

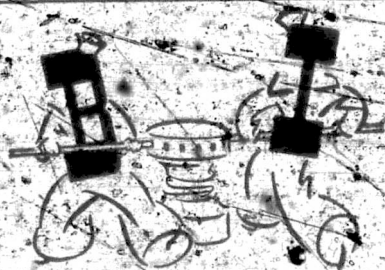
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 27, 1941

Volume 18, Old Series, No. 874

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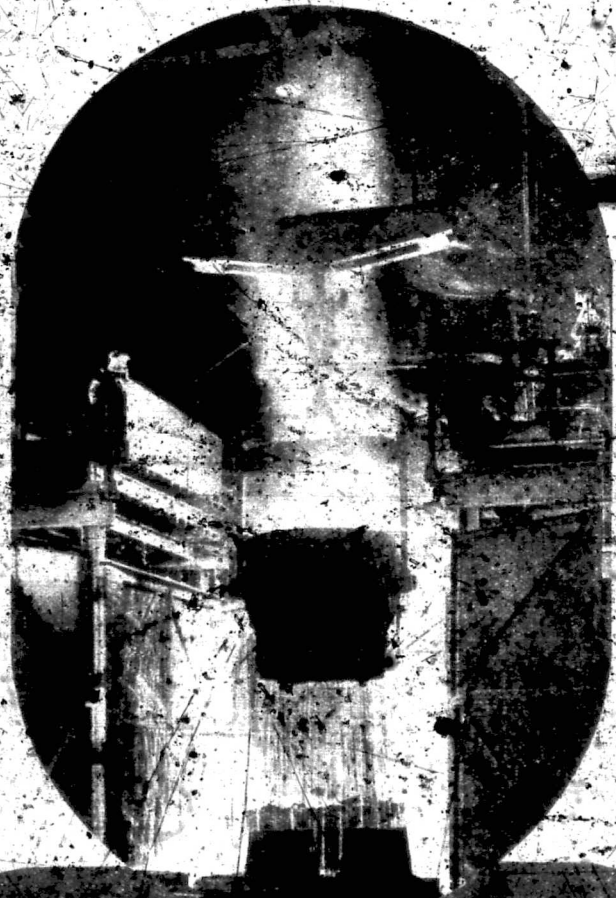
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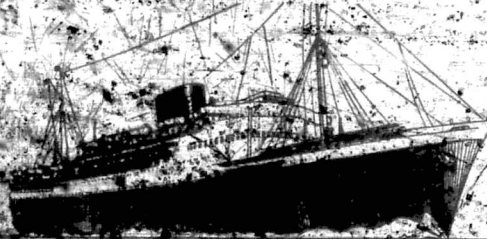
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 27, 1941

Volume 19 (New Series) No. 897

Founder and Editor

S. Jackson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DISCUSSION OF COLONIAL AFFAIRS by the House of Commons last week, was marked by a series of set speeches rather than a debate in the normal sense of the term, with the inevitable

Commons Debate
The Colonies

result, that exaggerated charges passed uncorrected and some proposals well worth serious consideration fell upon deaf ears. Despite these unsatisfactory aspects, however, the time of the House was better spent than on many similar occasions in the past, for the general level of the speeches was above the normal of Colonial debates, and even the persistent critics of East Africa and Rhodesia were more restrained, and therefore less inaccurate, than usual.

In the course of a long address Mr. Noel Baker made some well-justified criticisms and some extremely pertinent points which went unchallenged. His first point was directed himself to the fantastic assertion that "the principles of organised trade unionism will do more than any other single thing to help the progress of the Colonies today." He disclosed too, a curious, unshared idea of the influence of the Mandate system on British Colonial administration, and, as we shall presently see, a fundamental misconception as to the rôle to play in the administration of the Rhodesias and Tanganyika.

On the other hand, Mr. Noel Baker presided sympathetically with the imagination, that in the past of the Colonial Office, the worst of the colonial troubles in the Colonies, and that indeed, will never become a cloak for critics,

an appreciation of his recognition that a great deal has been done within the Colonial Empire in the last four years for the improvement of labour legislation and control. He pleaded again for the establishment of a standing Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Affairs, and asked for the immediate appointment of a Labour Advisory Committee to the Colonial Office, doubtless, with private knowledge that the Under-Secretary of State would in his reply announce the prompt adoption of the latter course.

A newspaper which for nearly twenty years has pleaded for proper planning in and for Africa, is naturally gratified that, practically every Speaker seized upon this point, and the Colonial Secretary stressed, once more some of those fundamentals to which we have had to return again and again, such as the improvement of the administrative machinery of the Colonial Office and the dependencies, grouping of the Dependencies on a rational basis, employment of specialists within such groups instead of their dependence from East Africa to run all their

Plan for Africa

in the Mandates before partition. It is to be hoped that the Rhodesias and Tanganyika, had better be planned on a rational basis, and other schemes for order, by a committee on a national basis of the Colonial Empire. He supported Mr. Noel Baker and Mr. Creech Jones in their belief that a more practical committee on Colonial Affairs would be of the greatest value

by Mr. de Rothschild to appoint development controllers for some of the African Dependencies and to add to the staff of the British Embassy in Washington a secretary competent to take under his wing the interests of our Colonial Empire. Provided the right man were appointed and it is not difficult to think of unsuitable people likely to covet such an office—this departure might prove of great importance.

There were both practical and extravagant proposals for international action. While Mr. Noel Baker had wisdom on his side when suggesting co-operation between the British, French, Belgian, and Dutch authorities

Proposals for International Action

in an attack upon the disease by their African Dependencies, there appears no cogent reason for his joint recommendation of entrusting research and resultant practical work to the health section of the League of Nations, which he warmly praised for its work upon malaria "in almost every corner of the world." Does Mr. Noel Baker not favour the far greater services to malariology of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene? And why did he omit reference to the magnificent work done in Tanganyika Territory of tsetse problems by Swinherton and his colleagues? It is they who have pioneered anti-tsetse work, on which they are the acknowledged authorities. To propose to disrupt their valuable labour or to duplicate it in order to worship the idol of internationalism is certainly not to serve the cause of Africa to the best effect. Mr. Noel Baker also referred incidentally to his wish to "strengthen the system of international supervision" of the Colonies; and to "apply more widely the principles of the Mandate system." Lord Colson by advocated the future concentration at Geneva of the research of all nations that have to do with Colonies, so that all might benefit.

None can dispute the desirability of some clearing house for Colonial matters, and that machinery ought surely to be entirely removed from the political atmosphere, which has, quite naturally, permeated Geneva, and equally naturally, influenced the International Labour Organisation. On the analogy of the Permanent Court of International Justice established at The Hague, away from the wire-pulling inevitable at the seat of the League of Nations, might some centre other than Geneva be preferable? After all, why Geneva? The research to be co-ordinated will, in practice, be overwhelmingly concerned with the Colonies of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, and Portugal, and these should not find it very difficult to agree

mutually satisfactory headquarters. Meanwhile, if we have more than once pointed out the presence in London of the Governments of Holland, Belgium, and Free France affords a magnificent opportunity for valuable work of this kind, why are the opportunities being used to anything less than their maximum potential? Is it fear? Here is obvious scope for immediate action.

Mr. Creech Jones, a consistent but not always informed N.I.C. in Colonial matters, insists on the need for the very best men and the best brains in the Colonies, and the Colonial Office. Saying, with many **Wanted: Men of Character and Capacity**

in these spheres, that there had been a death of first class men in these spheres, he pleads with the Secretary of State to get himself to cover, enlist and train the best people he could find to act as Governors and play their part in the Colonial Office. Almost every reader of this newspaper could promptly make a list of mediocre or poor Governors of British East and Central Africa, some of them so poor that their elevation to such rank must always remain a riddle wrapped in an enigma. Yet there are a few departments of public service in which it is more important to pick the men of character and capacity, for their leadership can contribute immeasurably to Colonial welfare and development in the widest sense. Part of the trouble is, of course, that weak men, whether in Whitehall or in the Colonies, instinctively recoil from contact with those whom they know to be of far greater calibre. In consequence many capable young men are in their formative years drilled into subservience, while the exceptional individual who is too good to be kept down by such methods may be used in quite unsuitable ways by superiors who agree only in the one matter of putting him in his place, as they conceive it to be. No problem facing East Africa is in our view so vital as that of improved leadership, official and non-official, and we can think of no power exercised by the Secretary of State so important as that of the choice of the right Governors. If for a period of a few years the claims of seniority and the practice of patronage could be swept aside, and the principle established that the man selected should in every case be the best person available, whether from within the Colonial Service or from without, and if the full support of the Minister were then extended to the man of his choice until there was palpable reason to withdraw it, the whole tone of administration could be quickly changed—as the one of the Colonial Office was changed during Lord Lloyd's all-too-brief period of office.

many directions being mastered by enemy rockets and machine gun capabilities. Although the enemy retreated, the Italian position at Gondar was not seriously threatened. The security of the city and refugees shows no abatement.

Continuous bombing and machine gun attacks last night almost 40 per cent of the night. The intensity of the fire was from both bombers and fighters of the S.A.F. and R.A.F. Direct hits were made on the Italian posts, trenches and fortifications. Several were started.

Italians Surrender at Kalkaber

Italian positions at Kalkaber and Kalkaber Esko Lake were heavily attacked yesterday and the Italians surrendered at 6 p.m. Our ground attacks were greatly assisted by the heavy tanks of the S.V.A. and R.A.F. Our army positions on November 20, and are an essential support of Gondar.

An Italian force of 1,000 men, including 100 tanks, was reported to have moved south of Gondar.

East African troops, including the 1st and 2nd Divisions, were ordered to surround the summit of Kalkaber. The force was supported by machine gunners and anti-aircraft attacking columns. The heavy tanks reached their final objective, but was forced by enemy shelling to withdraw. Later the column was reinforced and captured the position. All troops were moved to the Patriots showing great courage in hand to hand fighting. Our attack was effectively supported by artillery and towards 9 p.m. many flame jets appeared on the hills to show that it was over.

The prisoners numbered 800 Italians and 1,000 natives and include Colonel Ugolini, commanding the garrison. The natives are all yet not known, but the enemy's are certainly heavy. Colonel Ugolini claims that 100 of his men were killed in the intense tank attacks of November 20.

Our northern sector forces advancing slowly the 1st Division has now almost completely surrounded the Italian garrison at Gidda, while on other sectors our troops continue to harass the enemy.

Alives within Seven Miles of Gondar

November 21 - The joint communique from the British and Italian forces.

Our forces are closing in around Gondar and are in positions at Azzo, south of the town, are now almost within five miles from Gondar was surrounded. Fenced Italians were killed and the commander of the Italian garrison was captured. Our forces are now operating with our forces and have achieved many successes. Free French paratroops have been active and recently penetrated into the enemy positions. The Italians estimate they lost at least 200 killed during an attack on the fortified and broader Gondar.

