks

London Office: 27 KINGS HOUSE, RAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Telephone: W.14.3993. Telegrams: Braithwaite & Co. London

RAIL & SUGAR
TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS
OF ALL TYPES

HUDSON
RAILWAY
MATERIAL

BALL BEARING
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON
LIMITED
LEEDS MEADOW
LANE

KALETRUX
HOUSE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.1

**BUILDING
MATERIALS**

If you require anything in the way
of Building Materials or Hardware
you will find The African Mercantile
Co. at your service, with stocks at

Mombasa
Tanga
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
Nairobi
Kampala
Matsaka
Bahraba

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE
COMPANY LIMITED
110, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2

SHIP VIA BEIRA



**THE
BEIRA ROUTE**

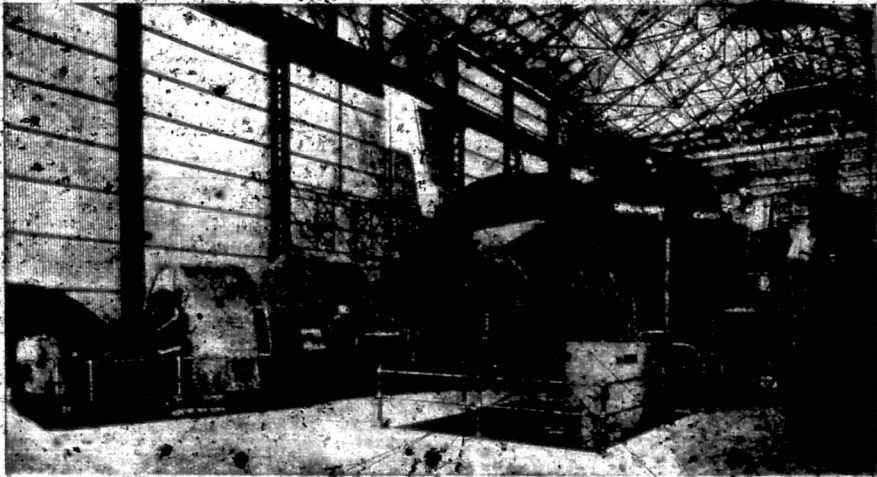
offers
the quickest and most
reliable service to and from
**NORTHERN RHODESIA
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
BELGIAN CONGO
AND NYASALAND**

FAST GOODS TRAINS FROM BEIRA ENSURE
RAPID TRANSIT TO ALL PARTS OF THE INTERIOR

THE BEIRA & RHODESIA RAILWAYS
London Office: 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2



MINING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT



BTH products include turbo-alternators, turbo-compressors, engine-driven generators, all kinds of electric plant and equipment, including the largest winders, and motors and control gear for every mining requirement, above or below ground.

One of two BTH 7,345 h.p. Peak, 200 r.p.m. electric winder equipments installed in South Africa. These equipments are fitted with double bi-cylinder conical drums (large diameter 36 ft.) which are believed to be the largest diameter drums yet supplied for electric winders.

Other BTH products

Electric motors and control gear for every industrial application, M2B, M2T2, and Soda lamps, industrial and public lighting.

**OUR EXPERIENCE IS
AT YOUR DISPOSAL**

BTH

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO., LTD.
CROWN HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2

KENYA: B. C. Owen & Co., Nairobi (P.O. Box 240), British East Africa Corporation (492, Lake Street, Nairobi), P.O. Box 198.
RHODESIA: Johnson & Fletcher Ltd., Salisbury (P.O. Box 125).
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN: British South Africa Corporation (1055, 1st Floor, 100, 1st St., Cairo), Anglo-Egyptian Egyptian Light & Power Co. Ltd., (P.O. Box 2000).
EAST AFRICA: Johnson & Fletcher Ltd., Beira (P.O. Box 176).

UNION CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA

MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE TO WEST SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Sobito, Walvis Bay, South African Ports (including Mossel Bay), Lourenco Marques, Beira, and East African Ports to Mombasa.

Direct Cable Service between New York and South East Africa.



For further particulars apply to:
Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: MANAGER, HONG KONG
125, Pall Mall, LONDON, S.W.1

West End
Passenger Agency
Branches: London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, and Newcastle, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mombasa.

Agents at Middleborough:
F. A. BURMER & CO., LTD.

THE

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

LIMITED

(Which is incorporated in the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED)

Members of the Imperial Government in South Africa, and of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

**Head Office: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET
and 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4**

Telegraphic Address: Standard, London

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63, London Wall, E.C.2 WEST END BRANCH: 1, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2
NEW YORK AGENCY: 107, Wall Street

The Bank has Branches in

**KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND**

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the
IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES

RALPH BURSON, London Manager

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 20, 1941

Volume 18 (New Series) No. 896

Founders and Editor
F. S. JOHNSON

Registered Office:

51, Great Fitzfield Street, London, W.1.

Emergency Address:

700, East Street, Chubbars, Taunton, Somerset

6d. Weekly, 50s. Yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper

Principal Contents:

Abstracts of Minutes	145	Financially	140
The War in East Africa	146	Other	140
Local House in Colonial	147	Letters	140
The Colonial	148	Editorial	140
149	148	Editorial	140
150	148	Editorial	140

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES declared in the House of Lords a few days ago that he looked forward with confidence to a progressive increase in the part played by Colonial peoples themselves not only in maintaining the public services of their separate Administrations but in contributing to the common stock of experience which is at the disposal of the Colonial Services as a whole. He noted that some Colonies had already reached such a point of education among the population that they could run their own administrative machine with very little outside help. Many of the Dependencies had not yet reached that state, and must consequently receive improved educational, cultural and health facilities. Of that renewed profession of sympathy with the aspirations of the units of the Dependent Empire for a greater share in the conduct of their own affairs there will be wide agreement. But East Africans and West Africans will at the same time regard with some misgiving who is both Premier of the House of Lords and Minister in Control of the Colonies, Protectorate and Mandated Territories, dealt so superficially with this fundamental matter. Any reader of his words would get the impression that the Colonial Office is passionately concerned to promote Colonial participation in administration and that the sole restraining factor is the lack of suitable educated men of Colonial birth. The truth, of course, is that the whole tradition and tendency of the

Colonial Office have ever been and are to postpone as long as possible all changes in the existing administrative structure, with the result that concessions when they have been made, have always been deferred until public demand could no longer be resisted. Not long ago the Executive Councils in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Northern Rhodesia were reconstituted to give numerical equality of official and non-official members under the presidency of the Governor, it was an excellent step which has worked splendidly, but it was one which had been advocated for years in our own columns and elsewhere. That administrative and political advance, to the success of which the Governors themselves have testified, might equally well have been taken long before had our kildom not been so much the slave of things as they are.

