

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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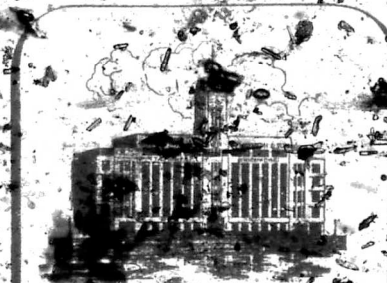
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## Principal Contents

|                       | PAGE |                         | PAGE |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| The Welding of Africa | 279  | Trust: a Christmas Tale | 286  |
| Peace Duty for 1942   | 280  | The Propagandist        | 287  |
| Rommel and All That   | 282  | The War: General        |      |
| Guerrilla Warfare     | 288  | Pienaar Killed          | 288  |
| Disfranchisement      | 284  | Production and Policy   | 289  |
| Clara in Colonialland | 285  | Anti-Locust Campaign    | 291  |

## CHRISTMAS NUMBER

### THE WELDING OF AFRICA

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

Wrought from the earth-born ore by the hammer and the blast of the furnace, Crude flows the iron and raw till purged by the art of the masonry, Purged till the dross is burned out and the ingot enriched with rare metals, Each with its quota to give for the ultimate worth of the welding, Yes, it be shattered and fall, false at the height of the fray, Hark how the blows fall fast on the sword-core red on the anvil, Blows that not break the bond in an intimate blending of texture, Slowly the sword takes shape, see the blade and the hilt and the pommel, Tempered and fit to fight for the right and the downfall of evil, Brand-faithful and true but the grip of a hand on the hilt for its guidance, Hands with an eye to strike, strong, and with Faith in the Cause.

Africa what of thy sons, those heirs of the darkest of ages, No longer crude and obscure, but men claiming place in the new world, Men who have fought on foot over measureless miles of their country, And have seen strange things on the wild and the wonderful waters, Men keeping watch and ward over the far-flung lands of the Empire, These be the blade of the sword Africa forges today, What of thy sons from afar who long have dwelt in the borders, Comrades in arms with thine own, they are shedding their blood in the battles, There is the grip of the hand on the hilt of the African sword-blade, Under the hammer of war, they are welding the races together, Have not their courage and skill won a place in the new dispensation, When, with the sword in its sheath, beams the sun of a happier day.





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

June 10. — Sir Ph. Mitchell has been appointed Govr. of Fiji in the wh. am. moved yesterday in surprise at the machine of the Office. Here is one who hath behind him all his official life in E. Africa — first Nyasaland, then Tanganyika, (to Ch. Secs.), then advanced to Gov. of Uganda, signing to be perm. Deputy Govr. E. Af. Gov's. Conf., from who picked by Gen. Wavell to be Chief Political Off. for the Middle East with spec. duties rel. the Duke's interests in E. Africa. Now he is waited away this afar. War can alone be the justification of Africa's loss, and the gain to his new post; God speed him.

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

July 8. — Newes of evil work by Jap. underwater boats against our shipping off E. Afr., and the sooner this matter is air Madagascar being done the better. Further debate on Colonial matters in the Commons House, and it, some much-needed words of truth from H. Macmillan and others in behoof of the white settlers in Kenya and their part in this war. H. H. Macmillan made a noble speech in talking down of these good patriots by names that know but half or nought of the matter.

July 21. — Comes words that R. E. Robins, out of Tanganyika Rlys., hath been chosen the manager of K.R. and appears in the room of Sir C. G. Rhodes, who is chosen to head the transport system in Persia. Robins on his record is the right man for promotion and I give him joy of it. But a deprivation to Tanganyika.

Aug. 5. — Well content to hear on the radio overnight a 9c. postscript from Macmillan, U. Sec. of Col., in which he speaketh out again of the work of Kenya in the war. And a tirade upon empty slanders of the same, and now without excuse henceforward.

Aug. 15. — Newes that Mrs. E. A. M. Moore of Kenya come to London to speak of war matters with the U. Sec. in Mr. Cranborne.

Aug. 26. — Mighty shocking news of it being given forth that the Highness of Ruth had been killed while flying on his way to the service, to Iceland, the machine crashing upon a hillside in E. Africa. The news is all the more sore and neither high nor lowly. A comely and most well liked man that won much goodwill who

he went to the Rhodesias these years back, and he is now with his bro' (now His Highness of Windsor) he visited East Africa.

Aug. 27. — Govr. of Kenya this day spake to a London gathering of public printers of the war effort of Kenya, and a stout face put upon it, showing that the County hath faced its war burdens bravely. Would that more of the King's servants in Africa might thus come to London.

Sept. 11. — Newes out of the East of it, the last post is now taken by us, and but of the ankles of the Viceroy Gov. of the East, the matter seems to bear an end. W. Churchill saying in the Commons House in his own side that the resistance hath from 1st to last been symbolic. The War Office hath put forth a wonderful good story of the campaign in East Africa, against the Duke's men, and how appeareth for the 1st time all the truth about the great deeds of our men, among them prominent the R. A. F.

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

Oct. 29. — All the world a talking of Gen. Smuts his grt. speech to the Imperial Houses of Parlt. assembled, the Gen. having arrived these days in the kingdom by air for counsel. The grt. captain-general there pronounced upon the war, and as in a mighty survey around the world, and to resist the forthcoming fate of all by the world. Further made prophetic of the United Nations taking the offensive, which one knoweth Gen. Smuts, and the emptie wordes, as will surely appere.

Nov. 5. — An amuse to do, abt. the British Empire and its works and its ways by Wendell Willkie, American statesman that sett up abt. Franklin Roosevelt for the Presidency of the U. S. A. Last election, saying as much as that the Br. Empire is a thing of the past, and with that outlook, and then the battle is joined, for himself, and no need for such to do and to do those men being in the room with Willkie in what he said, say that he is the word, returned, as of a wreck when he is in the clovenness, as being those who of the Empire that set self a going, with plans all prepared for that which he is to do.

Nov. 6. — News that a man, a friend of the Viceroy, is leaving and will see the Viceroy, and Gen. Churchill, and Gen. Sir W. Platt on his grt. work

Dec. 11. — Both Lords and Commons in the House again debate the Commons and most notable, for it is by the Chamber in the office of Col. Secy, and the which there be great debates, did make at the best, and I did hear on the matter. And Mr. Macmillan to wit, the party, also, also to much purpose as well in the Commons.