Members who members of the S.V.A. and R.A.F. were continuing to attack enemy positions at the Gondar Lake Tana area. Direct hits were made on tanks and buildings which were of heavy damage and in some cases destroyed. The tanks were being attacked from the air.

November 22 - The British communique states:

In the south-east sector our British columns have continued their advance and captured 1,000 Italian soldiers and equipment. Our attacks is showing enemy positions and the aerodrome at Azzo. In the north-east sector our forces are continuing to advance.

and other heavy tanks captured and have become an enemy trap in which no prisoners were taken. In direct actions operations progress rapidly.

Through the capture of an Italian plane and under a well equipped camp and large mobile force, probably under the command of Colonel Ibrahim, was observed in a hill in the south of Gondar on November 21. The plane was damaged and machine gunned. The plane was shot down to the ground. Several direct hits were made on the aircraft. The wreckage was destroyed as the plane was with only a few survivors of the crew.

King and Queen Falk to Rhodesians

King and Queen Elizabeth II and the Queen Mother visited the Rhodesian forces in Lindaville. The Queen Mother and the Queen visited the Rhodesian forces in Lindaville. The Queen Mother and the Queen visited the Rhodesian forces in Lindaville. The Queen Mother and the Queen visited the Rhodesian forces in Lindaville.

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From East Africa to Libya

General Cunningham, G.O.C. in East Africa, reports the brilliant successful attack on the Italian positions in Ethiopia. The British Army in East Africa, under the command of General Cunningham, has achieved a major victory in Ethiopia.

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to the War News

Opinions Expounded. — Nazi philosophy is inherent in German mentality. — Mr. Walter Langdon Brown.

Expected to nearly 50,000,000 people a year. — Mr. Basil Dean.

The British attack on Libya is merely a Colonial episode. — Rome Radio.

We need to augment 50,000,000 tons but at 100,000,000 tons. — Mr. Jules Meyer.

Germany is spreading terrifying propaganda in Poland. — Polish Telegraph Agency.

British officials employes in Washington now number more than 1,000. — Mr. William Tucker.

Stalin seems to have a plan, slight above any other man, to meet in the Soviet Union. — Mr. Ralph Ingersoll.

The slogan of our forces in the Western Desert is "Smite the Hun and the Muhr". — London Evening News.

The opinions of the Duke of Bedford are utterly irresponsible and completely presidential. — The Lord Chancellor.

The B.B.C. has gone too far in denigrating our defects in hunting, owing our dullness in assuming our society. — Mr. P. P. Eckstein.

The Germans have now probably 100,000 or more tanks. Some or later they will be deployed against us. — Lord Beaverbrook.

In Spain the Franco Government has forbidden the propagation of the Protestant Bible. — British and Foreign Bible Society.

Even in the case of the W.R.N.S.S. Government recruitment of women has been left in the hands of men. — Dame Beatrice Funn.

Optimism without frivolous unseriousness without despair is a finely stated standard for the faith of today. — The Rev. Sidney A. Berry.

The present leaders of America are a cancer. Japan has made a big incision in that cancer. — Admiral Sumida, Japanese Navy Minister.

Everyone should try his or her conscientious best to make sure he is giving his utmost effort to the common cause. — The Prime Minister.

After Dunkirk the L.S.A. sent a million tons and a large number of field guns as quickly as they could be loaded into our ships. — Mr. Eden.

German guns which can fire from 45 to 50 miles are spaced about every 90 yards between Dunkirk and Calais. — Daily Express, Lisbon.

The issue, this year, has made its position as a unit of pacifism and of the Christian. — Christianity and Crisis, New York.

Great Britain will soon receive 1,000 pill boxes a month from the United States. — The Times, London.

Carroll, Mr. W. J. (Ed.). — Mr. W. J. Carroll (donor).

The British Red Cross has undertaken a between now and January to send about 100,000 for Russia. — The Cross, London.

Sir Philip Chetwode.

The Imperial Air Forces employed in the offensive against Libya are stronger than the men and the British R.A.F. at the start of the war. — Mr. Basil Irvine.

An armored division of 400 tanks uses 75,000 gallons of petrol a day or 100 miles, which means five ton lorries to carry the fuel. — Mr. Motley Richards.

There are 4,000 American tanks operating on the Burma Road, and 30,000 more will be dispatched within the next few months. — The Washington Correspondent.

We contain the greatest war machine in history, but America shrinks from being led. I war monger. I am mongering all the war I can. — Mr. Upton Sinclair.

Within the next 15 months the British aircraft industry will need many hundreds of thousands of people, of whom a large proportion could be women. — Sir Charles Craven.

The Minister without Portfolio is Chairman of a group of Ministers engaged in finding practical solutions for problems of transition from war to peace. — Viscount Cranborne.

The German survivors of a U-boat sunk by a destroyer in which I sailed slept in hammocks freely made over to us while British sailors tossed restlessly on the floor. — Mrs. Collie Knox.

When South Africa entered the war she had only two fighter craft, no bombers and no ammunition for her guns. — Mr. P. V. Hoock, late War Supplies Controller, South Africa.

Palestinian Jews have supplied about 10,000 men to British forces. They have done honorable service in France, Italy, Greece, and Syria. — Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

In September 1940, more than 19,000 of these soldiers were made agents of the United Kingdom. — The Times, London.

In September this year the number of enemy soldiers was 1,000,000. — Lord, Stratford.

The world of the future has looked upon us as a handful of men who could not have more than a few thousand of living. These conditions should pass out of our minds. — German Sir I. H. H. H. H.

Germany has made preparations to take over Italy if and when Mussolini falls. There are three German divisions at Innsbruck, two at Trieste, and one at Verona. — Mr. Gordon Parlett.

In my own name and in the name of the Spanish people, I send my enthusiastic congratulations for the final and decisive victory of the glorious German Army for the honour of Civilization and the general interest of the European people. — The Spanish People.

The Congress has demanded that the British constitution should be revised. A constituent assembly should be convened to discuss the whole of the British Empire. — The Daily News.

Secondly, Red ships in convoy crossed the Atlantic from America without loss. The quantity in British merchant ships has improved to an extent it would not have been possible three months ago. — Sir, Peter Noble, C. in C. Western Approaches.

The new Junkers Ju 52 bombers are now in production. It is very fast and is getting probably equal to or better than the American transport. The Ju 52s can fly from Berlin to New York and back carrying a very heavy bomb load. — National News Letter.

The pills found on German parachutists are first thought to be barbitates or barbitin tablets which are an antidote for depression and anxiety. The formula, discovered by an American, was first offered to the British Government and rejected. — The Daily News.

On the 11th of the month, the Hon. Dill, C. S., retired, Viscount Dill, P. and who occupies the Admiralty position at the Admiralty is already on the Lord Chancellor's list. The Prime Minister will be in a position to reply. — The Daily News.

In a German town, the German shot eight local residents merely because they asked for permission to see their arrested relatives. — The Daily News.

Opinion is that war persons have killed a German soldier in the street. The Germans are ordered to shoot anyone who is shot in the street. — The Daily News.

Suppliment to Russian...

Problems of the Colonies

(Continued from page 20)

and the main body of the population, the wage and arduous labour in the plantations, the industrial and the hotel events of the day, the struggle for self-government.

The economic development has given a great impetus to the growth of the country, but the Government has not been able to keep pace with the rapid changes. The Government has not been able to keep pace with the rapid changes. The Government has not been able to keep pace with the rapid changes.

Face Facts as They Are

The new Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Africa, Dr. J. H. K. ...

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... of the Government ...

... of the Government ...

The Machinery Satisfactory?

... of the Government ...

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... of the Government ...

was to clamour for self government, even before the end of the last 100 years, and adopted the political ideas of the 19th century, but it is not clear that any of the more advanced countries of the world could do much more than to advise and to assist. The Committee, however, has done a great deal of work in this regard, and it is to be hoped that it will be able to do more in the future. It is to be hoped that the Committee will be able to do more in the future. It is to be hoped that the Committee will be able to do more in the future.

The Best of Both Worlds

In the Colonies and in the Colonies, the best of both worlds is to be found. It is to be hoped that the Committee will be able to do more in the future. It is to be hoped that the Committee will be able to do more in the future. It is to be hoped that the Committee will be able to do more in the future.

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Why did the Colonial Office, which had responded magnanimously to the public demand for effective labour supervision, refuse to do more? There was constant criticism of the work of the Colonial Office, which, when it had a great opportunity to do more, failed to do so.

There were great areas of Africa in which the Colonial Office should have established a more effective system of labour supervision. It is to be hoped that the Committee will be able to do more in the future. It is to be hoped that the Committee will be able to do more in the future. It is to be hoped that the Committee will be able to do more in the future.

Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. George Hall, was to be expected to do more in the future. It is to be hoped that the Committee will be able to do more in the future. It is to be hoped that the Committee will be able to do more in the future.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Leadership in Kenya

Gen. Arbuthnot Supports Our Criticisms

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Sir—I have read very carefully your leading article of November 6 on the need for better leadership in Kenya, and I am sure you have acted in Kenya's best interests in giving expression to your views. I cannot say that I am a supporter of Mr. Welton's letter which you published, but he deserves credit for having the courage to bring public opinion to bear on those moral laxities which are doing great harm to Kenya's development.

Since I left Kenya eight years ago I have kept in close touch with friends out there, and have devoted myself to writing lectures on East Africa, combating the general ignorance at home, and fighting the idea of ever returning Germany's former African Colonies. At meetings in a large number of towns and villages over the South-West of England I have found distressing ignorance of the British settlement, and conditions in Kenya and Tanganyika, but alas, widespread acquaintance with Kenya's scandals.

This does far more harm to Kenya than most settlers can realise, and when public men are affected Kenya's aspirations and progress are affected adversely. The excuse sometimes given that Kenya cannot be held responsible for the various doubtful characters who have gone to Kenya as a country where nobody minds what they do, does not I fear, improve the situation.

I remember well how these people were regarded by the average settler—they were laughed at, they cut no ice, but they were accepted as inevitable, and there was no public opinion to condemn or ostracise them. That they in no way represent the standards and principles of the genuine British settler in Kenya is recognised only by those who really know and love the country.

I write as an ardent lover of Kenya, with untold admiration for the settlers, and my constant regret is that I cannot be serving today with those great lads of my old Defence Force.

To all of these I would say that public opinion in Kenya must make, grow up and realise how much her reputation suffers by complicity. The lead must come from the top, and I infer from your article it is deficient. Kenya's aspirations towards union and increased settlement are being retarded by lack of the right leadership.

Baggborough,
Bampton

Yours faithfully,
A. G. ARBUTHNOT

Questions in Parliament

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Sir E. Harrison asked whether Lord Hailley's Report on Native administration in Nyasaland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, delivered to the Colonial Office, had been published.