To take another aspect of the matter, under the Local Civil Service set up in Kenya some years ago. Instead of fostering its growth by facilitating promotion of capable men into the Colonial Service proper, where has been evident a continued determination to recruit local entrants, not as cadres who was freed to pass the fuller administrative responsibility but as lesser minds without the law. If Lord Moyne will call for the papers concerning this Local Civil Service since its establishment, he will find that matters upon

Why Handicap Colonial Aspirants?

which the representations were made. And it is still outstanding. To East Africans this has naturally been a test case, one which has given the public the firm impression that locally-born candidates are not normally to be regarded as suitable for the Colonial Service, which on the contrary must be considered a preserve for products of British universities, with Oxford and Cambridge assured of marked preference. There are many young men in East Africa and Rhodesia who have had an excellent grounding in English preparatory and public schools, when followed by study at some university, and who means least enjoying the advantages of having been born in Africa, being able to speak the or more native languages with fluency, understanding much of Native customs, and a wide knowledge of incentives imbued with the determination to live and die in the Colony which was the land of their birth. It is nevertheless the fact that the majority of the entries of such men into the Colonial Service have not even been examined for suitable. As a result even those cases in which Governors, while on leave in England, have made representations in person in favour of such candidates, but in vain. The knowledge of one such case spreads quickly over wide areas, and is much more influential in a practical sense than sympathetic speeches by any Minister in the reverse direction.

Most welcome is the announcement that the proposals of Dufferin and Wau have secured the chairmanship of a small official committee appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the progress on with schemes for Colonial development and welfare. It would have been difficult to make a better choice. While he was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies Lord Dufferin gave proof of deep interest, quick understanding, and energetic determination to seize his opportunity. He has moreover the advantages of youth, enthusiasm, and influence, all of which enable him to get on the disposal of the Colonial Department. It should be hoped the committee over which he is to preside is not restricted to a mere handful drawn from the ranks of officialdom. That, we profoundly believe, is a blunder of the first magnitude which ought to be promptly rectified. It carries the injudicious inference that officials are the sole, or at any rate the best, judges in matters of Colonial development and welfare, whereas the truth is that, with few exceptions, non-officials have been the prophets in these matters and, because officialdom was almost

always unresponsive, the champions of the movement, in many cases, also they have been the practical originators of measures for the betterment of the African. In the public affairs of recent years, such matters as the opening of the African labour conditions on the Cape shelf of Northern Rhodesia and the visit in Mombasa, the findings have in general constituted an indictment of the bureaucracy. All during this time the Government of East Africa have been dilatory and timorous in facing their responsibilities. Yet, in the face of these proofs of the local foresight and initiative of responsible officials, the Minister is apparently content to be guided by a purely official committee. That will assuredly not satisfy the Colonial Empire, which will find Lord Dufferin's practical intentions in George Curzon's words, his emphatic declaration of "that Colonial peoples should contribute more to the colonies stock of experience at the disposal of the Colonial Secretary." This appointment is surely Lord Dufferin's leadership should, of course, be most carefully selected and should be made up of delegates or representatives of particular Colonial territories, industries, or interests. It is sufficient to repeat it could be questioned that a more reasonable non-official membership than among them who have made a life study of Colonial matters and of whose integrity and judgement there can be no question.

RED CENTRAL AFRICA will have been surprised to learn their own broadcast from London of the broadcast to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. To give our fighting men a Greeting of all races in Africa the opportunity of hearing this expression of sentiment, the felicitations were sent forth on the Forces programme. How loudly they were phrased to a poor soul who never meant anyone any harm! Someone apparently assumed that they would fall with singular satisfaction on the ears of those men who have endured the relatives of those who have died; the lily and Rin of the wounded in a campaign still active against the forces of the illegitimate to a man who through cowardly stands condemned as an accessory before and after the overtaking infamy of an assassin's knife upon this world's serial to the felon's blow that, with his complicity, resulted in the robbery with violence of the Emperor Haile Selassie's throne five years previously and his own assumption of the imperial title. The restored Emperor, who, of course, cannot be

preclaimed to understand a word of English, especially after years of residence in Great Britain as an honoured refugee—must have been of all people the least desirous of this sporting gesture. Patience discards irony's aid in commenting further upon such monstrous folly. The Government, sharing the common resentment, has promised disciplinary action against those responsible for allowing it. Let it be punishment thorough, for otherwise a bewil-

dered market watching his hay and Empire fighting for its existence, might reasonably decide that criticism of those entrusted with the direction of affairs should have no right to such confidence. Charley is justified when directed to lay to rest the admittance and diminished heat that, unceasingly wears the ancient and once renowned crown of Savoy—the more so as our relations with the Emperor of Ethiopia await a definition considerably overdue.

Renewed Activity in the Gondar Sector

Motor Transport Officer's Address on East African Campaign

LEHUI A. K. CHESTERTON, M.C., who served with a Motor Transport company throughout the advance from Kenya, via Italian Somaliland to Addis Ababa, recently spoke about that campaign to a gathering of journalists in London.

Though there was a splendid contingent of white troops from North Africa, it was, he emphasised, mainly a black army, its strength lying in the availability of warrior tribes now turned to peaceful pursuits and attached to Britain because of the justice and incorruptibility of her rule, while for leadership we called on some of the finest officer material in the world—Britons from the Rhodesias and East and West Africa, reinforced by officers and N.C.O.'s from the Mother Country.

The advance from Kenya through the wild wastes of Italian Somaliland and the Ogaden, and then over the mountain fastnesses of Harar, which had been described as the longest and swiftest thrust in military history, was largely due to the M.T. drivers, most of whom were Africans from Kenya and Tanganyika, and many of whom had no knowledge whatever of a motor vehicle a year previously, yet after only a few weeks' training they had become not only marvellous drivers, but sufficiently good mechanics to nurse their machines through as gruelling a test as could have been devised.

Achievements Surpassed Wildest Expectations

Vast camps of ammunition and other supplies having been placed in the forward areas, the great advance began in February. Hundreds of miles of thorn desert separated our forces from the main enemy positions, and British hopes ran high that we should capture the line of the Juba river before the rainy season brought activities to a halt. But nothing more than that was intended, and if anybody had told us that the rainy season would find us unable to cross the whole of Italian Somaliland in one possession, but the greater part of Abyssinia as well, we should have laughed him to scorn as an idreamer.

While the Arab Gashars fought a series of bolding actions against formations of German and Italian heavy vegetation of the river banks, the advance was carried by motor transport through the dense, concealing bush. Crossing the Juba by a bridge of sand bags and wire netting thrown up in a few hours by the sappers, they struck into the bush with the idea of putting enemy communications behind us. There being no tracks they travelled in the wake of powerful armoured cars which charged down every obstacle. For three days the force was engaged in the bush. Then suddenly it emerged upon an Italian field hospital.