Dec. 13. — Comes newes of war in the East, and in the which one of our men, officers, and a multitude of men, trying of the farce in the capital, have striven, and left the place and gone down the river to Direddawa in the country, proclaiming themselves like men for de Gaulle and freedom.

Dec. 20. — At even in my bed, I did meditate, while on the happenings of these times in E. and Cent. Afr., that, under God's will, until this twelvemonth were spared the sharpness of winter, the tightening of belts, and the difficulties of shipping that hath hurt the importes and exportes of merchandise, but now, with the spreade this 12month of the war, and Nippon's matmen abroad in the Indian Ocean and other seas, have been put to it to shift for themselves, and to my content, have stirred themselves, and to increase purpose, that the good name of our Col. Empire thereabouts hath been raised up, and they, clear of enemies, whom, who each and all of us our several ways, have the name of our Empire at home in this time of trial, and to us to save and protect us all.

Christmas Contest

A prize of One Bathna of £20 (according to choice) is offered for a photograph of the largest clove in Zanzibar.

A brief essay on the feeding of 50,000 men, and a straight-lying in Tanganyika, or the state of changes.

Enslaves should reach the water than the first day of morning. The Editor of the paper, the prize, the second, and the second, and any arrivals under the will, however, he definitely find

the... have...



# ROMMEL AND ALL THAT

[Special By Airgraph.]

*Somehow in North Africa.*

I say, Mr. Editor, I'd you talk to my mind as I wrote you last year and you sport enough to put in our Territory paper all about Bill Sates and yrs' truly got in wrong with the authorities all of celebrating against dear old Rhodesia's 8 o'clock no treating rule—I mean the time when Bill and me, with old George Elbel watching things, I got off the responsibility to industry and back into the war. So I thought you'd like to put a little bit of a brief letter to you to show the sequel and all that, so here goes:

Well, Bill and me and a small of the old hillies fall in a damn well look smart in it, but not for a bit. Because we hadn't much more than lived up when the war major rambled. Here, he says, I haven't been in Rhodesia this long without spouting when I've handled a gun and that he'd and then he asks us our ages. So we just look wooden, same as we did in the old P.S.A.P. days in orderly room.

But then we speak up after what he said. "Oh, and our major says save a damn good pack of the best sold shot cartridges and traps in the locker on to the staff!" After that he goes into a huddle with the adjutant, the quartermaster and other some of the boys, then old Jack Deak, my old P.S.A.P. mate, doing his big show with three pop-up. Well, I ask you!

So they jerked us in front of the Col. But a lot of good that did em, because the Col was no fairly stranger either, but Dick Baldstone (No. 1310A), lance, the and twice as natural, same as Bill, a cattle deal with for a fossicker only, wags back out back to way. The point was they jerked us into Mechwar, the Track part and very nice, the being crown with machine, the crown and mudhook, eight and two-stamp batteries, and an illness of time (Shakspere), we and ourselves with about 10 thousand other blokes dumped down machines and all correct from (Eye) and round the road by the Suiz Canal, all set for the W. Desert and an issue of Rommel.

Well, you know I asked me and Bill all about what happened to you in the war, and a lot of you go, because between you and me and the O.M. Sgt. there ain't much left on the subject. All as I can tell you is all started one night when gentle sleep (Tannison) fled from us, all along of the traffic over head of the RAF planes and some of

our dear old Rhodesia lads among em. Then the fog began to move behind the gunbar on the ground, vanishing away minus busy as he flies.

I says to Bill as we sat there waiting our turn to go into the picket with the ammunition forries: "Gosh, old seat, the Huns are for it all right, all right, with our boys. And then, holding on to take our place in the process, comes a roar of the big tanks as they as from the Motor and Phoenix too. But away to Commons, though they went, grinding, so, as a matter of fact, grubs, until the whole show was over, then a bit later for it to, and he don't stop moving till it's now clear."

I can't rightly say to this day what happened between that and when the part of R's outfit as didn't get away began to show up. It's the

We was sitting on a hellanora there on the sands, having a bit of a snaffler, and let me tell you you don't get many of them this year, so it's rare. Well, anyway, we was perched there a matter of a short time, then the shores of the Bahur and other Mediterranean flocks come, then a bunch of blue stuff in which one up, and what with that some of the boys in it as had been in the thick of it, gets out and sets down, and we shan't hardly get away before we see a pair of them was a good family piece from our side of the road, the sudden looks like a flash.

There was a bloke from Kenya, with a son, he's a signaller, another from somewhere, didn't rightly touch around the inside part of Tanganyika, which is where I've meant to do a fossicker, but not found time yet. Another lad as hangs out about the side of the side of Uganda, came from the baker, a Transvaal, with a vendage on his back, and Blantyre, had a little measuring plot from the boots upwards as said he was logging not at to be back among Zanibar's spicy breezes (Ella Wheeler Wilder) when far as I could get him, puts a line leading to the road to the side, and we were there, which sounded pretty cushy for me.

Well, as we perched there with our peace of the flimbley snuff (Lord of Bismess) as dust with our us, and behind a what looks like a new army, right on to us, the boys says, and I and he grabs our gun. But this Kenya boy, being a right with a lot in the way now, and a school and college and a bit, had in all the leader of this crash party. Then I tried

give a hie of legs sick, meanin, as I took it, what's the game?

Senior, says the leader, "We want you to make the impression, or words to that effect." "Oh," said this Kenia boy, "I've been a police official in his civvy job, and he says, 'An' how many of you is there, numero?' 'Savvy?' The other me, takes him up quick, "TREV' thousand said in honor 'an' better two!" "Ah, me," sez the Kenya bloke. And then he bangs his hands together.

"Right," he sez. "As the senior member of this British force, taking other bona fide claimants fully certified, established and set forth my case, he sez, addressing the bunch of us sitting there from Bill and me downwards afore we could recover from his eloquence, "I appoint myself in charge and fully responsible. I'm taking these prisoners, I've gone through this war with one mention and no promotion except a temporary, 'Javel rank," he sez, "and if this deal do the trick, I'll turn the thing over."

After that the other blokes, from Uganda and Tanganyika and the Barotse country and the rest, chips in, addressing the Eseties, "Where a young as the berries? What open em answered a scolded ruddy, rude." "Aix, gone, rusty eh?" "Pff! No, I spit me of them! At the Tedex, says another, which was a big one of me."