Mr. Hall replied that printed copies of Lord Hailley's report had been sent to the Governors of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the question of publication would be considered with the Secretary of State as soon as the final recommendations of the report were known.

Mr. Harrison further asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had been informed of the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry into the circumstances of the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia, whether educational facilities in the State had been provided, whether steps were being taken to create an African cost-of-living index, and whether bonuses given during the strike were being

the right of the information obtained, and whether additional labour officers had been appointed for the Copperbelt.

Mr. Harrison further asked whether the Government of Northern Rhodesia had the recommendations of the Copperbelt Commission's report, of which 500 copies were laid in the Library of the House in February last, allowed that the majority of these recommendations were accepted by the Government, that some had already been implemented, and that action to give effect to the remainder was in hand. As regards the extension of educational facilities in the Copperbelt, it was stated on December 11, 1941, that £34,000 was being spent on school buildings in 1942 and that a further £5,000 was being provided for medical welfare work in the Copperbelt in addition to the amount (£10,000) which was already being expended there. The Government expected that during the present year accommodation for 2,000 pupils would be completed and that the necessary teaching staff would be available. The statement indicated that the Government of Northern Rhodesia were taking steps for the compilation of a cost-of-living index with a view to the periodic revision of the special tax, cost-of-living allowances.

Mr. Harrison further asked whether the Government were appointing the Copperbelt during the summer.

The Under-Secretary has been reviewed in connection with representatives of the mining companies, with the result that the system has now been accepted in all the mines. L.A. Nkang and Mahanda the mines will be assisted in their duties by boss boys. The new arrangements provide for collaboration with the labour officers and the district commissioner. Arrangements have also been made for the elders (now called tribal representatives) and the boss boys to nominate members, from among their number, for the Native urban councils. The working of the new scheme will be carefully studied.

The Use of Jibuti

MR. PURBRICK asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the hostile attitude towards his country by the Vichy Government, he would use the railway and port facilities of Jibuti as we required, and if any hindrance were placed in our way by the Vichy Government, remove them.

Mr. Eden replied that the British Government were taking appropriate steps to achieve the solution which they and his countrymen desired.

Mr. Jones asked whether steps were being taken to set up the Colonial Development Committee contemplated by the official committee and whether the committee was appointed to examine the situation under the Act.

Mr. Hall replied that the committee was appointed to examine the situation under the Act.

News Items in Brief

The actual value of property in Bulawayo, third town of Southern Rhodesia, is now £112,000. The road from Malind through Garsen to Lami, which is now open to all forms of traffic.

Zimbabwe is raising £500 to build a small mosque at Makerere College, Uganda, for Moslem students.

The address of the London office of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is now, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Grain receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railway for August totalled 4,100,545, making £1,178,410 for the 11 months of the present financial year.

W. H. More and District Pyrethrum Growers' Association has resigned from the recently formed Pyrethrum Growers' Central Association of Kenya.

The number of new private motor-cars registered in Southern Rhodesia during the first half of this year was 133, compared with 147 in the corresponding period of 1943.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira for July and August amounted to £40,738 and £28,938 respectively, compared with £35,818 and £4,618 for the corresponding months of 1943.

The Sudanese consuls to be purchasing considerable quantities of goods from South Africa, including dried foods, of all available brands, wines, beer, sports, chemicals and machinery.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. (London), Ltd., who have extensive East African and Rhodesian interests, remain loyal to their new permanent address at 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

The Rhodesian Farmers' Cooperative Federation, threatened in view of the number of maize crops planned to cease coffee production, the Government should conduct an immediate inquiry into the maize industry.

In the Northern Rhodesia Police Inter-district Competition for the Sir Herbert De Winton Cup, Mr. J. Ndola, Constable Mulamba aimed his spear at an open barrel standing 70 feet distant and landed the weapon dead in the centre of it.

Messrs. Blagden & Co., general Merchants, with Eastern African interests, now have registered as a limited company under the style of Blagden & Company Ltd., the directors being Messrs. E. V. Miles and A. E. Forde. The company holds previously held offices at Esplanade, Harare, E.C. Also offices at Harare, Bulawayo and Northern Rhodesia.

The heavy volume of messages transmitted during the Christmas holidays and New Year holidays, and Wireless Ltd., ask that such messages should be handed in as early as possible on December 23rd and 24th. The Christmas and New Year messages should be handed in by the members of the members of the Post Office, wherever they are, in order to give the necessary attention to them.

Tax Increases in East Africa

All foreign increases in income tax and surtax are to be introduced in East Africa for the next financial year. The present sliding scale, which begins at 1s. 2d. the £, will be doubled, and surtax ranging from 1s. 6d. to 10s. the £ will be imposed on incomes exceeding £5,000. This year only something like 200,000 advertisements on the higher incomes. Company tax is to be increased by 10 per cent. Customs surcharges are also to be introduced on various articles with the object of restricting purchasing power and so saving shipping space.

5. Rhodesia & Italian Evacuees. About 2,000 Italians in 2000 buildings have been taken to Southern Rhodesia for accommodation. The Italian evacuees from Mozambique and elsewhere for this purpose is proceeding rapidly. Estimates will show 2,000 of these Italians and Unyamweini Port, Victoria Falls, etc.

Cost of Living in S. Rhodesia. The cost of living in Southern Rhodesia has risen 10 per cent since August, 1940. This finding of the Department of Statistics is an examination of the living standards of householders, mainly non-workers, in towns and railwaymen, the maximum family expenditure considered for the purpose being £50 per month. The average monthly expenditure was £14. 10s. for the average household of 4.5 persons.

Coffee Research. The seventh annual report of the Coffee Research and Experiment Station, Lydenburg, near Moshil, Tanganyika, though dealing with the calendar year 1943, has just reached this country. Since the outbreak of the war, coffee is valued as a strategic crop. It is no longer a luxury but a necessity. It is a crop which has been allowed to elapse between the close of the period reviewed and the printing of the report in the territory. Mr. S. M. Embury, who is in charge of the station, and Dr. G. B. Wallace, plant pathologist, are the only two members of the staff not now on military service, which in June of last year claimed five members of the Kenya Regiment. About 20 species and 100 varieties and types of coffee are now being cultivated experimentally at the station, and the report (1s. 6d.) from the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, is well worth the study of all coffee growers. They are told, for instance, that a tree can be accepted as a heavy producer unless records have been kept over a period of at least two years, that Surinam, a common plant generally given in the form of seedlings, which supplied a high rate of yield in the first year, but which has a low rate of yield in the second year, and that indices have consistently improved since the last six months of the year have been good.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Tanganyika Concessions

The report and accounts of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., for the year to July 31 last show that the profit of £25,000 resulting after crediting £47,000 reserve for income tax not now accrued has been added to reserves. In view of the company's financial position the directors advised part of the reserve fund in June to provide a preference dividend and they now recommend a further preference dividend at the same rate.

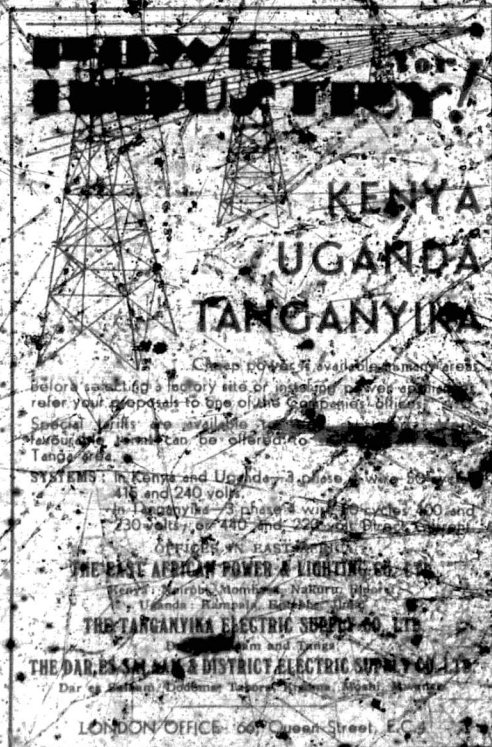
Mr. C. C. Harrison, the managing director, says in his report that the operations of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga are being satisfactorily continued and that the Benguela Railway was able to set aside £26,998 (against £10,740 from losses of Empire Overseas) towards the reconstruction of the line to Kenia Gold Mines, Ltd., in which Tanganyika Concessions are also heavily interested. He recalls that the gold output for the year ended June 30 last was 43,226oz. (against 35,312,652 oz. a total of 31,012 per ton—42.75% ore reserves at the end of the year were 1,062,148 tons of an average of 5.2 dwt. compared with 930,575 tons averaging 5.4 dwt. a year earlier. Since the beginning of June the milling rate has increased to 500 tons daily. It remains 230 tons previously and the cost per ton milled fell to 24.59s. in the first month of the higher output.

The issued capital of Tanganyika Concessions is £2,305,783. Preference stock and £2,139,674 of ordinary stock, and £1,005,335 of 2% notes are outstanding. The reserves amount to £1,174,735. In the accounts and statements to Government securities the value of the balancesheet is £3,071,640 and £2,237,734 at the date of the report. Interests in subsidiary companies amount to £2,234,399 and shares and debentures of other companies at the same valuation are entered as £4,437,987.

Sir Reginald Wingate, who retired from office, offers himself for re-election at the annual meeting to be held in London to-day, and Mr. Murray Mackintosh, M.C., M.P., who has recently joined the board, offers himself for re-election.

Mining Personnel

Mr. W. J. Dyer, F.I.M.S., President Tanganyika Periodic for the Alpine Club, Barotsi, South Africa.



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Rhodesian Anglo-American

Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd., which sold about 2% of the share capital of the Anglo-American Corporation Ltd. last year, reported that for the year ended June 30 last the profits before taxation, charging income tax and directors' extra remuneration, were about £351,000 compared with £526,000 last year. The decline in earnings is largely due to a cut in the value of the Rhokana dividend from 30% share to an 18.75% loss tax dividend is retained from 30% share to an 18.75% loss tax, making 61% (100% of the year) against the 10% share. The announcement of the results of Anglo-American, where they were unimpaired on the London Stock Exchange, where they are currently quoted at 222½, was received at the time of the report at £274 above the bid for entry.

Central Bank

The Central Bank, which was established in 1947, has declared a dividend of 5% for the year ended 31st March 1961. There was no interim dividend. The dividend is payable on 15th November 1961.

Consolidation

The Consolidation of the Rhodesian and Southern Rhodesian Assurance Companies (No. 1) Bill, which was introduced in the Rhodesian House of Assembly on 14th October 1961, provides for the amalgamation of the Rhodesian and Southern Rhodesian Assurance Companies (No. 1) Ltd. and the Rhodesian Assurance Company (No. 2) Ltd. The Bill provides for the amalgamation of the Rhodesian and Southern Rhodesian Assurance Companies (No. 1) Ltd. and the Rhodesian Assurance Company (No. 2) Ltd. The Bill provides for the amalgamation of the Rhodesian and Southern Rhodesian Assurance Companies (No. 1) Ltd. and the Rhodesian Assurance Company (No. 2) Ltd.