Meanwhile the Nigerians had pushed in quest of from the north and the South Africans from the south, and the K.A.C. had a hard day's cutting of the fore of the bewildered and largely unarmed Italians. This was the signal for the demoralising rout of the Italian army.

Every week they retreated strongly to fixed positions and held as fast as their mechanical transport could carry them. So great was their hurry that often they could not stop to mend a puncture, but forthwith abandoned their vehicle. It would have been possible to find one's way to Addis Ababa by the trail of deserted Italian lorries alone.

Like any town we visit in Mogadishu, the capital of Italian Somaliland, a city of imposing buildings and pagodent monuments and by side with appalling slums and a most defective drainage system. This was typical of the work of Mussolini's Fascist empire. Also, the Italians had made Addis Ababa a place of lounging, slothful figures and furtive faces which reflected anything but favourably upon the brave new world of Fascismo.

Huge supplies of war materials of every description lay waiting for us in Mogadishu, which surrendered almost without a fight. The enemy also made only the slightest possible stand in the formidable positions in the vast mountain barrier at Jijiga and onwards to Harar.

Mr. Chesterton paid high tribute to the British non-commissioned officers, who, working amongst drivers whose speech and customs they did not understand, and in wild and unfamiliar country, adjusted themselves to the freakish conditions with a fine courage and good humour, each performing in paralyzing heat the work of 30 men. The African drivers were, he concluded, a cheerful crowd with a bird with gay, ugly faces, and a capacity for mischief equalled only by their willingness to serve and endure.

Producers Asked to Eschew Luxuries

At the meeting of the Middle East Supply Council took place in Cairo last week for the purpose of discussing the means by which the territories represented, including East Africa and the Rhodesias, could best secure their own supplies of essential goods and promote local production of foodstuffs and other necessities.

The Minister of State, Mr. Oliver Lytton, declared that the habits for the British territories concerned must be to cut off luxuries, stimulate local production to its utmost, use only the essentials of existence, cut down the demands for imports in the most drastic manner, produce the raw material of the things so as not to lose one precious hour of power.

November 17. A motor column left Nairobi for Italian Somaliland and the Gondar sector.

On November 19 our troops advanced south into the Harar area, but met little military life in the Kulkaber area. On November 20 our artillery successfully shelled enemy positions in the Ambazet, Lared and Dava areas, destroying two batteries. Considerable heavy equipment was captured, but no casualties were suffered. Our patrols continued harassing the enemy in all sectors. Aircraft of the S.A.A.F. operating in the Gondar area

of Alouday machine-gunned enemy trenches at Sena. A number of tanks which had taken cover in trenches, revetments and huts and trenches, were bombed.

November 10. Command Headquarters, Nairobi, announced.

Our forces advancing on Gondar from the South have captured Janda, just west of the main Gondar-Gorgora road. A Regular Ethiopian Army unit distinguished itself in this sharply contested action, suffering some casualties. Attacks were made at dawn on the enemy's strongly fortified positions, which were captured after four hours' struggle. This completes our encirclement of Gondar.

It is now learned that during our sliding of 1500 on November 10 one enemy unit was destroyed. Two Italians and 40 Natives were killed and many wounded. Further activities were active today in the Wollaich sector but caused no casualties. In all other sectors our forces continue offensive patrols.

Air Headquarters, Nairobi, said and communicated.

Machine-gun nests were silenced and trenches at Ambazua bombed by aircraft of the S. A. F. operating in the Gondar region on Tuesday. R. A. F. bombers which also took part in the raid, bombed and set fire to a building. In dive-bombing over Jangua, South Abyssinia, aircraft successfully attacked a strong enemy position on the West of the Gorgora-Jangua road. Bombers destroyed a house between Kerkas and Jangua and at Jangua the enemy suffered casualties. With machine-gun posts were attacked. One machine-gun post was silenced. Two small vessels in Gorgora harbor were seriously damaged by bombs. At Jangua enemy troops were seen to be taking cover in a hospital tent.

R. A. F. bombers raided the buildings, jetties and fuel at Gorgora. Heavy bombs fell among the buildings and lorries and boats were machine-gunned. At Kolaiba-Jangua in another attack South African aircraft obtained hits on huts and houses and also machine-gunned machine-gun posts. Boats at Gorgora were also fired on.

Wollaich Outposts Eliminated

November 11. Command and Air Headquarters, Nairobi, announced jointly.

On November 10, after a sharp engagement, our troops supported by artillery captured Kamauf Hill some 13 miles north-east of Gondar. Enemy casualties are estimated to be killed and many wounded, some of whom were seen to fall down the precipitous face of the cliff. We suffered no casualties. This eliminates all Italian outposts in the Wollaich area.

Our patrols are very active and almost daily collect personnel and inflict casualties on the enemy with little loss to themselves. It is now confirmed that during the recent engagement at Janda, north of Lake Tana, in which our regular Ethiopian Army unit distinguished itself, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

The main road previously reported on the Dessie-Daba area may now have been overtopped by our forces operating on this road will now be able to continue their advance.

Enemy positions are known to exist in the Bulker area, with which our forces are now in contact. Our aircraft have carried out extensive bombing operations, especially in the Bulker area. A fire which was still burning when the aircraft was staged on the north side of a crocodile-bar position on the jetty was attacked on Wednesday by bombers of the S. A. F. Trenches and huts were machine-gunned and in an air-raid soon afterwards incendiary bombs (falling among tents, trenches, and hangars). Earlier in the day, R. A. F. bombed and machine-gunned trenches on the slopes of Barraber Ridge as well as targets on the main ridge on the west side of the hill.

South African aircraft followed this raid by attack-

ing machine-gun posts and in another raid on the Ridge, South African bombers obtained hits on camouflage buildings in the West hills. Incendiaries fell among the trenches and huts and this attack was followed by machine-gunning of the positions. Returning from these operations two South African aircraft made forced landings in our lines, but both crews are safe.

Enemy Call to Surrender

November 10. R. A. F. Headquarters, Middle East, stated that our aircraft had bombed and machine-gunned enemy positions and other objectives on the Addis Ababa road and elsewhere in the Gondar region.

November 16. It was stated that 3 wireless stations at Azowa and enemy positions at Kulkaber were effectively bombed and machine-gunned.

S. A. F. Africa, Command and Air Headquarters, Nairobi, announced.

Strong hunting patrols from our forces operating against a number of enemy positions at Kulkaber, a reconnaissance of the enemy positions on top of the escarpment between Kulkaber and succeeded in penetrating enemy positions, throwing much fire.