Right. We take those boys and what was for doing of their, and we gave em water and food, and a few of the boys come of the boys, you're days good deed, because the love transfer from Zanibar spoke up as usual a bit after. "You wades water, for do it liquid date, a de hand side, an' an' see geeve a you. But what about the old Ghanti, yes? All of a feenish as, no, yes? You couldn't put it squarer than that, and the Eseties got it all right, for sez one of em, speaking English as pure as virgin snow (Tannison again). "You deshe, Ghanti, gentlemen, and you will find a supply at our service at our last camp, at about two kilometres back."

CAN you beat it? And us, with weeks back drinking nothing but water, what you know yourself, Mr. Editor, who names the Hans so slam wild, and sure enough, the next day in the dark we're half a day's conditions, which have us enough for a full day's work for a bit, and enough of the time for a Christian's silence, which is all. That was a nice right speaking. There was most of the thing there, short of what I like a proper wheel, only as a temporary stuck at.

So you see, as I said before, you





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

MACALLUP: M m m. Gambley?

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

MACALLUP: Well, I'm sure Mr. MacSpear will be very grateful for the callout Commander for this new accession of fact. The next question comes, from Mrs. Stretches of Ukutitout, Northern Rhodesia: She asks: "Could anything be done to take the bitter taste out of medicine without destroying its prophylactic properties or curative powers?" Blimeigh!

BLIMEIGH: Aim afraid—this question does not exactly come within my domain, but all do what I can. Quinine originally came from the discovery—by the Jesuits, I think—was of the curative properties of the bark of a tree, which of itself is intrinsically acidulous to the palate. Ai forget the name of the tree.

MACALLUP: "Lacta Camiae?"

LACTA CAMIAE: 'Tis bitter to remembah. 'Tis better to forget. (Background of Javello laughter.)

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

MACALLUP: Well, I think that rather—er—acid comment on a subject which seems bitter enough of itself. We'll turn to the next question. This comes from two sources, both of which by the same form

Mr. Chauncer, of Zanzibar, and Mr. Longbow, of the Sultan, both ask: "What exactly is the ancestry of the *Obokinka* found in the remote parts of East and Central Africa from time to time, and what is the reason for its strange habits?" Huxber!

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

sow and so fall at all, and, on being pursued by its enemies, doubles up, inserts its head through the crook of its elbow, and utters sardonically at its baffled pursuers.

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

## DISTURBED AREAS

Extracts from an unofficial correspondence.

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

Dear George—Re mine letter. It's been given out from above that the date of the arrival will be about the 20th, and will thus pass on to you about the 22nd.

Yrs. J. Holde-Hardie.

From D.C. Jaromant, to D.C. S. Poso.

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

Yrs. G. B. Rowdier.

D.C. S. Poso, to D.C. Jaromant.

Dear George—Not an exactly. The territory was all cut and dried before such small potatoes as you and I were notified. Re: your backchat about roads, you're bit the nail because roads and schemes as far as human transportation efficiency and building up and the overriding interests concerned, are one of the reasons why we've got to see this thing through.

And talking of roads, seeing it through, you're not the only one in a hurry. I'm a member, only more so. I've tried to first to take the main road, but I'll gladly play you a hand and let you be beaten, certainly. I'll send you a couple of cigars, say 20 cigarettes, if you'll have them as a set of respectfully,

cups (mine copped out en masse brought one of my boys stabbing an anther that arose, like the late Jewish's gourd, in the night, between me and my 'ome and the cookhouse); and, if poss., four wine glasses of standard pattern. Once this crisis is overpast, all the above, less cigars and/or one doz. cigarettes, shall be waited back to your well in time for the 22nd.

Yrs. J. Holde-Hardie.

D.C. Jaromant, to D.C. S. Poso.

Dear Jack—A lot of questions do not think. Since we're both of us the only course is to help each other out. Please therefore receive my warm good wishes for your indent, and for snake's sake don't be shy in returning same. Less articles specified in the list for the 22nd. Else I'm sunk without trace.

B. Rowdier—It's a damn good thing each other through here, you've not have the tools, some of some things ourselves. I must have something to top up with for an occasion like this, and I'm in a hurry, and I'm sure from the fact I have been all of a dither as to the matter handling of it myself, or of something. I'll replace certain

D.C. S. Poso, to D.C. Jaromant.

Dear George—Thanks for the goods, which I'll let you have all back at earliest. I'm also sending you a few more of my choicest preserves. Absolutely my best, such as they are. I'll just enough for myself and your end. So you needn't be shy either in returning. As you say, this supplies question is simply damned, these days, though, was to come in doubt with a couple more sub-committees and applied. (See letter to Jaromant)

Yours, G. B. Rowdier. Only the days now. As advised that the arrangements



...inexorable, with arrival since the departure having already taken place from the City of the Plain and the Ornamental (Joke).

Mrs. J. Holde-Hardie

Telegram from Harde, Poso, Rowder, Jaromani.

Message to you not please, thank goodness. Stop Now on Stop All went well Stop Best of it.

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

Wire received Stop Hurry my stuff back else undone.

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

Party for this and amba but hold up by river after heavy rain which fell after big party had left Stop. Leave these boys.

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

You had and had Stop have arrived and boy delayed not arrived till after dinner Stop. You've failed my career Stop George.

Subsidiary extract from the ... column ... Rhodesia.

Sir Joshua Robinson formerly of the ... and ... operating ... and Sanganyika Territory, has returned to London from a visit to East Africa made at the request of Whitehall. The exact nature of his mission has not been announced. Sir Joshua was the guest of ... in different areas.

Entry for "How's That", 1943

BURTON WELLS, Fitzroy de Larpes Happleby, Director of Control, East Africa, 1942. Born, February 29, 1861. Educ. Winchester. St. Boniface, Oxbridge. Entered Colonial Service, 1878; resigned, 1879; rejoined, 1880. Succeeded Asst. Secy. Calapash ... Dep. Col. Secy. Windup Isles, Col. Secy. Spice Reefs; Actg. Gov. Tuan Fros, Reel 4936. Appointed to man Committee of Inquiry into Administration of Tape Office, and member Cullinary Committee of Megathalam Club. 1889. Went to East Africa, 1910. A. Res. Officer, Lake Albert. 1911. Dep. Minister of Works and Works. Director of Controllers, Nairbasha. Festina Leite, Nairbasha.

Said Colonel ... and of ... with ... I'm gonna leave Tibuti.