Divisions

The Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation Ltd. has announced a dividend of 10% for the year ended 31st March 1961. The dividend is payable on 15th November 1961. The Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation Ltd. has announced a dividend of 10% for the year ended 31st March 1961. The dividend is payable on 15th November 1961.

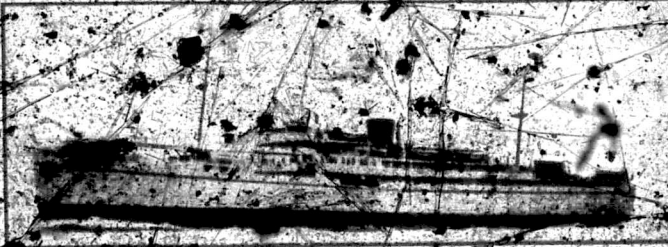
Statements Worth Noting

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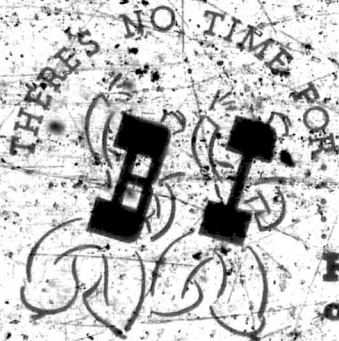
The East African Railways, Nairobi, or to any Travel Agency.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 4, 1941

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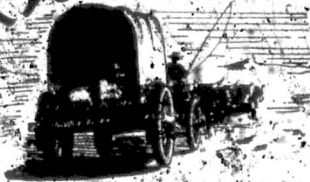


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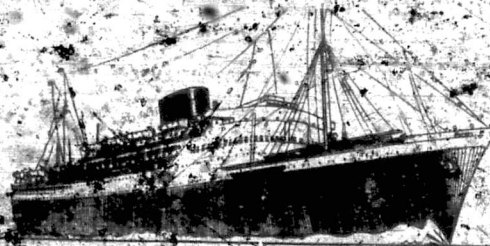
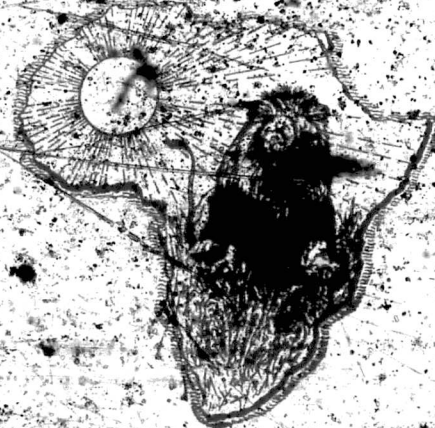
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ITALY'S EAST AFRICAN EMPIRE has crashed into the oblivion of obloquy with the fall of Gondar, fittingly surrendered to a force mainly East African and splendidly led by Major-General C. C. Bowles.

Gondar. The End of Italy in East Africa

who was helmed at the close of a magnificent campaign, the noble merited reward of good work, quietly performed between Italy's rape of Ethiopia and her stain in the back of tottering France, in the creation from the Southern Brigade of the King's African Rifles of a finely tempered and adequately equipped instrument for effective use in modern warfare. General Bowles, it is now timely to record, had a greater share than has yet been realised (even by the average East African) in training splendid human material to defend our East African territories; in the event those African warriors played a decisive part in the war in Eastern Africa. Right through the days of fallacious and futile appeasement this British officer kept steadfastly to his task, upheld by the belief that another trial of strength would be thrust upon the Empire in East Africa. Now he has reaped the fruits of his labour. In the first advance from northern Kenya against Italian Somaliland, General Bowles commanded the leading brigade with resource and courage, capably aided by the Ker desert tribe on the side of the Juba River, and now the port of Kisumu, his command afterwards distinguished by General Timmins and his beloved King's African Rifles.

Subsequently promoted to the command of a division, General Bowles has been selected to shelter the last remnant of Italian resistance and to accept the unconditional surrender of General Nasir and his troops.

Military writers with scant knowledge of campaigning in East Africa were allowed to assail in leading British newspapers that the assistance in the Lake Tana area would quickly collapse after the capitulation of the Duke of Aosta at Amba.

Why Gondar Held Out - Alagi or, alternatively, that if the enemy still remained in the field, it would merely be the result of a decision by the British command to avoid bloodshed by investing the enemy with starvation should achieve the inevitable. Not squared with the facts, Gondar held out for six months longer than the rest of Italian East Africa for three main reasons: first, because the rains intervened to retard the British offensive; secondly, because the physical conditions, apart from climatic factors, were heavily in favour of defence; and, thirdly, because the enemy here led by a commander of resolute character, did indeed find that the Italians had done well enough to resist a precipitous Kerent. As about 100,000 men were engaged, and, in addition, fastnesses around Lake Tana, almost every inch of ground had to be won by the stubborn test of rifle and bayonet, and, be it remembered, in the suffocating atmosphere ten thousand foot soldiers

conditions made double the normal demand upon stamina. To make matters worse, the campaign of day was followed by nights of almost unbroken rain.

When the Italian outpost under Rome most often ordered to prolong resistance to the bitter end, only to contain British forces as long as possible, is no more. I Hate Scissas, rightful and restored Emperor of Ethiopia, has the deep satisfaction of knowing that the Be Fudhed Fascist flag has been lowered for the last time within his borders. By this victorious campaign the British Empire has from the military point of view redeemed her honour, for formerly held into the delusion that concessions to the aggressor would assuage an appetite that grows when it feeds, she was a party, even if passive, to the harsh fate which temporarily overtook Ethiopia and her rightful ruler. Since midsummer the Emperor has awaited, with a very natural impatience, the conclusion of an interim treaty that will regularise his relations with Great Britain, his major ally, upon whom, as we clearly recognise, he must henceforth continue to rely for substantial aid both to hold what is his and to develop it on lines of progress. It is surprising that he should daily ask himself why the Power which gladly replaced him on his throne six months ago should to the present hour have failed to cancel that diplomatic relic of the days of our deadly folly—British recognition of the King of Italy as the Emperor of Ethiopia. This most unfortunate and unfortunate delay on the part of the British Government has carried with it a whole train of considerations which, of themselves of minor import, have in the difficult atmosphere thus created assumed a distorted significance. Doubtless welcome therefore is the news that the Emperor has been promised an early signature of the treaty which will make him in law and in the eyes of the world what in fact he is under our pledged word—the sovereign of an independent territory. This treaty cannot be signed too soon.

Not should there be absent from it evidence of a generous spirit. Other matters apart, the fullest warrant for such generosity is to be found in the contribution of the Emperor and his Patriot supporters in **Work that Calls for Just Reward.** Had the Emperor lacked staunchness, no drum along the Sudan frontier would have sounded its summons to an enslaved people to rise and break their Fascist chains; and, as a

surtness, unsurpassed in actual warfare could have been undertaken only with much diminished or effects. In the very limited forces at British disposal. At the worst, lacking the skill and available Ethiopian aid, large areas of the Sudan and of British East Africa might well have been in the occupation of Italian lords and forces strengthened. If the same air borne from Libya had indeed had things been otherwise in regard Emperor and his supporters, our troops might still have been on the wrong side of the Tuba River today. It is, of course, neither possible nor politic to attempt to assess precisely the contribution of the Ethiopians to the common triumph; but its weight is obvious to all.

Six years have passed since Mussolini that traitor, punchbeck Cassin, blackheart and swollen frock of the Borino marshes, in an hysteria of cheap vainglory, urged **Braggart's Dream** against brave men, armed **that has Faded** against bomb and even the final infamy of poison gas, with little but their stout hearts. The Roman dream of empire, thus conceived in crazy brain, has faded for ever. Fascism's vaunted warriors—most of them valiant enough against weapons barely able to harm them—had no stomach for real warfare. Though they usually outnumbered their attackers in East Africa from six to one upwards, hundreds of thousands of them now sit dejected and disconsolate. They are disconsolate, but not without consolation, even if not of their own making; for, amid the surprises which for the last year have been their portion, their greatest is surely this—that those very Ethiopians who captured in fair fight so considerable a portion of them disdained to return the barbarities which, practised by the invading Italians, have for ever stained the Italian name. The very invocation of the name of Rome by Italy in Ethiopia is a mockery. The success of Roman conquest sprang from an inherent tolerance and a ready co-operation with the vanquished everywhere, absent from Italy's transitory control of Ethiopia. Assurance of solid foothold was with ancient Rome the sign for violence to give place to law, order, improvement of communications. Of that great trio which together, and in that progression, led towards true advancement, the Italians of today heedlessly reversed the process and a chaos made worse by tyrant. Their communications of road and air remain, the control of them now in hands which under wise government will put them to a use denied a bankrupt and sterile

Unconditional Surrender at Gondar

East Africans Predominant Part in Final Triumph in Ethiopia

GONDAR, the last Italian stronghold in Ethiopia, has surrendered unconditionally on the evening of Thursday, November 27. On that day a heavy artillery barrage was opened against the town, some of the shells falling north of Lake Tana. One brigade of tanks from the east, and another supported by Abyssinian Patriots, from the north, surrounded the town. The troops who in the previous week had taken the strong position at Kassa, the first British troops to enter the town were East African Armoured Car units, closely followed by King's African Rifles.

The enemy began to withdraw from his advanced positions east of the town about 2 p.m. and three to four shells and ammunition dumps, an hour later, were destroyed. General Nasti, the Italian Commander, asked for terms of an armistice, but the British commander, General Croft, refused anything less than an unconditional surrender. This, however, he had to do, as the effects of the air attacks had been so severe, and the Italian troops, which were still holding out, were for terms of surrender. Shortly afterwards Gondar Nasti accepted the inevitable and being evacuated.

The honorable peace was consummated in a ceremony some 1000 ft. above sea level, the enemy being in great numbers with a defending force believed to exceed 10,000 men, half of them Italians, and possessed of about 100 guns.

Enemy Refuse to Obey Order to Fight

The chief reason for the victory must go to the East African, British, Indian, Canadian, and Ethiopian Patriots who bore the brunt of the attack, though Sudanese, West African, South African, Indian, High-lander and Free French units were also engaged. An official statement issued immediately after the surrender emphasised that some East African troops had participated at Gondar in an unqualified manner.

The joint communiqué issued by Command and Air Headquarters Nairobi, stated:

November 27.—The Gondar-Azozo road, west of Gondar, has been cut by Patriots. Deserters report that after Tadda Ridge, seven miles south-east of Gondar, had been captured by our forces, Colonel Grell, commanding the Italian Reserve Brigade, gave orders for a counter-attack, but his troops refused to act.