After the Ethiopian army captured Janda on November 11, the enemy have evacuated Jangua and it is believed to be evacuating the whole of the Gondar-Gorgora area on all other sides of Gondar our regular and Paratroop forces continue to harass the enemy.

In last offensive reconnaissance on 11th of the month, a Kolkaba aircraft of the S. A. F. attacked enemy positions three miles north-west of Wollaich. By a raid on Kulkaber many aircraft hits were obtained on trenches and other positions. A hole in a building mound was successfully bombed. R. A. F. aircraft, escorted by S. A. F. fighters, carried out an extensive search in Addis Ababa for a number of reported German aircraft, but saw nothing of them.

November 11. A. H. Q., Nairobi, announced. Our column advancing from the Sudan has started active investigation of enemy positions on the escarpment west of Chilga (North of Lake Tana). Ground patrols were active in the sector. Kabant chiefs are daily joining our troops advancing towards Gondar along the Oba Ager road. The garrison of Gorgora and Lake Tana has been called upon to surrender. In other sectors pressure on the enemy is being maintained.

Casualties and Appointments

Acting Sergeant John Danwood Martin, Rhodesian Air Force, formerly Assistant Conservator of Forests in Northern Rhodesia, died last week at the age of 32 years in Bulawayo Military Hospital as the result of an accident. He was the second son of the Rev. J. D. Martin, of Cambridge, Co. Down.

Sergeant W. A. MacDonald, of Northern Rhodesia, was wounded in operations in the Middle East.

Lieutenant S. W. Lovewenson, of Bulawayo, previously missing, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Sub-Lieutenant R. B. Houston, of Bulawayo, is now serving on the submarine. He joined the Royal Navy in 1936.

Flight Sergeant H. G. Ballance, who for many years served in Southern Rhodesia, and Pilot Officer J. Russell, of Salisbury, are now serving with a Rhodesian Squadron of the R. A. F.

Mr. E. A. Dickinson, secretary of the Tebekwe mine, near Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, has joined the R. A. F.

Some Italian prisoners of war who escaped from a camp near Nairobi in a P. W. D. lorry laden with petrol were recaptured last week near Utege, about 100 miles south-west of Dar es Salaam, when attempting to cross the Rufiji River by night. A fourth prisoner is believed to be at large.

"Brilliant Campaigns"

The King's References to East Africa

When proroguing Parliament on Tuesday last week His Majesty the King said in his address to the Lords and Commons:

"The brilliant campaigns in East Africa, where the enemy, despite great numerical superiority, was ejected from the mountain fastnesses of Jericha and Athiopia and either killed or captured, proved the skill of my commanders and the endurance of my forces from many parts of the Empire."

"On the following day when opening a new session of Parliament the third since the beginning of the war, the King said: "I welcome the restoration to his throne of His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia. This, of itself, counts, which fell a victim to aggression has been the first to be liberated and re-established."

Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister, said when he addressed the House of Commons on the same day:

"There are at least 40,000 Italian women, children and non-combatants in Abyssinia. Some time ago, guided by humanitarian motives, we offered to the Italian Government to take these people home if they would send them, under the necessary safeguards, on their own shipping through ports on the Red Sea. The Italian Government accepted those proposals, and arrangements were reached on all the details, but they have never been advanced far to send the ships specified, because the destruction of their ships has proceeded to such a high rate and to such a serious extent."

No Privileged Position in Ethiopia

Moving the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the House of Lords, Field Marshal Lord Birdwood of Anzac said that the conquest of the Italian troops in East Africa and Libya were major operations in the war, in which the leadership had been brilliant and the soldierly qualities of the troops beyond all praise.

Lord Addison said that it would be difficult to overmatch the gallantry of the Italian troops at Keren and elsewhere. The achievements of British, Indian, and Colonial troops had not yet been clearly perceived by account of the many cares, anxieties and dangers of the war as a whole.

"He welcomed particularly the mention in the Speech of the Emperor of Ethiopia. He thought it was the first formal official statement of the recognition of His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, and the statement that his country was the first to be liberated and re-established was a very significant statement. "I hope," continued Lord Addison, "that it means that we shall soon see the disappearance of the last remnant of the Italians from the land, and that we shall be rendering help to the restored Emperor in bringing order and development into a most distressed country."

The Marquess of Crewe stressed that it would be made altogether clear that there could be no question of any special position being claimed by Italy in matters of Ethiopian administration, finance or commerce.

"For us to accept, or, indeed, not to be able to reject, the action of any special privilege, or to extend to it, there would be a contradiction of a principle which has been so clearly announced both by ourselves and by some other countries, that the restoration and rehabilitation of the world after the unprecedented catastrophe of this war must be the work, not of any one or two countries, but of the united good sense and the united force of all the civilized countries of the world."

Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledged the generous references to the work of Colonial troops in East Africa, and continued:

"The expansion has taken place in non-African troops, and tens of thousands of men of African races

now supply man-power not only for military but for the technical services as well. They man the heavy and light tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and air engineering, signals, transport, and ambulance units, needed to breathe life into disorganised headquarters. Their sacrifices in Abyssinia, Jericho and Somaliland showed their efficiency and their gallantry and how well they have been equipped."

"I assure you that throughout the Empire we are doing in each week to welcome at the Colonial Office scores of volunteers of many races who have come over as individuals, or at their own expense, to join the Royal Air Force and other fighting units, and we have also been welcoming hundreds of technicians from war-torn and other parts of the world."

Administration of the Colonies

"I look forward with confidence to the new services which the best brains of colonial peoples themselves, not only in the running of the public services of their own Colonies, but in contributing to the common stock of experience which is at the disposal of the Colonial Service as a whole. Some Colonies have already reached such a point of education, among the population, that they can provide for the training of their administrative machinery from local resources with the little help they need outside. Most Colonies are still in various stages of the road to this self-reliance, and it must be our policy so to co-operate with the improvement of educational and health facilities that they may be able to carry on the Colonial population, employed in their own Colonies, in the interests of the British Commonwealth and of the Empire generally. In the course of this I have in the last few months been able to recruit to the Colonial Office staff in London women of whom I can say that it is only a small beginning, but I hope that this process will be continued and extended."

"The Colonial Office has given its great financial support, and a contribution in money of over £200 million has poured in, at a cost that I have to thank the generous impulses of many of the Colonies who made free gifts, because they were well aware that it was really a loan to enable their financial future to be arranged that where there is a surplus of Colonial funds they shall be lent, if it is not possible, to His Majesty's Government for their interest, and be available to the Colonies after the war for the work of reconstruction."

"It is probably not generally realised that the Colonies now are very important manufacturing centres in our war effort. I have taken a good deal of instances of what they are making—antiseptic respirators, electric torches and batteries, wireless plant, tubes and coils, oil, equipment, compasses, rubber boots, and many other products, growing up to great sizes with changes in size built."