CLARA IN COLONIALAND

CLARA was beginning to get tired of sitting on the banks of the ... with nothing at all to do but look over her sister's shoulder at what she was reading. It was called Report of the Sub-Committee of the Committee appointed by the Committee of the Council of Committees for Colonial Progress, and was all ... backwards, as though through a ... and it did not therefore appear very interesting.

The heat was quite tropical, and this only made Clara feel more tired and ... and she was just wondering whether it would be worth while or not to go and pick ... to make ... a ... White Elephant with pink eyes, hunched ...

Of course in Colonial and especially by the ... of ... or ... very ... You could ... nothing, just as ... But when the Elephant ... took a watch out of its mouth ...

"Triumph!" Green ... "I don't hurry. I'll be late," said the ... Pach-y-derry. Clara jumped up and ran after it, and was just in time to see it vanish down a big hole on the edge of the bush.

"Curious-er" and "curious-er" said Clara and decided to follow it ... what she was doing ... with the heat and the General ... of her hand with the words on the back of the book her sister was reading, she was not able to ... very clearly, she found herself ... down what seemed like a very steep hole herself.

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

REODNEY'S TANG ... UGAM ... THE Way to the OTHER ...

... Clara ... people would ... where ...

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

Clara was now on the verge of Des-pair, especially as she had learned of the strange Beasts that were roaming at large in the Outer Out. These were called the Frabius Hoon, the Slithy Byxie and the ...

However, since there was nothing to do but this, ... and the ... Big Wood to guide her, she decided to go straight on for a straight at the country, ... to the ... and this end that Way of the past.

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

"Ah," she cried, "I'll ... I know ..."

It was her old friend Humpty Dumpty.

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

"Use plain language," he said. "What do you mean by 'know' that?" ... site of ... examples ... say 'no' to the Colonies, and yet 'not' ... them."

"Clara was ... puzzled. 'I don't know,' she said. 'You don't know what? Do you mean ...?' ... I do wish you would ... said Clara.

"For instance," said Humpty Dumpty, "of taking the slightest notice of ... remark, ... you what a Secretary ... for the Colonies is what you say."

"I'm sure I don't," said Clara. "You go again," cried Humpty Dumpty.

"The ... Colonies is a ... the ... of ... of ... Otherwise ..."



























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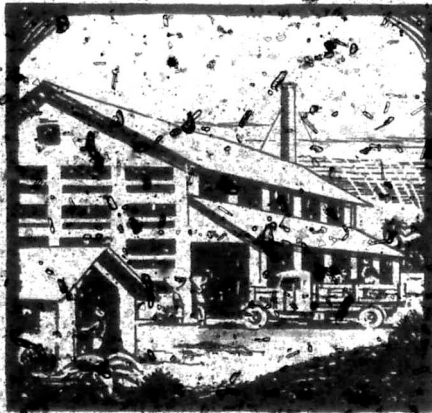
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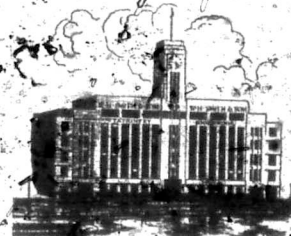
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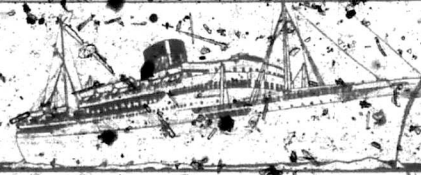


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| Annual Contents                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Matters of Moment              | 295 |
| The War - Tribute to           | 295 |
| General Principles             | 297 |
| General Principles (Editorial) | 307 |
| Civil Aviation in the          | 299 |
| Empire                         | 299 |
| Background to                  | 300 |
| War News                       | 300 |
| Kenya Mail, Muddle,            | 304 |
| Company Meetings               | 304 |
| Wankie Colliery Co.            | 305 |
| East African Lands             | 305 |
| and Developments               | 305 |
| Co., Ltd.                      | 385 |

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ANY MAN OF AFFAIRS could, from the waters has told the Colonial Office and the East African Governments that no organization for the control of production and supply in East Africa could be used to

Production and Supply arrangements are made to combine adequate representation of all territories with a functional structure, but the long and arduous process which was published last week admits that it has taken the Colonial Office, the East African Governors' Conference, and the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar about a year to discover what was obvious for or against, to face it. It is another instance of this inefficiency which has so afflicted East Africans ever since the outbreak of war. The non-official communities and leaders have at no time been satisfied with the actions of their Government, and the needs of the situation or cause within reason, and the instance of the possibility. Indeed, we have repeatedly reported on the non-acceptance by non-official leaders, including members of Executive and Legislative Councils, at the very time the highest officials were boasting of what had been done. Conflicting values have been the cause of these divergent judgments. Who can doubt that the higher standard is that which is the product of content with anything but maximum efficiency? And nobody in close touch with East African affairs can be unaware that dis-

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

Until the Japanese came into the war practically every community, which reached us from East Africa in respect of the writer's location or location, was bitterly critical of the policies of the local authorities to Little Sena. The writer has measure of force in Uganda thought and energy which the settler, commercial and mining communities considered necessary. Correspondents in Kenya were particularly dissatisfied, and even during the years of world depression was there such unanimity among British condemnation. It was only in Eastern Africa sensed an imminent threat from the Japanese that the Governor of Kenya set up a Civil Defence and Supply Council, which was promptly joined by Uganda and later extended to include Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar. That Council amalgamated a lot of forces which had been backing one another out of the way—primarily because most of its members were non-officials or proven business capitalists to whom considerable powers were delegated. It seemed that quick action was to displace the usual departmental deliberation, but it had certainly little great and growing gap between actual and potential production, even

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

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

Chairman not only to coordinate the work of the **Army Releases** Council and of a new Executive Board formed within it, but with the duty of paying frequent visits to the territories concerned. If, as is most earnestly to be hoped, the new Chairman be a man of tact, drive, marked capacity and sufficient standing to hold his own in negotiations with the Governors, past hindrances should quickly disappear and courageous planning sweep away timidity.