A barrage on Azozo aerodrome was soon to be burning furiously, and direct hits were scored on tanks and trenches south-west of Azozo by aircraft of the R.A.F. on Wednesday. Buildings, tents, tanks and trenches near Gondar were successfully destroyed. Machine gun positions were silenced. South African aircraft also bombed and machine-gunned enemy positions at Bahda, about three miles south-east of Gondar.

November 28.—On the evening of Thursday General Nasti surrendered the fortress of Gondar to our troops.

Attack began at dawn on both flanks, and was pressed home with great determination by the whole available force. The battle took place in high mountainous country, very favourable to the defence and averaging 7,000 ft. above sea-level.

By 8.30 a.m. the enemy line had been pierced on both flanks. Our troops fought magnificently. By mid-day the whole of the enemy southern flank was turned and our attack was passing round his rear.

Details of prisoners and booty are not yet known, but the defending force is believed to exceed 10,000 men, at least half of whom were Italian.

units, with small numbers of Free French, took part with distinction in preliminary operations.

The assault on the final position was carried out almost exclusively by East Africans. Artillery of all calibres, including medium guns, was also largely manned by East and West Africans. It is fitting that African soldiers, who played so prominent a part in the whole campaign, should have the honour of finally overthrowing Mussolini's last African empire.

A final heavy bombing raid over Gondar, carried out by bombers and fighters of the R.A.F., supported by the R.A.F., took place yesterday. Our aircraft in the early afternoon saw our armoured fighting vehicles entering Gondar and our own troops approaching the town from the southern side. Shortly afterwards a car with a white flag was seen approaching our forces.

Air Support a Decisive Factor

The constant air support given to the land forces has been a noteworthy feature of the operation against Gondar. The heaviest attack was carried out on November 17, when the enemy's defences were bombed and machine-gunned almost without cessation. Again on November 20 the air attack lasted without a break for 12 hours. In addition to the demoralising effects of the air raids, our pilots gave considerable direct and close support to the land forces throughout the operations. The capitulation of Gondar marks the end of the highly successful campaign conducted by the air forces in East Africa, resulting in the complete destruction of the Italian air arm.

November 29.—A few Italian outposts have not yet surrendered. Loopholes, drafted by General Nasti instructing the garrisons to surrender, have been dropped on these outposts by our aircraft.

Lord Croft, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, War Office, said in the House of Lords last week that units of the following Indian regiments and services took part in the campaign in the Western Desert, East Africa, Iraq, Syria, and the movement into Persia: Indian Artillery Corps, Indian Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Indian Corps of Signals, Punjab Regiment, Mahratta Light Infantry, Rajputana Rifles, 1st Regiment, Baluch Regiment, Sikh Regiment, Frontier Force Regiment, Frontier Force Rifles, Royal Garhwal Rifles, Hyderabad Regiment, Mahratta Rifles, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Ordnance Corps.

Test Flight by International Aircraft

The Air Ministry News Service states that an international airforce, built by men of the South African Air Force from Italian, German, and British material, recently made a successful test flight in Addis Ababa. The machine, which is basically a Savoia, was piloted on its first flight by a Royal Air Force officer who took part in the battle of Crete, and his passengers were an engineer officer and two mechanics who had worked on the assembly of the aircraft.

Describing how the aeroplane was built, a young S.A.A.F. officer said:

We started with the fuselage of a Savoia 55 which we found on the aerodrome. They, by scrounging around the town, we found a suitable engine hidden in an Italian private house. Piece by piece the men constructed the aeroplane from odd parts left by the Italians. After that odd parts were taken from damaged Italian fighters and bombers. On the nose of the aircraft we painted the name 'Jain' in honour of General Sir James D. Stewart, who made the first South African test flight.

acriplane we fixed up and upholstered aircraft seats found in a house to house search of the dwelling of the vicinity of the aerodrome.

The construction of the aeroplane, which also has its lights from Gaudinor, Hbu, to be a just aircraft incorporated in it took two months. It is now painted green, with the South African flag on its wings. The cruising speed is 100 m.p.h.

It is reported in Washington a few days ago that the Lease Lend Administration is arranging for the construction of extensive warehouses, docks, railway sidings, and aircraft landing grounds in an unspecified part of the Red Sea area.

It is reported from Addis Ababa that Italians in Ethiopia and Eritrea have eagerly competed for copies of an Italian translation of "The Battle of Britain" which has done much to counteract the effects of the false propaganda on which they had been led from Rome.

The sign of the German Afrika Korps is a palm tree with forked lightning midway down the trunk.

Casualties and Appointments

Lieut. Commander C. C. Ashburner, R.N., who was killed as the result of a flying accident, had for more than 20 years been a pilot in the Fleet Air Arm. His three years from the middle of 1920 he was a flying instructor in the M.S. ERFRENSHAM then flying in the East Indies, with which he was frequently in East African waters.

Captain Norman Beyer, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and Sudan Defence Force, killed in action in the Middle East, was the elder son of the late Louis Beyer and of Miss Beyer, of Argentina.

Sergeant Pilot Alan Daughy, Shuckburgh, R.A.F. V.R., who has been killed on active service, was the youngest son of Sir John Shuckburgh and Lady Shuckburgh. Sir John has for many years been one of the senior members of the Colonial Office staff.

Sergeant Pilot C. P. A. (Mal) Rose-Innes, R.A.F., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Corno Rose-Innes, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died on active service at the age of 21.

Mr. C. H. C. Norman, eldest son of the late Rev. A. C. and Mrs. Franklin, of Norton Staery, Huntshire, has died on active service in Adhis Ababa.

Mr. F. Lee Norman, R.A.F. V.R., only son of Mrs. F. T. Lee Norman and the late Captain F. T. Lee Norman, M.C. of Dorchester, has died in the way of the age of 19 following an aircraft accident.

War Subs. Lieut. (local Major) J. N. Buckley, D.S.O., M.C., K.O. F.L.I., has relinquished the local rank of major-general on being granted the acting rank of major-general. After visiting East Africa in 1936, he joined the board of the Uganda Company, Ltd.

Funds for War Purposes

More than £41,000 received from the Ministry of Aircraft Production from the people of Southern Rhodesia being applied to the purchase of trainer aircraft.

The Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund acknowledges receipt of £1,195 from Southern Rhodesia and £1,000 from the Kenya War Welfare Fund.

The National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia has sent £200 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia fund, which has received £1,000 from the General War Fund and a further £1,000 from Kenya (making £3,000).

Mr. John Waddington, Northern Rhodesia's New government, has broadcast an appeal for the local Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund. He announced also that the Legislature would be asked to vote a substantial sum to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund has received £200 from the Red Cross in Southern Rhodesia, (announced for the prisoner-of-war depart-

Major-General C. C. Fowkes The Victor of Gondar

ALMOST 50 years ago Fowkes, C.B.E., M.C., who was in command of the operations against Gondar, 16 years of age, and one of the younger British generals. Educated at Winchester College and Sandhurst, he entered the South West Africa Corps as a second lieutenant in the first week of the last war, during which he saw service in France, Belgium, Egypt and Russia, being wounded four times and winning five Victoria Crosses and bars.

He is one of the most travelled of our regulars. After the war he was employed with the West African Frontier Force for five years, and then served as a Staff Captain in China for two and a half years. During the present war he has commanded the 2nd Brigade, King's African Rifles, after receiving promotion to the command of the division in the previous year.

The victor of Gondar, a tall and typical soldier, is in every way a man, giving the impression of knowing precisely what he wants and of being determined to get it. Not all men with such breadth of mind are popular, but General Fowkes is admired by all for his great soldierly qualities and his thoughtfulness. In his spare time he is a distinguished golfer and fond of sailing small yachts in the English weather. He is a good Swedish scholar. The War Office itself has said that there is no keener soldier in the Army.

Colonial Comforts Fund An Appeal Under Strong Auspices

TO PROVIDE comforts for proud African deserters serving in the British and Allied Forces, the nursing services, the merchant service, civil defence, munition factories, forestry units, and the docks, whether overseas or in the United Kingdom, a Colonial Comforts Fund has just been established with offices at Hatton House, 20, Colburn, London, E.C.4.

In championing this cause for the public, Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, quotes General Sir Alan Cunningham's memorable description of the work of African troops in the East African campaign: "Never has the reputation of the Royal West African Frontier Force and the King's African Rifles been higher than it is now. For their wonderful traditions have been hoisted on a new pinnacle as a sign of their outstanding achievements in the now epic battle of the Lakes." Lord Moyne points out that men of African descent have also gained the best training in this country and the merchant navy, and are helping the British war effort in many other ways.

Members of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Navy, and the Royal Marines, the great importance of providing adequately for the comfort of those who are fighting for our cause.

Funds have been established in the Dominions and the Empire for the provision of comfort for Colonial troops, but the intention has been to use such funds for men serving in the Dominions, based in the particular territories contributing the money. One object of this new fund is to give people in Great Britain the opportunity of providing comforts for these splendid troops. If the response to the appeal is sufficiently generous, hostels will also be established in several British seaports for African, West Indian, and other colonial troops leave between hazardous voyages. Special arrangements have been made to buy overlapping with the work of existing voluntary aid committees.

The Fund has been established under an exceptionally strong Council, composed of Lord French (President), Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. A. C. Lester, Mr. Albert Cartwright, Sir John Cartwright, Lord

Darwin, General Sir John Dickey, Sir William Goode, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Mr. P. S. Jackson, Sir Leonard Lyle, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Viscount Northfield, Mr. R. B. Park, Colonel E. L. Pensonby, M.P., Mr. J. Samuel, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Sir George Tomlinson, Sir Roy Wilson, and Brigadier-General Sir Samuel H. Wilson.

These include the Management Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Hanns Vischer, whose colleagues are Captain R. D. Blacklock, Colonel S. J. Cole, Mrs. E. B. Dicks, Group Captain E. F. Hobbins, Mr. J. J. Keith, Sir Norman King, Mrs. E. A. King, Mr. F. A. Mathias, and Brigadier M. C. Morgan. Sir Norman King has accepted office as honorary secretary and Mr. Mathias as honorary treasurer.

Every penny subscribed for this Fund will be devoted to the provision of comforts. All expenses, such as postage, travelling, and office accommodation, have been met by the private generosity of individuals, and there is every expectation that it will be possible to finance this arrangement.

Manorial Luncheon Attended by Secretary of State

As will be seen from the names of the members of the Council, at least eight of the 22 have for many years had the closest connections with East African and Rhodesian development and welfare, and the appeal to individuals and war funds in the territories served by this newspaper is therefore peculiarly strong. The Dependents, who have given so generously to so many war causes, will assuredly rise to their opportunity.