Defence Development Committee

"The Government have decided to set up a Defence Development Committee to go forward with the general Colonial development work. Under war conditions, the specific and general committees which were originally proposed under the Act were never set up, but now that the policy has been restarted, proposals are coming in from all parts of the Empire, and I have arranged with the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava to become Chairman of a small official committee to examine and press on with the schemes with a view to the new system being launched as soon as possible."

When Lord Dufferin was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time of the passing of the Development and Welfare Act he took a very great and valuable part in its consideration and framing, and I look forward to a great advantage from his again being associated with that work."

[Editorial comment on Lord Dufferin's speech to be carried under Matters of Moment.]

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized. Mr. Churchill is an old war horse. Mr. Stalin.

paranoid. Mr. Sumner Welles.

Israel will not be neutralized in American opinion unless she is a Junior Arab. Foreign Minister.

Chinese guerrillas have inflicted about 100,000 casualties on the Japanese. — Dr. W. H. R. Roper.

It is my faith in the leadership of Stalin and Malenkov in the Russian resistance. Lord Beaverbrook.

This is the time for the infusion of fresh men and new ideas in place of tired Ministers. — Mr. T. G. Ryanville, M.P.

About 97% of Russia's oil production of 30,000,000 tons a year comes from the Caucasus. — George Sotowytchik.

Of 1,000,000 Poles, 600,000 are in Crete and Greece. Jews and 421,000 are the Secretary of State for War.

We have only one way of applying for a ration card, whether she is a poor leader. — Miss Jean Knox, Controller.

Every officer who is for reasons other than disciplinary ones is given at least 28 days notice. — The Director of Public Relations, War Office.

The Canadian Army in Great Britain including members of the Air Force, is now 110,000 men. — Canadian Minister of National Defence.

The people of Britain are tired of appeals and exhortations. They want orders, not promises or rhetoric. — Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

Piece by piece the British equipment is a little better than that of the Germans. — General Sir Thomas Blamey, Deputy C-in-C, Middle East.

The British railways have this year already run 30,000 special military trains and 8,500 special coal trains. — Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport.

The U.S.A. plans an Air Force of 25,000 bombers capable of flying the Atlantic and back with a full load of bombs. — New York correspondent, *Daily Express*.

Very few English industrial concerns have tackled the prevention of waste with anything like the thoroughness and importance of Germany. — Mr. H. H. Lough.

The normal working day in British factories is now from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with a half-day break on Saturday and about every third

Our Government is not without measurable distance of knowing that there is no sound basis in the message that the pen is mightier than the sword. — Mr. J. L. Rook.

Hundreds of thousands of Germans will perish in the snows of Russia because the air is poisonous and what comes next might they would never admit. — Mr. Robert Law, I.L.P.

Railway warrants for the Army are 60 inches by 14 for the National and for the R.A.F. 6 1/2 by 14. Why can't the smallest size form be standardised to one paper. — Mr. J. G. Gifford.

It is most important that Italy has had a year and a half to go to sea. Germany at sea sailing in 1940. Although the North Atlantic of the world is very busy. — *London Daily Mirror*.

En more than four months' fighting in all directions of the front leading to Leningrad, the Germans have lost 300,000 soldiers and wounded. — *London Daily Mirror*, Gen. C. De Langrad Front.

Within casualties due to an attack on the United Kingdom in October numbered 202 killed or missing and 2,000 injured and detained in hospital. — Ministry of Home Security.

Direct taxation on income, how in some cases as much as 8s. 6d. of the 100. — *London Daily Mirror*, the stage which would lead to the danger of diminishing returns. — Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P.

It costs over £100 to send a ton of freight from Rangoon to Chungking over the Burma Road, and the lorry is transporting petrol at 50 cents a gallon. — *London Daily Mirror*, the stage which would lead to the danger of diminishing returns. — Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P.

Russian sabotage has been so complete that Germany will be able to obtain only 20% of the Ukraine harvest next year. The Donetz coal

into working order. — Paper, German Ambassador in Turkey.

The American oil industry doubled its aviation petrol production in 1940, making the output 100,000 barrels daily, the 1940's would still be far short of the needs of the United States. Britain, Russia and China. — Mr. Harold Toker.

Have we made plans for the suspension of all the public utilities, gas, electricity, and water mains, and the removal of all supplies of food and fuel in London or Southampton, the scene of a Nazi invasion. — *National Review*.

casualties in Ceylon. (United States) and 2,000 killed in the Philippines. 1,000 killed or died of wounds. 1,000 wounded. 1,000 missing. 1,000 prisoners. — Mr. Ford, Director of Home Affairs of Australia.

Naval losses in the U.S.A. shipping that Germany has 100 of her new submarines in the Atlantic. — *London Daily Mirror*, the Atlantic. At all times I doubt if there have been as many as 50 at base on the North Atlantic in any one time. — Mr. A. J. McWhinney.

Neither his record nor the disposition of Lord Halifax is calculated to inspire the American people. He lacks the common touch which is essential that a foreigner should be our ambassador to the United States. — *London Daily Mirror*.

The new Royal Navy ship, the *Black Knight*, a speed of 30 knots, she could carry 2,000 tons of cargo, and she cost £1,200,000. Her plane had shot down 60 German and Italian aircraft in the Mediterranean zone. And her anti-aircraft guns had probably doubled that figure. — Mr. Paul Hoff.

Germany is opening the North West Passage to aid to Russia. The construction of a chain of million-watt radio beams to join America to Russia across the Bering Straits is approaching the stage when war planes can line up on Moscow airfields within 48 hours of leaving Pacific Coast assembly yards. — Mr. Charles Eady.

If we allow the independent capitalist and the independent proprietor of small businesses to be swept away, we shall lose not only something valuable in itself, but something which in the post-war years when our salvation as a nation may depend upon the initiative shown in the recovery, will make the whole difference between recovery and chaos. — *The Weekly Review*.

In the four months ended in June we lost just over 2,000,000 tons of shipping by enemy action. In the four months ended with October we lost less than 750,000 tons, and making allowance for new building, the net loss to our mercantile marine apart altogether from captives from the enemy and from United States assistance, our loss has been reduced in the last four months to a good deal less than one-fifth of what it was in the previous four months. In the four months ended October we lost or seriously damaged nearly 1,000,000 tons of enemy shipping. — *The Weekly Review*.

Captain Roger Pocock

CAPTAIN Roger Pocock, who died in Weston-super-Mare last week at the age of 76, founded the Legion of Frontiersmen in 1907, after having commanded a Maffia force during the South African War. His "New Legion," which he originally described as "the new kind of Empire," quickly attracted the loyalty of men who had lived in the Dominions and Colonies, and within 19 years its strength was about 17,500 men, almost all of whom had seen active service, practically every one of whom was recruited in 1914, and almost all of whom had become casualties, many of them killed, by 1918.