The present handicap to the development of Allied military power is the strain upon shipping resources of the United Nations. When East Africa's clear duty is to develop with all speed her potentialities as a supply base, such old bogies as the "economic cost of production" must be buried for the duration. The one essential is to produce the greatest possible quantities of whatever will be needed by our Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Armies. And that is the beginning, not the limit of the task, for when the Balkans and Italy are invaded there will be urgent demands for still greater shipments of wheat, maize, bacon, sugar, cotton, dried vegetables, tinned rice, tea, jam, tinned meats, and many other products of primary and secondary industries. The War Office has admitted the urgency of this work by deciding to release for agricultural production nearly three hundred former farmers who have been on active service in East Africa. This step too was publicly advocated many months ago and once more the only comment can be "better late than never." Most of the individuals concerned would probably prefer to remain in uniform, but there can be no doubt that they will make a much more useful contribution on the land.

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

**Utilisation As Title to Landholding.** therefore appropriate to note that the East African Lands and Development Company, the largest enterprise of its kind

in the territory, had sold more than 285,000 acres of land by the end of 1941, and at that date had no more than 20,125 acres, or approximately one-tenth only of its original freehold, especially in view of the fact that the Government of Kenya has had to weather two winter floods of frozen consecutive years of severe snow, that is not a record for which any apology is due. On the contrary, it is an instance of enterprise and public spirit in doubtless the highest. The policy has been consistently that of assisting genuine settlement and refusing to sell land to individuals or syndicates, albeit merely by the idea of speculation, intending purchasers have been asked to provide evidence that they plan progressive development, and to facilitate such work paying for the land has generally been spread over a year period, at a modest rate of interest.

Such a policy can be only one of its kind, of course, and the largest must be set against the fact that improvident alienation of land in East Africa has done much harm. East Africa was too easy to be won after the event, and the errors of the early settlers (they held no title) the Government which in its inexperience made the first blunder almost always failed to take into full account the extreme high risks which the pioneer planters and farmers ran, and the heavy losses which many of them incurred in buying knowledge of the costly period of learning by doing is now and present and future settlers can and should draw upon knowledge for which the foundations were laid by men who had few chances which they are fortunately spared.

The errors of the pioneers cannot be over-estimated, but is all too often overlooked. Agriculture in the tropics has to face risks of drought, disease, locusts and other troubles which together far exceed those normal to farming in temperate countries, and it is consequently the more important to do everything possible to alter the alternating periods of boom and slump, to make land available on reasonable terms to would-be farmers determined to work. In the post-war world the test of land-ownership, whether by European or African, will certainly be the rate of utilisation.





served the British forces engaged in the Abyssinian campaign.

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

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

The Federal Commodity Distribution Board set up in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr. S. H. Feffer, and with membership composed of Europeans and Asians, is controlling the distribution of foodstuffs, whilst the African Commodity Board has been busy in checking the distribution of goods which there had previously been many complaints.

Mr. W. Lochead has been appointed District Metals and Cement Controller in Kenya.

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

The Governor of Nyasaland has appointed the Senior Provincial Commissioner to be Director of Recruitment. Sheikh Muhammad Ali Hilal el-Barwani, Assistant Education Officer in Zanzibar, has been appointed Assistant Information Officer in place of Miss Nicol Smith.

The thousands of women and children who are expected in Southern Rhodesia early in the New Year will be accommodated in camps near Marabeddas near Bulawayo.

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

**Gifts to War Orphans**

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

The Uganda War Bond drive has raised the latest total was published as £1,000,000. The people of Kenya have raised £100 as an eighth instalment gift to the Kenyan War Fund.

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

Further allocations to the War Orphan Fund have been made by the Tanganyika War Orphan and Welfare Fund to various war charities in the United Kingdom, including £400 to the Royal Air Force Orphan Fund and to King George's Fund for Sailors.

The Irish Society of Tanganyika Territory has sent 1942 Christmas gifts to be divided between the Royal Irish Rifles, the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

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

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

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

Contributions to the Prisoners of War section of the Fund include a further £1,000 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia and a further £300 from Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund.

Mr. A. Churchland, Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund, acknowledges £3,100 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

**General Fowkes Visits Jibuti**

**British Mission in French Somaliland**

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

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

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

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

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

**Colonel Stanley's Policy**

**Outlined in London Speech**

COLONEL OLIVER STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at the St. Stephen's Club in London on December 21, said: "We must foster policies of development which raise the standard of living in the Colonies, provide adequate social services, and ensure a share of the different communities in each of the territories."

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

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

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

**Released to Farm**

The number of Europeans serving in the East Africa Command who have been released solely for production or administration, which was officially stated as follows: Kenya, 230; Tanganyika, 28; Uganda, 7; Northern Rhodesia, 5; Nyasaland, 5; Zanzibar, 2.

**Kenya's Population**

The following figures have been given for Kenya's estimated population in 1940 and 1941, excluding District personnel not of local origin: 1940, 22,808 Europeans, 235 Asians, 792 Goans, 17,276 Arabs and others, and 1,000,000 Africans; 1941, 23,002 Europeans, 242 Asians, 802 Goans, 18,121 Arabs and others, and 1,047,000 Africans.



# Civil Aviation in the Empire

## Difficulties of British Overseas Airways

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

The Americans had been given the entire continent of Africa, for the last year or so, matter which American aviation in Africa was to be limited. But what was the difference? Nobody could imagine that the Americans would retire gracefully from Africa after the war.

Almost immediately American factories would produce aircraft at least twice as large as anything contemplated in this country. He could not divulge the exact number of planes which British Overseas Airways possessed, but they were now using 18 different types and would soon be using 17 types. They had 17 different types of engines in use. This was an assortment of aircraft consisted partly of five, six or seven year old cranks, partly of K.A.F. throw-outs, and partly of most American machines.

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

### Air Council Criticised

All the Air Council, the reactionary Air Council, would lease but 80 machines at once (20 Yorks and 10 Sunderlands) we could look for American Airways in the future. The purchase of 20 Yorks would enable the scrapping of up to 60 of the old cranks now being used by British Overseas Airways. Instead of 17 types with 17 engines we should have three types with three engines. Sir Roy Fedden would have been far better employed designing the civil engine for the future instead of giving his own views on the situation to America.

Mr. Perkins spoke as one who has been flying for three years with the grand flying ship of the R.A.F. Six large flying boats of the very near future would carry in one year more passengers than the Queen Mary. The trans-Atlantic trip would take 10 hours of less against the five days of the super-jet, and passengers would travel in great comfort in pressure cabins. The weather is what airlessness would become a thing of the past. It is not yet time to design those machines now other people would.

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

MR. LINDSAY EVERARD, Dundee, said that civil aviation had been a long way behind the Dutch. It was no good trying to run a first-class Empire with third-class aviation. Without a Minister for civil aviation we should not make real headway.