An inaugural luncheon was held on Monday at the West Indian Club, Whitehall, under the chairmanship of Sir Hanns Vischer, who, pointing to the need for a central organization for the service of Africans and West Indians assisting in the war effort, said many thousands of our fellow citizens of African birth or descent had responded magnificently to the call to service against a foul foe whose whole system was based on race prejudice. The colour question had no place in the Colonial Comforts Fund, which, determined to avoid overlapping, had the advantage of having on its Management Committee senior officers in charge of welfare work in the Navy, Army and Air Force. Lord French had behind him a strong Council. Lord Lloyd had warmly welcomed the idea, which was originally put forward by Mr. Mathias, and Lord Moyne had shown his interest by his presence.

Lord French said that one of his pleasurable recollections was that he had commanded a West African Battalion 34 years ago. Now that the world was in danger of being overrun by the iniquitous Nazi tyranny, Africans were fighting gallantly on our side in the Services, in the mercantile marine, and in many other capacities. It was our duty to help them by providing every comfort.

Substantial Contributions

It was his pleasure to announce that Lord Lytton, who was prevented by indisposition from attending, had sent £1,000 to the Fund; that the E. L. Dempster Line had given £500; that Mr. Chester Beatty had promised £500 from the Consolidated African Selection Trust and the Sierra Leone Selection Trust jointly; that the United Africa Co. would give £500; and the Diamond Trading Company had promised two cut diamonds. He was confident that many others would do their best to help. He paid warm tributes to Mr. Mathias, the originator of the Fund and honorary treasurer of the Fund, Sir Norman King and Sir Hanns Vischer. Lord Moyne commended the appeal, saying that under so strong a Council of men with special interest


and influence in the Colonial Empire there ought to be a special response from the public.

The African recruits had acquitted themselves with great courage in the East African campaign, many had come from the hot climes to the highlands of Abyssinia, of which many of their comrades were of frost and snow. These African soldiers had shown a display of courage and disciplined initiative which many of them had not expected to find in them. Their great contribution to our victory was still not understood, but when the full story was told they would receive much more than need of credit.

Highly skilled technicians had come in hundreds from West Africa and the West Indies to work on our factories, thousands of earners were continually facing the dangers of German submarines, thousands of West Indians had joined the Royal Air Force, and there were excellent reports of recruits who had worked their way from West Africa to join the R.A.F. There would be thousands of skilled African foresters at work in this country. The way in which these volunteers had offered themselves for such services was the most convincing reply to the lies of German propaganda which alleged exploitation of the Empire by Great Britain.

Lord Moyne mentioned that the cost of the luncheon had been met by a friend too modest to be named, who emphasized that every penny contributed to this fund would be expended on the work for which it had been subscribed, not a penny being expended for running expenses.

The first two African men to make their profession in Southern Rhodesia have done so after fasting their vocation for five years. Their names are those of two priests in Southern Rhodesia, and from Africa, James under preparation for ordination.



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118th Week of War

Background to the

The Battle of Africa. There were no great triumphs in 1942. Not the German *Blitzkrieg* in the desert or anywhere else. There will be no swift and smashing successes in the war as a whole until the mechanics of the armaments of the Allies are coordinated better and more effectively. Too many facile expectations were cherished in the first *Blitzkrieg* movement of the Eighth Army. In the stern sense it is a fight to the death. It is a struggle in their inhuman political creed and practices are in the books the devil they fight like their father the Battle of Ilova in the Battle of Africa. The moral of Ilova and Africa is the same. Britain and the United States have not only to beat the enemy's production of planes, tanks and guns they have to outstrip them. Only by lifting our own war output to the top of national capacity can our industrial effort meet the rising need for fighting materiel. To that end let the Government be finally efficient in its implementing proposals to extend compulsory national service for both sexes. If Britain and America mean no earnest to destroy Nazism root and branch there is but one sure watchword for their battle—production to the limit. —Mr. J. L. Garvin.

Paying for the War. The war increase in the National Debt is already about £5,000 millions. It is only nature that after the war this debt will impose a crushing burden upon the taxpayer, but it may not prove so serious as many expect. The average rate payable on our war debt, including the floating debt, is probably not more than 2%. The conversion operations of the War Finance gave us a flying start. In 1920, interest and sinking fund on the National Debt cost us 2,367 millions, not then regarded as an intolerable load. By the outbreak of war that annual charge had been reduced to 2,200 millions. Thus compared with 1920-21 we began the war with 2,125 millions in hand. Taking the war debt interest rate of 2%, £125 millions provides the interest for £6,250 millions of new debt. So far we have only had to borrow £5,000 millions, so that even today, after two years of war, the interest burden upon the taxpayer should be less than it was twelve years ago. It is controllable that in addition to the £1,000 millions we have already borrowed we could raise another £1,000 millions in that loan before imposing an intolerable interest load upon the community. —Mr. Norman Crumpton.

German Barbarity to Russian Prisoners. Red Army prisoners are tortured by the Germans without mercy. Their eyes are poked out, their legs, hands, ears and noses cut off. Their stomachs are ripped open. They are made to tank and chased to iron. Such needs are committed by the German officers and soldiers throughout the whole front. In the village of Kropki in the 15th Partisan District under Babrov, Political Commissar Yastigerov and five other men were found, their hands and legs nailed to a beam. Their bodies bore tracks of the *wysoka* side-armed with red-hot knives, the faces were mutilated and burnt. Not far away the body of a Red Army man was found who had been taken prisoner by the Germans. In a village near his last service, he was cut off the village of Holmy the body of private Andrei Sosipol was found buried at the stake. At Kholmilovs German units took prisoner a group of severely wounded Red Army men and killed them. After capturing 70 Soviet wounded near Borisov the Hitlerites poisoned them with arsenic. Near Zabolotye 17 severely wounded taken prisoner were given no food for three days and were then tied to a telegraph pole, their wounds still bleeding. Three died, and the remaining 14 were saved from certain death by the arrival of a Soviet tank detachment. In the village of Mognin the Germans took a wounded Red Army man Ilova tank and crushed him to pieces. A number of cases have been registered in which the German command have Red Army prisoners in front of their attacking column. Numerous facts are recorded of rape by the Nazis against women, hospital nurses and medical assistants. Not only do they strip the dead of their warm clothing, but they seize the warm clothing from wounded Soviet prisoners, stripping them naked and taking everything. They also strip the uniforms and clothes from Soviet nurses. The German High Command and the Ministry of Food have decreed that Soviet war prisoners are to be given less and worse food than prisoners of other countries. This order decrees rations of 20.02% of bread and 12.02% of meat per catch man per month. This means seven chances to death from starvation. Note by Mr. Molotov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to all Governments with which the U.S.S.R. has diplomatic

Production Discontent. I must be taking in my constituency a few months before I am reassured. After leading industrial magnates' meetings selected because of their progressive views, because they have reacted to the needs of the industry, I have said: "There is not a marginal increase in production, and the Government is feeling that he has been missed about and that his desire to help has been frustrated. That view was endorsed by all present with one exception, and he was the managing director of one of the large units of the big steel firm combined. His experience therefore covers almost forward type of work executed mainly by one department. I think that the general feeling and the exception were both insufficient. They threw light on what is going right and also on what is going wrong." —Sir G. Schuster, M.P., in the House of Commons.

Committee Dictatorship. Inter-Service committees and sub-committees which have sprung up since the last War and have flourished exceedingly in the peace-time have in this war become almost the dictators of military policy instead of the servants they should be of those who really bear all the responsibility. By concentrating on the difficulties and dangers of every ambitious enterprise suggested they have hitherto succeeded in thwarting or delaying execution until it have been either forestalled, or action has been taken too late to ensure success. Indeed, in my opinion, until the Staff system is thoroughly overhauled we shall always be too late in everything we undertake. Secret and swift decisions, purpose and speedy actions are the essential characteristics of a successful war. Secret and swift decisions by our campaigns in Africa. —Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes.

Butchery in Serbia. For each German killed 100 Serbs have been immediately executed. The daily Press published in Belgrade under German control has stated that in Shabac 2,100 innocent citizens have been shot, 3,400 have 2,540; and in Belgrade 2,300. In Kragujevac a reprisal for the killing of 120 German soldiers, 1,570 have been executed, among them priests and youths of 10 to 15 years of age, including twin girls from a secondary school taken merely to increase the numbers. —General Smolitch.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised — We want 30,000 tanks, a year, Lord Playfairbrook.

If war with France comes, it will be a close-run thing, Mr. Halliday says.

The redoubts of the war-torn are changing to towers, Sir John Lewis says.

Leningrad, Moscow and Rostov are three symbols of Hitler's frustration, *New Chronicle*.

At present 900 heavy ships are in process of construction for the U.S. Navy, says Colonel Frank Knox.

Peace, life's chief blessing, has been "murdered" by scientific savagery, Cardinal Hinsley says.

Sooner or later Hitler must try to invade the south, Admiral Sir Dudley Pound says.

German air squadrons have been diverted from Russia and shifted back to Libya, *British Radio*.

Our neglect of agriculture after the last war was the greatest industrial betrayal in our history, Lord Addison says.

The hard spirit is stronger among the Germans than among any other Western people, Mr. Harold Butler says.

The Italian Ambassador in Washington is Quinto Colonna, literally, *South Column*, Mr. William Tucker says.

It is no good the Minister of Health going about the country heaping like a wounded rhinoceros, Captain McEwan, M.P.

Our heritage of agricultural knowledge and skills is one of our greatest national assets, Mr. R. S. Haddon, Minister of Agriculture.

It is part of the Nazi plan to preserve a "good reputation" for the army and navy by dirty work to be done by their agents, Mr. Rennie Smith says.

We must nurse East Asia with a vengeance by the practices of Great Britain and the United States, General Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister.

The personnel of the Canadian Navy has increased 10 times since the outbreak of war, Mr. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London.

In 330 enemy air raids on this island only 34 civilians have been killed and 100 wounded, *British General*.

With its 150,000 population and meagre gains, the Pacific island of today is the most formidable battlefield in the world, Mr. John Buchanan.

They were living today Wagner would put a swastika on his German flag, says the *German*. He was convinced that the Germans were the greatest race the earth has ever seen, *British Newspaper*.

All of us, experts included, misjudged the Russian strength. Only one man can be that clever, did you know, says Mr. H. L. Baillon.

No fleet of the size of the Mediterranean is under Admiral Chuntingham's eye, says a source. He is so completely well with such success in so short a time, Admiral Sir William Laithe.

Saluting and wheeling still continue in the German Army, but our heavy tanks are the worse mess with their own, and the privates salute each other as well as their officers, *The National Review*.

British tanks are so well adapted in warring groups of three, like a Spitfire squadron. That was the heavy gun over on all three advancing sides, The Germans say, column formation, *Mr. Morley Richards*.

To beat the tank we must heavily armoured aeroplane carrier in a couple of days, says a source. It can be trained from a power-outrigged turret, probably with a range of machine-guns as well for striking, *Mr. Peter Masfield*.