The 2nd Royal Fusiliers, which served so gallantly throughout the last African Campaign, was a regiment of frontiersmen units raised within three weeks in Abyssinia in 1941 by Colonel B. P. Driscoll, who commanded it with marked gallantry and success. About one-third of its original strength of 1,200 men were legionaries.

Colonel Driscoll's staff and band were J. C. Selous, W. S. Munnill, afterwards Sir Northrop, Chery Beattie, an ex-general from Hamilton, a sprinkling of "Poppin," "Legionaries," stockbrokers, and shopkeepers, "journalists," and "the happy band of ascetic, proud, if perhaps overgeneratingly, unfrocked priests, to all birds, and confident tricksters, not to mention the Cockney who was wasting time in Christiania, and the black bush near Abyssinia," this ruddy, shabby

Regiment Kenya in April, 1915, about 1,600 strong. The regiment enjoyed itself at the attack on Bukoba, a town near Lake Tanganyika, but thereafter it suffered severely from disease, after playing a worthy part in General Buller's advance to and beyond Kilimanjaro, its ranks which were down to fewer than 200 men by July, 1915, and towards the end of the following year, when its strength was again at that low level, it was withdrawn from the theatre.

But the blow to its fortunes was keen and temporary. It was a great pity that he could not share its advance and setbacks. Many East African and Rhodesian soldiers were glad to call him friend, and were grieved at the news of his death.

Who Killed?

General Buller's right hand man was cut off by a bullet on Tuesday, he had died. In the contract for a new rifle, by sufficient official documents it was stated that he had been killed. The whole experiment in the new rifle was a new rifle, and the examining a new weapon. Three months later it was necessary to return in America that he had originally made a rifle. Colonel Buller with (young) Elder had a rifle which was in East Africa, which was rescued by Buller's men after the forced landing in the sudden the sudden sudden.

On Monday Captain H. S. Jones, senior agricultural officer in Kenya, stationed in Nairobi, shot his wife dead, then himself.

The death had occurred in Salisbury at the age of 77 years of Mr. D. C. Thwaites, who in 1903 joined the "Frontiersmen," when Sir Donald Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia. He and his family then went to the north of the country, but later returned to Southern Rhodesia.

The death in the Bahamas is announced of the wife of Mr. Donald C. Haldeman, of Kenya. She was formerly the wife of Major Jack Cooper, also well known in East Africa, from whom she inherited £25,000. She married Mr. Haldeman in 1909, a few weeks after his marriage with Lady Diana Haldeman had been dissolved.

Mr. H. C. Stebel

It is deeply regretted to report the death in Zululand last week at the age of 65 years of Mr. Herbert Cecil Stebel, M.C., O.S.B., who died in 1912 after being six years a District Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, and a District Commissioner of which he had joined in 1906.

Born in London, he was educated partly in his country and partly in South Africa, his parents having settled there when he was 13 years of age. After leaving school he went for four years to study in mining in the western Transvaal until the outbreak of the South African War, through which he served, becoming in 1901 a captain in the Scottish Horse, which he was for 49 years in the Transvaal Civil Service, which he left in 1910 to go to East Africa as a political officer.

Mr. Stebel spent much of his career in the Tabora and Uvindi Provinces of Tanganyika. His eldest son, Cecil, is now a District Commissioner in that Territory, and his younger son, Anthony, is at Cambridge. Mrs. Stebel, with whom deep sympathy will be felt in her bereavement, is also in England.

Mr. Herbert Stebel, a director of Messrs. Fowles Reid and Wills Ltd., who are interested in the export trade with East Africa and Rhodesia, has died in the country.

The death is reported at the age of 71 years of Mr. F. G. Shaw, a former Mayor of Owerri, Southern Rhodesia, and a past Chief of the Owerri Caledonian Society.

Latest news arrives from a cable stating news of the death in Namibi at the age of 77 years of Mr. F. P. Allison, who had lived in the colony for nearly 30 years, and one time as a member. He served in East Africa during the last war and, despite his age, for a while during this one.

SMITH'S

postal
newspaper
service



W. H. Smith & Son, the largest British newspapers and magazines you regularly under one account.

There is no need to wait for a notation of the rates of subscription; enclose a cheque with your order and you will be advised how many issues you can obtain.

Smith's have special facilities for post office orders to destinations for which a certificate is needed.

W. H. SMITH & SON

Newspapers, Booksellers, Lithographers, Stationers, Bookbinders, Printers, Advertising Agents

1500 Branches in England and Wales

Head Office: W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., Strand House, London, W.C.2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kenya's Need of Leadership

Well-Known Kenyan Supports Our Plea
From the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia
 "What you say in your leading article of November 14th is saying a straight finger at an evildoer and to the indefatigable people. That is all to the good, as Kenyas raise the necessary storm. The storm is so charged and its turbulence so powerful that but a storm will serve the purpose of drawing public attention. I admire your courage and the forthright language you use. You will not lack support."
 The integrity of leadership was never so badly respected as it is today. The course and destiny of our post-war world rest in the hands of our leaders, and the more that our nations realise the greater will grow this shimmering fluidity of moral laxity in high places. Our freedom press or array of cursive elegant language is a subject of such deep gravity. The great majority will with you and perhaps the result of facing the facts will be to encourage leadership to emerge and adjust for which there is already need.

Our post-war world still to be shaped will contain much that is new. But unless the compass which is to guide leadership along that new vista is adjusted to the simple elements of decency, then the generation now growing up may have as hard a future as we have had. Properly guided and stimulated leadership will be able to lay the basis for which will ensure conditions in the post-war world being almost unbelievably better than we had fore-

ours faithfully,
 MATHS MCCRAE

Malindi, Kenya

Malindi, Kenya

Strange Hospital Notice

Mayor of Nairobi's Warranted Protest

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia
 "Sir—It happens often, particularly in Nairobi that a newspaper, the *East African Herald* stipulated that about 100 specimens of drugs, including aspirin and X.I.P. (100) were to be used only for Government officials and the hospital. The medical Department attempted to have the drugs distributed to the hospital but the pharmacist was not allowed to do so, but merely an extract from the hospital was sent to the hospital to be used and intended for the guidance of the nursing staff and for the information of the general public.

The Mayor of Nairobi had correctly interpreted public opinion when he protested against what appeared to be an invidious distinction between the official and non-official community members of both of which are more likely to deplore the notice than be content to share it. Medical Department might think that some person or persons having named access to a purely departmental dispensary and neglected to ask an explanation in the proper quarter, thus to publish the misleading conclusions formed, thus misguiding public opinion.