### The Case of Squadron Leader Cooper

MR. A. EMMETT again spoke of the case of Squadron Leader Geoffrey Cooper, who had been dismissed for being too efficient and going to some extent into the overseas Airways should be sent to the Admiralty. The Admiralty was paid £1,000 a year with full keep and nothing whatever to do. He was sent to the Admiralty because he was a nuisance in this country. He had to protest and write to colleagues saying that nobody out there had anything to do and the people were drawing salaries of which they were thoroughly ashamed. He said he would rather go back to the R.A.F.

Here a remarkable thing happened: the General's contravention of the Official Secrets Act, intercepted the letter and sent a copy of it to the director-general of the Corporation, who, after an investigation, admitted that his man was to be sent home for dismissal (he had seen the original) before hearing him.

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

CAPTAIN BALFOUR, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Air, replying to the debate said that in the case of Squadron Leader Cooper the events did not come months ago and 4,000 miles away, so that it does not necessarily take time. In fact, that there should be no objection that this officer was in any way prejudiced, the Corporation had superseded the notice terminating.

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

A considerable number of our aircraft and engines were coming to the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

We had to concentrate all manufacturing resources on combat aircraft, and it was not now that we could begin to lift our eyes from the immediate requirements of combat aircraft to supplying some part of the needs of our war efforts in terms of British transport aircraft. The Government intended to deal with future construction of cargo-carrying aircraft in this country, but at present all our expert engineers had to devote their minds to war work. We had tried converting one of our bombers into a transport plane, but it would be misleading to say that there was any prospect of that aircraft coming forward in sufficient numbers early in 1943 for to be used by British Overseas Airways.

### Must Plan in a Big Way

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

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

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

### No International Control

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

### Mails Lost by Enemy Action

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

### Sir John Russell to Retire

Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, who has shown consistent keenness in the improvement of tropical agriculture, is to retire in the age limit next September. He succeeded Sir Daniel Hall in 1911, and during his 31 years as Director, this station the oldest agricultural institute in the world has remarkably extended its research activities and authority. The station will next year celebrate its centenary.

### Kenya Indian School Incident

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





# the War News

**Opinions Epitomized** — It is welcome the future in a spirit of brotherhood, and thus make a world in which, please God, all may dwell together in justice and peace. — The King, in his Christmas Day Broadcast.

"They, word of honour and reality, in political life for us all." — *Franch* (Sæbböis's mouthpiece).

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

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

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

Rudolf Hess was not one of the German prisoners of war put in camp. — Mr. A. Henderson, Under-Secretary for War.

When the German date over Belgium, the oil, 67-10-gal tank to England within two months. — *P. de Albert* (Dowd's de Larues, who recently escaped in London).

Only the stupid have faith in the Hitler régime, and only the brutal and sadistic rise to power. — Colonel Mary Boothroy, being raised after two and a half years in Germany.

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

Thirty strategic weapons, not kept in the place but in large packets, are convenient ones from which they can be moved quickly in any direction. — *R. Kinsley*.

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

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

The Germans may expect their Propaganda Ministry to lie to them, and so, merely to foreigners. To lie to foreigners they thought right and proper. That was what the Ministry was for. — Mr. W. A. Sinclair.

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

The Germans are planning gas warfare. While it was in Berlin five months ago, my house was being fitted with an anti-gas chamber. Senior British agent, who sits at the Argentine consulate in Havana.

The course of the shells from El Agheila once started, they fired the wires to the bodies of Allied soldiers, and the charges were detonated by the paratroopers for burial. — Staff report by several war correspondents.

Three hundred tons of bombs, dropped by our 2000-pounders, evenly spaced, will completely destroy one whole square mile of industrial plant, and the blast will do about three times that area. — Group Captain M. G. Christie.

The Germans consider the word Boche an insult. So to avoid prison for a mere word the French designate their enemies *Verdurets*, *Ardoins*, *Panaises*, *Vertes*, *Ce Messieurs*, and *Doryphores*. — M. Paul Simon, in "One Enemy Only, the Invader".

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

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

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

The Nazis accuse the Jewish bankers of being responsible for Germany's indebtedness. Those bankers saved German economy after the last war. It was thanks to these Jews that uranium and small enterprises obtained from American banks, the funds necessary for the war. — *Thyssen*, in *Germany and the Jews*.

Over 100 lives have been saved in about the use of sulphapyridine in pneumonia cases and 10,000 lives from its use against spotted fever. So, taking only two diseases, a single drug has saved more lives than the Nazi war machine could destroy in the Battle of Egypt. — Dr. W. J. Martin of the Medical Research Council.

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

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# PERSONALIA

Dr. J. J. Thomas is now Medical Officer in Fort Jameson.

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

A son was born on October 21 in Edinburgh, the wife of Colonel H. G. Pitt, M.P.

Ednon Helmer is engaged in a new Swahili translation of the Bible for the East and Foreign Bible Society.

Mr. A. C. ... succeeded Mr. S. J. Freeburn as non-official member of the Zanzibar Town Board.

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

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

Mr. A. T. Kitching is now District Commissioner and Mr. G. M. Dowson District Officer for the Kitui district of Kenya.

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

Major F. W. Cavendish Bentinck has been elected President of the Kenya Association and C. G. Sylvester Secretary.

Mr. A. R. Tucker is now in charge of the District of ... and Mr. C. ... is now District Commissioner of ...

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

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

Mr. ... is leaving on account of ill-health from the office of Postmaster-General of Northern Rhodesia, has left for the Cape with his boy.

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

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

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

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

The engagement has been announced between Elizabeth Logan, only daughter of Mrs. G. W. Hill, of Biantyre, and Major Victor T. Smythman, The King's African Rifles, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Smythman, of Zomba.

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

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

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

Office-bearers of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year are: President, Mr. J. A. Lee; Vice-President, Mr. John Marshall; Committee, Sir W. Tat Bowler, Messrs. P. W. Skerrett, R. C. Bucquet, J. Kaye Nicol, J. W. Ness, T. W. ...

Office-bearers of the Beira Amateur Sports Club for the ensuing year are: President, The Governor of ... Vice-Presidents, Messrs. E. F. Jarvis, J. ...

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## Obituary

Mr. F. Younge, who had been engaged in business in the town for 28 years, has died in Bulawayo. The death is reported at the age of 67 years of Mr. John Arthur D. ... a tobacco grower in Nyasaland.