In the second year of the War Savings Campaign the small saver contributed £13,820,270 in Savings Certificates, Defence Bonds and Savings Bank deposits. The comparable figure for the previous year was £184,198,753, *Lord Kinderley*.

The operations of the British Army in Africa, Somalia, and Abyssinia have been a superb example of generalship using the weapon of surprise to reverse the balance of numbers and of a superb command, *Major General*.

German pressure on the crooks and crooks of Vichy is continually increasing. The hard fighting in Libya may induce some hard thinking among the political porcupine of Vichy, which is trying to sell not only itself but its people, *The Sunday Times*.

The objective of advertising nowadays must be the maintenance of our prestige and keeping our export lines open to the minds of our overseas customers until the return of peace, *Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade*.

The 50th Anniversary of the Battle of the Marston, which was suffered about 1,200 casualties, in a bad wounded and missing at the Battle of Marston, but the time gained enabled our other forces to concentrate and the ensuing battle may have been a sounder feet upon the rest of the campaign, *General Smuts*.

In regard to the bombing of Arthur Coningham's bombing offensive against southern Italy, said Sicily is the best chance there has been yet, *General Smuts*.

It would serve as a model for the Eastern offensive which is to be launched in German, *Major Oliver Stewart*.

The request of the U.S.A. authorities for a steep reduction in the output of the automobile industry is being ignored, *General Smuts*.

Passenger cars and commercial trucks were 14,517 in August last, compared with 17,757 in August in August 1940, *General Smuts*.

It will not have been a bad day from hotels and restaurants in the Western Command, *General Smuts*.

My son goes into the Grenadier Guards as a private, says a source, and I shall expect to be able to take him to luncheon at my hotel, *General Smuts*.

Why is it that the Minister has been sacked, since the present Prime Minister came into office, *General Smuts*.

There have been cases of admirals, generals and air marshals being pushed out, *General Smuts*.

The Prime Minister must realize that the catering to unsuccessful Ministers is causing disapproval, *General Smuts*.

At five minutes past midnight on the 234th day of the siege of Tobruk the first contact which the garrison had with a friendly force of a hand was established when the sturdy New Zealanders moved on to the Italian land, *General Smuts*.

It has been reported in almost all previous strategical discussions of the war in the Pacific that the United States would have to withdraw to Hawaii and abandon our Philippines since they were in an exposed situation would make landing and supplying them a very possible job, *General Smuts*.

Now comes news, principally because Great Britain substantially reinforced her fleet because the United States reached a naval understanding with Britain, and because American bombers which have been going out to Manila for many weeks have now become a formidable establishment, the Philippines can be held as a main offensive base, *General Smuts*.

Mr. Robert Waitman.

PERSONALIA

Sir Frank Russell, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, has retired.

The late Lord Rennell of Rodd left Cheston (personalty) £16,712. The present Lord Rennell is on the staff of Sir Philip Alford in East Africa.

Chief-Officer ABS of the coal bazaar was married in South Africa last week to the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fern of Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Cudde Knorr, who was a D.C. in the Leinster Archer while he was Governor of Uganda, and Governor-General of the Sudan is making good progress with an operation for a hernia.

Mr. A. J. Parnell, Honorary Secretary of the Inter-Trade Association of London since its inception over 26 years ago, has resigned to take up an appointment as Assistant Director of the Sea and Office Division of the Ministry of Food.

Mr. Harold Butler, formerly Director of the International Labour Organisation, has resigned this position as Regional Commissioner in charge of the Southern Civil Defence Region in order to return to his post as Warden of Newbold College, Oxford.

Clinton Mpezeni has been recognised by the Government of Southern Rhodesia as English-born Chief of the Ngoni tribe. The new chief, eldest son of the late Chief Mpezeni, is 14 years of age, was educated in Southern Rhodesia, and speaks English well.

The Rev. W. Wright, who has been appointed Rector of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, served during the last war with the R.F.C. Upon being ordered after demobilisation, he has undertaken missionary and chaplaincy work in India, Australia and South Africa.

Congratulations to Mr. N. J. Bargaud on his election as President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Eastern Africa in succession to Mr. S. H. Sayer, whose term of office has been marked by constant endeavours to promote inter-territorial harmony and co-operation.

A divisional court of the King's Bench reserved judgment on Monday on an application by Captain George Henry Lamb and Cox Pitt Rivers for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Captain Pitt Rivers, who has done anthropological work in the Sudan, has been detained for more than a year under Regulation 18B of the Defence Regulations.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the concurrence of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, has appointed Mr. W. A. Robertson to be his Adviser on Forestry. Mr. Robertson will continue to hold his present appointment as Director of Pesticide Products Research under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr. W. N. Robinson

Mr. W. N. Robinson, one of the leading East African financiers, will celebrate his 60th birthday on the 22nd of November. He is the son of the late Mr. W. N. Robinson, one of the founders of Messrs. Guthrie & Co. (East Africa) Ltd. and the first of which was myasthenia gravis, a very rare disease, a kind of muscular paralysis.

Mr. Robinson served throughout the war, first with the Royal Engineers (Surrey), and later in the Royal Air Force. Spending practically the whole of the two years, 1914-15, in France. After the war he joined the East African staff of Guthrie & Co. and at various times was in charge of their operations in Kampala, Fanga, Nairobi, Durban, Salamis and Victoria, but being admitted to the partnership in 1922. An eminent linguist, he took a very great interest in native affairs and customs. He was of a most retiring disposition, but he had a keen sense of humour and sense of gold, and he was widely popular.

He is well known in partnership with Mrs. Robinson, a sister of Mr. W. N. D. Allison, for many years Chief Engineer of Parsons in Kenya, and their 42-year-old son.

His wife is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Kozie Ashtor, formerly of South Africa. We report with deep regret the recent death in Nairobi of Mrs. Marion Elizabeth Goulder, wife of Mr. Goulder, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, of Nakuru, and a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Garsdale of Dunfermline, Wairarapa, New South Wales.

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Lords Discuss The Colonies

Joint Parliamentary Committee

THE COLONIAL AND HOME AFFAIRS was discussed in the House of Lords last week.

THE EARL OF BISHOPSTOCKTHORPE, who introduced the subject, pointed out that the promotion of economic and social welfare was the main responsibility of British Government at present, and that the Government's policy on the Colonies was to provide a high standard of living for the people of the Colonies and to ensure that the Colonies were able to take their own decisions on their own resources and to develop their own industries and commerce.

Counting the increase in industrial production in the Colonies had improved the standard of living in the Colonies and the Government of the Colonies should be encouraged to take the initiative in the Colonies to provide the Colonies with the means to take their own decisions on their own resources and to develop their own industries and commerce.

Lord WOLFE DAVENANT said that the Government should be encouraged to take the initiative in the Colonies to provide the Colonies with the means to take their own decisions on their own resources and to develop their own industries and commerce.

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Goods Wares of Private Enterprise

THE EARL OF BISHOPSTOCKTHORPE said that the Government should be encouraged to take the initiative in the Colonies to provide the Colonies with the means to take their own decisions on their own resources and to develop their own industries and commerce.

Waiting Lord Hailey's Report

THE DIFFICULT problem of the Colonies and the Commonwealth is likely when White Paper on the Colonies and the Commonwealth is published, which will be the first of a series of reports on the Colonies and the Commonwealth.

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ment and a special school of the Colonial Administration Committee. The Committee will be appointed by the Secretary of State and will be responsible for the Colonies and the Commonwealth. The Committee will be responsible for the Colonies and the Commonwealth.

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Colonial Secretary's Reply

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Questions in Parliament.
£50,000 for Native Housing in Nairobi.

Mr. Cresswell Jones, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has just had lunch in a public house, is more than a little tired in the way of securing decent housing for the African population of Nairobi, and whether he would assist in the way of subsidising the purchase of intolerable slum property.

Mr. Hall: The Government is fully alive to the urgency of improving Native housing conditions in Nairobi, and approval has recently been given for expenditure of £20,000 from Kenya Government funds for the construction of houses for African Government employees in Nairobi, and for a loan of £100,000 to the Nairobi Municipal Council for a housing scheme.

Mr. S. Reed asked the Minister of Information the name of the late Colonel the Hon. Sir Geoffrey Scott, of the Ministry of Information, and the salary attached to the post.

Mr. Mackenzie replied that pending a decision concerning the release from the Army of the Hon. Sir Geoffrey Scott, in order that he might be able to accept a post in acting capacity in the post in question, he had been sent by the War Office to discharge temporarily the duties of Director. His salary, if he were appointed, would be in the range of £1,000 to £1,200, which had been approved by the Treasury.

Mr. Morgan asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for the name of the West Indian, or West Indian student, who had been appointed additionally to the Colonial Office overseas staff, and whether such prospective official was born in the West Indies.

Mr. Hall replied that Mr. Philip Coke, who was being appointed as an assistant to the Colonial Welfare Officer in the Colonial Office, was of Barbadian origin, but had been born in India.

News Items in Brief.
Post War Settlement Schemes.

A Post-war settlement scheme for the East African Colonies was announced by the British Government in London. The scheme is based on the principle of the "New Deal" for the United States, and is designed to provide for the post-war settlement of the African population in the East African Colonies. The scheme is based on the principle of the "New Deal" for the United States, and is designed to provide for the post-war settlement of the African population in the East African Colonies.

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Mr. G. L. O'Connell, of the Legislative Council, has expressed his opinion that the Government of Kenya should be allowed to have a say in the settlement of the African population in the East African Colonies.

The Government of Kenya has expressed its opinion that the settlement of the African population in the East African Colonies should be based on the principle of the "New Deal" for the United States, and is designed to provide for the post-war settlement of the African population in the East African Colonies.

The Director General of the Chamber of Commerce has reported his view that the Government should be allowed to have a say in the settlement of the African population in the East African Colonies. The Chamber of Commerce has expressed its opinion that the settlement of the African population in the East African Colonies should be based on the principle of the "New Deal" for the United States, and is designed to provide for the post-war settlement of the African population in the East African Colonies.

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Problems of Ethiopia

Britain Must steer a Middle Course

TWO LONG ARTICLES ON Ethiopia appeared in THE Times last week from Miss Margot Pesham, who emphasised that the immediate problem facing the Emperor and his advisers is that of dealing with a high spirited nationalism and of carrying out administrative decentralisation.

Miss Pesham's key to Ethiopia's problem of government is the Gabars. They have never built up a steady central revenue because they never had a central administrative structure. The provinces which preserved the medieval national feeling in their cognate and in part led to the development of a system there is nothing that could be called a system of taxation. The rulers and professional classes, the governors and all their subordinates, the soldiers and the clerical class, the landlord, the grass labour and firewood of the Gabars or tributes payed to them.