A Government which continues to pay the full price for services of officials conscripted for military service does a little too far when it attempts to put its servants on a different plane in medical matters from its members of the general public who pay their salaries and pensions.

Yours faithfully,
 NATHAN O. OBIRO, Mayor of Nairobi

Employment in the Colonies

The Colonial Office gives notice that before skilled workers and certain technical personnel can be recruited in the United Kingdom for service in the Colonial Empire the recruiting employer must obtain a certificate from the appropriate Colonial Government that it is essential for the economy to be filled and that suitable labour is not available locally or from some other source outside the United Kingdom.

Full particulars of the type of worker needed and the conditions of employment must be sent to the Labour Supply Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service which will assist in the recruitment of suitable workers, though no objection will be raised to independent offers to fill a vacancy. Where a candidate is recruited through the Labour Supply Department, however, no formal form of engagement should be made until full details of the man's occupation and present employment have been furnished through the Colonial Office to the Ministry of Labour, and it has been decided what the man may be released to take up the employment offered. This is particularly important in the case of trafficking from which the man is likely to be freed with probably no one of these under the Essential Work Orders.

The Government states that it is recognised not only that the production of essential raw materials in the Colonial Dependencies is a vital part of the war effort, but also that many firms engaged in such production are already experiencing difficulty in maintaining adequate supply of skilled labour. While there is no wish to restrict the mobility of the labour force now engaged has the Colonial Office in favour of retaining in this country


VIROL

BUILDS FOR LIFE

Weekly gain

2.6 oz.

while on
VIROL



1.2 oz.

while on
Habitat Brand Oil
(and milk)

1.0 oz.

while on
Cobal var. Oil

10.2 oz.

while nothing was
added to usual diet

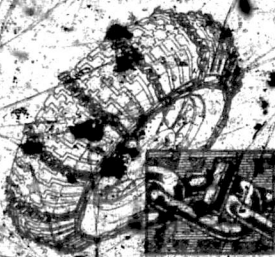
Results of scientific investigation
Quincy, Illinois, and Dr. Nikolai Goltz

It was only on Virol that the children reached the growth stage of their life. Put your child on Virol also builds a stronger and sturdier after this.

Obtainable at all stores

Parsons Chains

for every industrial purpose
and non-skid tyre chains



PARSONS BAR REINFORCED NON-SKID
Inset shows close-up view of the new bar reinforced cross chains which gives triple wear and extra grip. Parsons Ladder Pattern Non-Skid also supplied without Bar Reinforced Cross Chain.

Parsons manufacture Steel Chains for every industrial purpose: **LIFTING, LASHING, HAULING, TOWING**, etc. Parsons exclusive automatic casebolt system ensures perfect welds and eliminates the stress and weakness that occur in ordinary methods. This same high quality chain is also used in Parsons Non-Skid Tyre Chains, which Parsons invented over 40 years ago. There are two sizes of chain for every passenger and commercial vehicle. For safe and certain motoring on snow, ice, mud and loose earth on **PARSONS** the stronger, better chains for longer, safer service.

Full particulars on application to Distributor: Motor Merch and Exchange, Box 179, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, or

PARSONS CHAIN CO. LTD., Stourport on Severn, Wores., England



Here is a further selection of recordings in Swahili which have been made specially for East Africa; there are many more, too, from which to make your choice.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| WANGI & SEATA SEYIWA
Family Songs, March WE 10
New Songs, March WE 11 | YVON WAI (St. Andrew's College)
New Songs, The First Noel, etc. WE 12
Mama, Weveta, Global King WE 13
Weveta |
| MALIM SHABAN
Uthmani Part 1 and 2, Traditional Swahili Songs, Instruments WE 14 | NGOMA YA RUMUMENI
Songs, 1st & 2nd WE 15
CUBA & CONGO, SWEDEMA YA SWE DE CHANGASHI WE 16 |
| SELE PATE SAMOI
Nini Ngonjumuwe, Part 1 and 2, Traditional Songs WE 17
Mama, Mama, Mama and 2nd WE 18
Mama, Mama, Mama and 2nd WE 19 | NGOMA YA KIKUMUNYI
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 20
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 21
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 22 |
| BUNDA BEN MWEENDO
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 23
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 24 | WAZARI BASHIRI AND MOMBU
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 25
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 26 |
| ABDUL BEN MOHAMED
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 27
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 28 | URBARI
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 29
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 30 |
| BY AN SHAKI
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 31 | GHANI NGALI OROSHI
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 32
Mama, Mama, Mama WE 33 |

COLUMBIA East African RECORDS

The Mozambique Territory

A memorandum circulated to the shareholders of the Companhia de Mocimboa shows that the total commercial movement in the company's territories during 1940 was valued at 15,041,800 gold escudos, compared with 534,848,000 in the previous year. Transit has accounted for 5,007,752,777 imports for 52,714,377 exports for 215,000,000 imports for \$1,147,100 and shipments for 3,912,172, and coasting for \$360,156.

During last year 77 ocean-going and coasting vessels entered the port of Beira carrying 28,200 tons of cargo and 2,724 passengers, a decrease of 80 ships, 16,159 tons and 3,631 passengers. Departures numbered 601 vessels carrying 454,828 tons and 1,538 passengers, representing increases of 77 ships and 430 passengers, but an increased cargo volume of 200,000 tons. The total of cargo shipped, landed and transhipped (1,115,870 tons) represented an increase of 157,000 tons. Of the incoming ships 176 were British, 100 Portuguese and 73 each American and Dutch. Of the outgoing vessels 270 were British, 101 Portuguese, 73 Dutch and 72 American.

Farmers were helped by assistance from the Companhia de Mocimboa and by a guarantee of 32.24 per bag for maize. Sugar production totalled 3,177 tons, that of maize was 58,547 tons, of sisal 1,583 tons and of cotton 331 tons.

Of 672 European holding concessions of land for agricultural and industrial purposes totalling 832,514 hectares, 624 were Portuguese with holdings of 160,179 hectares and 230 British with an aggregate of 248,783 hectares; next came 47 Greeks owning 22,472 hectares. Town stands held by Europeans totalled 462 and 125 hectares, the Portuguese share being 408 concessions with 64 hectares, and the British 314 concessions with 45 hectares.

Warrick, it is appreciated that many of the prospectors who have been working in Mocimboa and the adjacent districts for mining licence. The gold produced totalled 10,257,077 gold grains, compared with 14,252,072 in 1940, the respective values being £13,724 and £35,882. Twenty-one small reef mines were worked. The output of alluvial gold totalled 6,904,800 grains, valued at £31,000.