The death has taken place in Southern Rhodesia of Lieut. Colonel Sir John ... late R.A.M.C. aged 74.

The death has occurred at the ... Mission Nyasaland of Mrs. Mary Robertson Atkinson, wife of Mr. James Atkinson of Nairobi Estate, Mianje.

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

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

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

Mr. Ronald W. Parr, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, died at Lusaka Hospital on December 21 as the result of a shooting accident which took place on the previous day. Born in 1905 in the Orange Free State, he was educated at Kingswood College and Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, and Brazenose College, Oxford, where he was a member of his college Rugby team. Joining the Provincial Administration in Northern Rhodesia in 1928, he had been District Commissioner at Fort Jameson and at Petauke.

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

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

Colonel Reitz is well known to Africans and Rhodesians for the distinguished part which he took in the 1914-15 war campaigns in South West Africa (where the 1st Rhodesia Regiment served) and East Africa.

His association with General Smuts dates from the South African War of 1900-1902. When it ended, the 22-year-old Reitz, son of a former President of the Orange Free State Republic, went to live in Namibia as a sear rather than live under British rule. He was at length recalled to South Africa by General Smuts.

After serving in South West and East Africa in the last war, he came to Great Britain as aide to the British Army and, after repeated appeals, secured official notice for his coolness and courage in France of the King. He was also decorated in France and commanded The Royal Scots Fusiliers during the final push that smashed the Hindenburg Line.

Colonel Reitz also served in the House of Parliament, first in South Africa and later in London.

### Labour Disputes in Kenya Tribunal Urges Need for State Shops

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

The award raises the allowance in lieu of rations from 1s. to 6s., that in lieu of fuel from 1s. to 2s. (with discretion to the Railway to issue this ration in kind); and that in lieu of housing from 3s. 10s. per month. Consolidating the basic pay of 25s. with the new rates, the minimum wage is 42s. monthly.

Under the award, the minimum wage is raised to 42s. for allowances; the employer is to receive a contribution to the cost of living bonus of 6s. per month, which will be payable to all Arab and African employees whose total cost of living contribution does not exceed 40s. There is also a provision for a cash bonus of 10s. each month.

The tribunal emphasizes the fact that the award is not to be taken as a precedent for the future, and that the Government are taken immediately to establish some form of State or Railway controlled shops where the employees can buy the necessities of life at reasonable prices.

**Profit-Linger Cause of Unrest**  
A tribunal composed of Mr. Justice Lucie-Smith, Mr. H. J. Webster and Mr. A. W. G. G. G. G. considered a similar dispute in the Kenyan area.

It emphasized that its award could not achieve a lasting settlement unless further steps were taken to establish some form of State or Railway controlled shops, raising the necessary control of prices, and that failure to control prices immediately would result in increasing inflation and demands for higher wages. The award states:

"It is an essential condition of any award that Railway shops (food, clothes, etc.) should be opened at once for the benefit of Arab and African employees in the Administration area."

"We have carefully considered the various allegations of black marketing and profiteering connected with the serious deprivation of the Native and African employees in the Administration area, and have concluded that the principal cause of the unrest is the increase in the cost of living."

To meet the increased cost of living, the tribunal recommends that the basic monthly wage of 15s. in lieu of the housing allowance from the 10s. of the region concerned (including most of the area) from 4s. to 6s. a

month and that the allowance from 1s. to 2s. a month (averaging six months) to an employee is to receive a free issue of a bush shirt, a pair of shorts and a shirt (estimated to cost the employer of 2s. 50 cents a month).

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

### Ignorance of the Empire

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

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

The principal ignorance of this subject is from top to bottom of the educational system. Has done much to promote the consistent misrepresentation and crying down of the Empire, which has long been fashionable in certain circles in our own country.

General Smuts observed the other day that the fall of Singapore, made inevitable by the handing over of Indo-China to the Japanese by the French, had been unfairly used by our enemies as evidence of our decadence. If he had been less polite, General Smuts might have added that, characteristically, it has been used in precisely the same way by certain British circles.

From the tragedy of Singapore these gentlemen (of whom I had previously had occasion to remark before the war) were ready to deduce not only the shortsightedness and inefficiency of the British in general, but also, in the familiar circles of the invariable incompetence of our High Command, and the inadequacy of the public schools at which its members were educated to have been educated. It will be interesting to see whether the brilliant British generalship in the Egyptian Desert will induce them to revise these opinions or draw any of the contrary conclusions.

The British public is likely to fare no of our inveterate habit of looking down the greatest political achievement of a better education. Plenty of evidence suggests that the public themselves would welcome it. For how long will the public continue to support this long overdue work of re-education of the British public and private individuals.

## POWER PUMPS

SELF-OILING TOTALLY ENCLOSED  
(BUCKET TYPE)

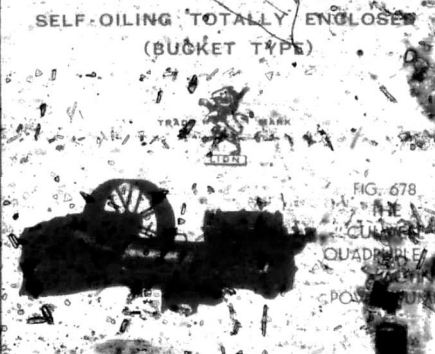


FIG. 678

THE "CULWELL" QUADRUPLE POWER PUMP

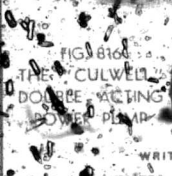


FIG. 679

THE "CULWELL" DOUBLE-ACTING POWER PUMP

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COMPANY MEETINGS

Wankie Colliery Company

Statement by Sir John R. Chancellor

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at the offices of the company, 19, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C. 4, on Wednesday, December 23, 1942.

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

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

For the convenience of members, the Chairman's statement is circulated hereafter instead of being read at the speech at the general meeting.

All the directors present their report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1942, and, in accordance with custom, I shall refer to the items appearing in the balance sheet and profit and loss account.

The issued capital, standing at £2,000,000 in 1,225,000 shares of 10s. each, has paid-up and unchanged.

Under the heading current liabilities and provisions made and other creditors are accrued charges of £97,671, compare with £55,945 in last year's accounts.