It is not a custom to be abolished by signing a decree: it is woven into the fabric of the social life. To its social ranks, its land tenure and agricultural methods, the first step will be to break an old system in the time of the Emperor's government and to start and to bring up a new system of the industrial armistice. But this will require a year or a couple of years.

From the Italian, British and other foreign officials were pulled wholly or in part by areas of fact with the dues from its Gabars, and it is estimated that the Emperor received an amount partly from Customs and duties, excise duties, for about £100,000 and £200,000 annually. In addition, he carried out his reforms, and a small army with a small number of pay, foreign advisers and missions, built roads, hospitals, schools and hospitals, etc. He had, however, to pay a large sum of the Galla districts near Akhis. He had to appointing governors, charged to introduce regular taxation and courts, and had sent a professor governor to the Galla districts in 1937 with Colonel Campbell as adviser.

However, much more and hope of a new system of an Ethiopian reform, and should not expect any reforms to be based on a new human factor in the future. The future of Ethiopia depends on the success of the British.

Admiration will be needed until Ethiopia is made to be a nation and Ethiopian personnel. The British will cost £1,000,000 to £3,000,000 for the next five years. Revenue in Ethiopia might amount to £500,000 and annual payments might be obtained from the Emperor and other governments as a return for the very justifiable concessions that might be made to the Emperor of the Blue Nile. Great Britain would not have any of the Emperor's reforms.

It is clear that in Ethiopia we have a very extraordinary thing in her hands, and this is a very close scrutiny from the world in general. But in particular, British African people sophisticated enough to have identified Ethiopia as a very self-sufficient of her race. To start by erring upon the side of doing too little might result in disorders which would demand intervention upon a very undesirable scale. As for upon the other hand, by pressing rapid reforms for which Ethiopians are as yet almost wholly unprepared might provoke resentment or even rebellion.

In this task almost everything will depend upon the men who are chosen to carry out the reforms to the Emperor. Seconded officials to whom service in Ethiopia may seem as a temporary interruption in their careers will not perhaps be the most suitable agents. It may be that it will be easy at present to fill outside our services men with the necessary qualities, among which sympathy and imagination will be as important as intelligence. It may be that the Emperor, which has played an important part in the Emperor's reforms, which has played an important part in the Emperor's reforms, which has played an important part in the Emperor's reforms.

The difficulties of the Ethiopian situation have been analysed. There is, however, a challenge and constructive side to the position. We are asked to do something new or adapt our established Imperial work for a non-Imperialistic purpose. The advisers may work best in partnership with an Emperor who has served an apprenticeship in reform, a new technique for organising the energies of a race. It backward people in their own self-development. Whatever arrangements may be made at the present conference, we have an opportunity now to enter the world something which it very much needs. It is a very important one, and it is a very important one.

The fact that the goods made of raw materials is a very important one, and it is a very important one. It is a very important one, and it is a very important one.



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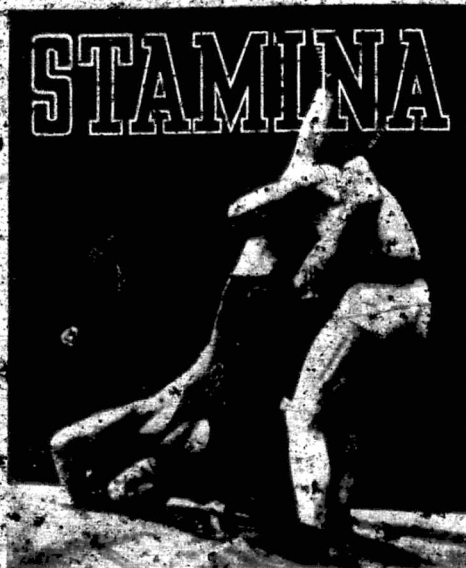
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COMPANY MEETING

Tanganyika Concessions

General Sir Reginald Wingate's Address

THE BRIDGWAY RESERVE MINING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS LIMITED was held on Thursday last in the Hall of the Chartered Assurance Institute, 20 Aldersbury Lane, London, E.C. 2.

General Sir Reginald Wingate, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., M.C.B., D.S.O., the Chairman of the Company, presided.

The Chairman said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: Following the programme which has proved most interesting and profitable to be held conveniently and comfortably in order to provide a complete report with the annual reports and accounts of the company."

It was a profound regret that I have to report the death of a great loss to our Chairman, Viscount Stobhill, and also that of Count Guy de Baillet-Latour, another of our esteemed directors, who was killed in the tragic disaster which overtook the air liner in which he was returning from America to England on September 1st last. During their association with the affairs of the company both these gentlemen had rendered valuable services and had endeared themselves to us all as comrades and friends who will be sorely missed."

The Balance Sheet

With regard to the balance sheet, the figures in the position may be seen by comparing the corresponding figures for the year ended June 30, 1940, as shown in italics.

Five per cent notes to the value of £1,000,000 were redeemed during the year, and the African Railway Finance Co., Ltd., was thereby enabled to redeem £201,200 of its debentures, and no liability under the guarantee of principal and interest in respect of the debentures issued by that company was affected.

As explained in the directors' Report, a surplus of £1,000,000 has been received from the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, as an interest on the advances made in the liquidation of a dividend for the year 1931. This amount has been set aside, but has not been treated as income for the purpose hereof.

Shares and debentures of subsidiary companies are shown at £1,000,000, of which £1,000,000 is represented by shares and debentures of the Benguela Railway Company and £67,317 by shares and debentures of the African Railway Finance Co., Ltd.

Shares and debentures of other companies held are entered at £1,579,958, including shares and obligations of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga at £1,144,586 and shares and debentures stock of the Anglo-Gold Mining Co., Ltd. at £434,372. A full market quotation for the shares of the Union Minière Company is not available; the directors consider the figure at which they stand in the market to be a fair one.

Preference Dividend of 4%

Operations for the year under review resulted in a credit balance of £2,700,000 which has been added to the reserve account. The board consider the company's financial position strong enough to ensure the payment of a 4% dividend on the preference shares for the year ended July 31, 1941, and a recommendation will be submitted to this meeting.

With regard to the company's general affairs, there is little to add to the information given in the managing director's report.

It is reported that operations at the mines and concessions of the Union Minière Company in Katanga continued to be carried on satisfactorily, but no information in regard to the results for the year ended December

1940 has been published. That company, of course, has an unusually large output of its products. You would agree that the situation was generally and I am hoping that it will be possible for arrangements to be made whereby the difficulties with reference to the declaration of dividends by that company for the year 1940.

As regards the Benguela Railway Company, it is anticipated that, despite the restriction of business in the war conditions, the results for 1940 showed an improvement over those for 1939.

Anglo-Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

Operations of the Anglo-Gold Mining Co., Ltd., in which this company has a large interest, both directly as a holding company and indirectly through shares in the Anglo-Gold Areas, Ltd., are proceeding very satisfactorily. During the year ended June 30, 1941, 2,200,000 tons of gold were recovered, compared with 2,120,000 in the previous year, and the operating profit for the year, after providing for debenture interest, depreciation and income tax, was about £1,000,000, as against £1,100,000 for the previous year.

The design capacity of the plant was increased from 1,500,000 tons to 2,000,000 tons last year, the extension having been financed out of proceeds, and the cost per ton of gold has been considerably reduced. The Anglo-Gold Areas, Ltd., have extended the plant to 1,000,000 tons daily capacity, but owing to war restrictions, this was not possible for the year ending 1941. As a result, the funds which would have been required for the extension have become available for other purposes, and in addition to meeting its debenture interest, the Anglo-Gold Areas, Ltd., are in a position to make substantial payments in way of debenture redemption. Debentures to the value of £400,000, of which £200,000 formed part of this company's holding, have already been redeemed by purchase at par with a premium of 20%.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing thanks to the services of all staff who have carried on their work during the year under circumstances of exceptional difficulties. I should also like to extend my best wishes to all those members of the staff now serving in H.M. Forces.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the dividend of 4% preference dividend of 4% was declared, the retiring directors were elected, and the directors were re-appointed and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

In our last year's preliminary particulars of tax increases to be introduced in East Africa, many of the further facts have become known. The Customs Charge on imported whisky will be 50% and on other spirits 70% with increased duty on tobacco will represent a rise in retail prices of 1s. per 100 cigarettes, and cosmetics, but not on stationery, books, beads, and wire used for domestic purposes in Africa, are all to be subject to zero rates.

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MINING NEWS

Rhodesian Coppers & E.P.T.

The latest incidence of the 1962 profits tax on the Rhodesian copper companies has been mentioned from time to time in the columns and the extent of the hardship suffered by their shareholders can now be judged from the first three four of the companies, having recently issued their reports and accounts for the first full year under liability to the 1962 rate of tax.

Matulira, the southern operation for which for the past year was no longer than before, for August 1962, failed to set a new high of that mine total to meet taxation and also consequently the company could pay no dividend. The 1962 account for Rhodesian Selection Trust, which holds 85% of the capital of Matulira, was likewise without a dividend. In the previous year it had had 10%.

Rhodesian Exploration, which holds 52% of the capital of Matulira, has for the same reason had to reduce its dividend from 40% to 20%.

Rhodesian Andes American, which owns the Rhodesia, has had to cut its distribution from 40% to 10% dividend from 1961 to 1962, and in this case the dividend has been diminished and increased because the company has not yet begun to produce any copper for the 1962 year.

In view of the fact that the companies are producing as much copper as possible for the 1962 year, the 1962 figures are more to the 1961 figures, but can be regarded as the public which has not yet begun to produce any copper for the 1962 year.

Rhodesian Chrome
The output of chrome in Southern Rhodesia has been greatly increased for 1962 purposes.

New Consolidated Goldfields
New Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. which is interested in Goldfields Rhodesian Development Company Ltd. and Wandenberg Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. reports a profit for the year to June 30 last of £363,917. A dividend of 10% per share will absorb £226,025.

Nahanga's Annual Report

As we close for press, Nahanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd. have issued their report for the year to March 31, 1962. The total output for the year was 1,174,000 lbs. of copper, and the small amount of 1,174,000 lbs. of silver, and the transfer to depreciation reserve and other reserves for the year was £1,174,000.

The 1962 account shows a profit of £2,067,320, development of £799,055, and a dividend of 10% of £1,034,310, leaving a balance of £1,034,310.

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Achievement



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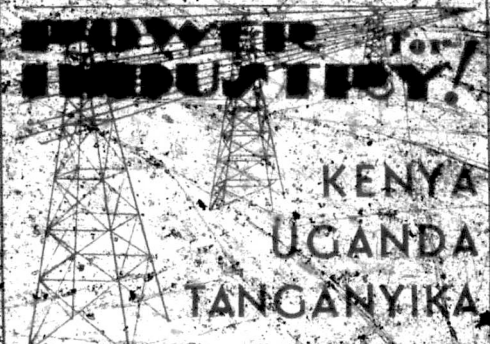
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