Censuses taken in June, 1940, showed the non-Native population to be 1,871 males and 3,044 females, of whom 3,870 and 2,768 respectively were resident in the Beira District. The non-Native population had increased by 7,813, or 23% on the 1930 census. The European population of the town of Beira in 1930 was 2,670 in 1935 4,416 in 1940, and only 30 in 1941.

The Native population of the company's territories was estimated as 224,790, an increase of 2% in the last decade.

Coffee Board of Kenya

The annual report of the Coffee Board of Kenya for the year ended June 30, 1943, which was to be considered by a Coffee Conference held in Nairobi on October 17, revealed that exports of coffee were

Ten times that of the last year, to the United Kingdom, or the total of June 1943 being 2,249 cwt., compared with 124,000 cwt., 100,000 cwt. and 129,777 cwt. in the three preceding years, and that the total exports from the Colony were 474,781 cwt., compared with 238,415, 330,709, and 325,181 cwt. in 1939-1941, 1942, and 1943.

Uganda, which has always sold a much smaller proportion of its coffee to the United Kingdom, was not so seriously affected, her shipments 466,000 cwt., being 2,400 cwt. and her total less than 200,000 cwt., compared with 474,778, 343,547, and 267,992 in the previous years.

Tanganyika was likewise fortunate, her exports reaching 310,609 cwt., compared with 107,104 and 127, and 241,242 cwt. in the three preceding years. It is a curious fact that Tanganyika managed to sell 24,200 cwt. to the United Kingdom, or more than 40 times the quantity for which Kenya secured permits.

The presence in Kenya of large numbers of South African troops has been used to popularise Kenya coffee, which was supplied free to all canteens. About one ton a month of roasted and ground coffee has been distributed free in this way, and it is claimed that canteens serving the military have been supplying good, well brewed and freshly roasted coffee which should stimulate demand from the Union when these men return home. The Board proposes to spend £2,000 in the next year to advertise Kenya coffee in South Africa. The provision of coffee brewing apparatus in South Africa and the gift of free supplies of coffee to H.M.S. Kenya was rather more than £500 in the past 12 months.

When the Board closed its London office, Messrs. Dalrymple and Co., Ltd., offered to perform all the necessary services for the industry without charge, store records and accept responsibility for the continuation of the supplies of ground coffee to H.M.S. KENYA. Acknowledgment of their public spirit is made.

How satisfactory the work of the Board's Equatorial Department has been is evident from the statement of the Coffee Control Unit of 3,422 consignments of coffee totalling 4,371 tons classified as appeals were published in only 89 cases (2.19%), totalling 223 tons (5.1%), and that less than half of these appeals were successful, in all or in whole. Deservent minutes are paid to the auctioneer, Mr. C. R. Devonshire, and his assistant, Mr. H. C. G. ...

It is proposed that any excess of income over expenditure in the next year should be put in the hands of the Imperial Government.

N.M.

Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office

is gladly at the service of all interested in Trade, Touring, Land Settlement, Big Game Hunting or Prospecting in

KENYA

UGANDA

ZANZIBAR

TANGANYIKA

Inquiries should be made to

The Officer in Charge

**H. M. EASTERN AFRICAN
DEPENDENCIES**

TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE

117, Great Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephones: Whitehall 5012

Telegram: Bananiers, Rand, London

TICKETS AND BELL PUNCH FOR 70 YEARS



There always the BELL PUNCH waiting service to meet emergencies

With their long experience in the transportation of passengers for a long period and their knowledge of the Central Africa area.

Efficient and reliable universal system of first class service improved with every new type of passenger transport until today it is the most perfect system which is completely fool proof and safe.

Even in these difficult days special arrangements tickets and machines of different special arrangements have been made to meet war time conditions.



The BELL PUNCH AND PORTABLE AUTOMATIC TICKET MACHINE
THE BELL PUNCH CO. LTD. 22 ST. JAMES'S STREET S.W. 1

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 29th March, 1866
Established in Calcutta 29th September

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,200,000

Board of Directors

L. J. MICHAEL Esq. L. S. FORD JAMES Esq. G. H. PINCHES Esq.
C. W. BOHS Esq. H. BRADY Esq. R. H. PHIPPS Esq.

HEAD OFFICE 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2

BRANCHES

CALCUTTA	CANPUR	MADALAY	STEAMER POINT	ENTEBE
BOMBAY	DELHI	COLOMBO	ADDIS	NAIROBI
MADRAS	CUTTACK	SEWERA	ZANZIBAR	UGANDA
KARACHI	TUTICORIN	BLITA	MOMBASA	ISRA
SMITTAGONG	SHAHJAHANPUR	ADDIS	NAIROBI	LANGA
AMBALA			NAIROBI	ES-SALAAM
			KISUMU	WONZA

The Bank carries on all the ordinary banking business in all places where it is established, receives and collects deposits, issues and discounts promissory notes, and generally transacts the ordinary business of a banking institution.

Current deposits, savings deposits and deposits for fixed periods, not exceeding five years, at rates to be determined by the Bank.

Cheques are payable throughout the world and issued to constituents by the Head Office and Branches.

Trustships and Executorships undertaken.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

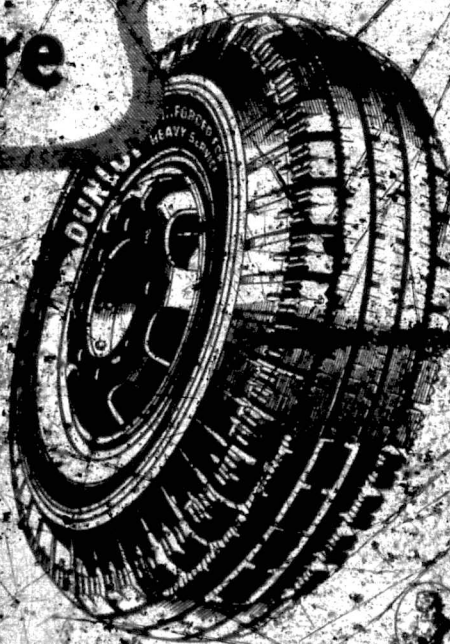
THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA
 KENYA TANGANYIKA UGANDA NYASALAND
 PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA SOUTH WEST AFRICA
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH WEST INDIES
 BRITISH GUANA MAURITIUS EGYPT SUDAN
 PALESTINE MALTA GIBRALTAR CYPRUS
 LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER
 NEW YORK (Agents)

London Office:
 10, MARK LANE, LONDON, W.P. E.C. 2
 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

Built to Endure

The DUNLOP GIANT makes light work
 of the heaviest loads on the worst of
 roads. Its wide profile tread, rugged
 tread, gives greatest security
 of transport of merchandise.



DUNLOP

Giant TYRES

Reinforced for Heavy Service

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD., FORT DUNLOP, SOUTH AFRICA