Higher Provision for Taxation

Provision for taxation, £602,748, shows an increase of £81,933. This increase is due partly to the larger profit earned during the year, partly to the rate of income tax payable in Southern Rhodesia having been increased from approximately 15.0d. to 25.0d. in the year.

Under the heading taxation in the previous accounts was under provided. Unpaid dividends of £2,156 have been provided for in the present year. Staff provident fund £4027, shows a small increase of £1,125.

The depreciation reserve at £275,510 has been increased by £46,697, being the depreciation of the permanent works, machinery and plant and buildings for the year, £67,676, less an amount of £978 in respect of machinery and plant written off.

The general reserves which stood at £71,174 in the accounts to August 31, 1941, has been reduced to £57,000 by the transfer of the sum of £14,174 to taxation reserve.

The Company's Assets

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

Land and permanent works, machinery and plant and buildings of directors' valuation on August 31, 1937, with additions at cost, less amounts written off, stood at £753,306 in last account. Additions have been made during the year under review amounting to £231,105, less £57,000 in respect of machinery and plant written off, leaving a total of £927,411. These plant, tools and implements, live stock, vehicles and furniture and fittings are valued on by the mine manager, £1,159, show a reduction of £754.

Under the heading current assets, stock of coke, bricks and stores, stand at £1,272,311, as against £1,738,414 in the previous accounts. Trade and other debtors, less reserve for bad debts and payments in advance are £1,720 less £81,035.

£50,000 2½% National War Bonds, 1946, 1947, at cost, £25,000 2½% National War Bonds, 1949, 1951, at cost, and the 2½% bonds in hand in London and Africa, £25,000, a total of £100,000, compares with £178,042 at August 31, 1941.

On the debit side of the profit and loss account, coal and fire-draw minutes, and other stock, maintenance and general expenses, £382,774, show a

decrease of £198,369, due chiefly to the increased tonnage handled during the year. Depreciation of permanent works, machinery and plant, and buildings, at £67,676, compares with £54,250. London expenses at £10,900, a reduction of £338.

Substantial Increase in Sales

Turning to the credit side of the profit and loss account, sales of coal, coke, bricks, fireclay products, etc., at £668,174, show a substantial increase of £112,211. A 10% rise in sales of coke has also crossed from £18,353 to £21,361, and bank interest and other receipts, London, from £1,374 to £1,947.

Turning again to the balance sheet, under the heading profit and loss account the balance at August 31, 1941, was £105,782. After deducting the dividend of £100,000 for the year ended August 31, 1942, paid on shares £1,104, £89,125, there remained £22,657, to which has been added the balance of the profit and loss account for the year ended August 31, 1942, £232,319, making a total of £255,476.

From this amount has been deducted £149,504 reserved for taxation, leaving a balance of £105,976, one of which we recommend the payment of a dividend of 5% which will absorb £82,123, leaving a balance of £22,851 to be carried forward subject to directors' additional remuneration.

Coal sales amounted to 1,262,939 tons which shows an increase of 11,405 tons when compared with the previous year. The principal increases were on sales to the Railways, Southern Rhodesian customers mainly the municipalities and the Electricity Supply Commission, to the Northern Rhodesian mines, and the Congo. Sales of coke also show an increase, the total amounting to 83,517 tons, as compared with 75,371 tons last year.

New Reservoir Being Built

The figures for reserve and development, etc., have again been omitted from our report, as we assume members that the position in regard to these matters is satisfactory. All the machinery and plant and electrical equipment at both collieries have been ordered in satisfactory orders. To safeguard the water supply position during times when the Delva river is in flood and when frequent shutting down of the pumps is necessary to prevent excessive wear, a new brick reservoir has been built at No. 1 Colliery. It is a promising completion at the end of August.

Native labour has been plentiful throughout the year. The employed strength on August 31 was 3,893, as compared with 3,044 in August, 1941.

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

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

Empire Quinine Supply

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

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

# East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd.

Statement by Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Villiers

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. VILLIERS, C.V.O., Chairman of East African Lands and Development Company, Limited, has circulated the following statement with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1942.

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

In the first place, let me mention and regret that it has not been possible, owing to considerable mail delays resulting in the very late arrival of our East African accounts, to issue the report and accounts at December 31, 1942, until nearly 12 months after the close of the financial year to which they relate. It is understood that the brilliant success of the Madagascar operations under General Bullen, whose forces included the gallant South and East African troops, has now done much to improve sea communications along the East African coast. Those with interests in East Africa will also be grateful to the British postal authorities for the recent establishment of the airmail service, which is now working so efficiently.

**Debt-bearing Redeemable Shares.**  
The accounts now in your hands are, as is usual in much detail, and are thus a fairly explanatory, but I will briefly refer to a few features.

The capital of the company remains unchanged at 482,000 shares of 1s. each, to which was added in September, 1937, by the retirement of 55,000 of the shares of 5s. then in issue. This new capital thus amounted to £96,400, and it was paid up to 1s. per share in cash, plus 3s. per share in interest-bearing debenture stock. Since 1937 no further additions in cash to all debenture-holders have been effected at approximately annual intervals, and it was with great satisfaction that your Directors were able in May of this year to pay off the outstanding balance of £16,267 10s. That item which appears in the balance sheet at December 31, 1941, is therefore now eliminated, and there are no prior charges ranking ahead of the shares.

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

**Board's Dividend Policy.**  
Firstly, I would remind you that the terms of the debenture deed provided that, so long as any part of that debenture liability was outstanding, no distribution of profits by way of dividends was permissible. We have therefore now reached stage two of our programme, namely, freedom to pay dividends. But that stage was not reached in the year 1941, the accounts of which year we now under review. The forthcoming dividend will therefore be formally related to the accounts for the year 1942. It is not necessary to delay a distribution until those accounts are submitted, which will probably not be until the autumn of 1943, and the dividend will therefore be declared by way of an interim dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1942.

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

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

## Thoroughly Sound Financial Position

In conclusion, and more especially in support of the policy that I have outlined, I can repeat, as being fully applicable today, the concluding words of my statement submitted at last year's meeting, namely, that I have no hesitation in assuring you that the company is in a thoroughly sound financial position. Despite the substantial outgoings on debenture extinguishment, liquidity is well maintained. The general reserve of £100 remains intact. Debtors (£50,167) are all payable to be good. Practically all of this arises out of land sales on our usual instalment terms, and is secured either by land mortgages or retention of land title in the name of the company. The prosperity of the farming community in Kenya on which the value of land of course depends, is likewise maintained.

## Industry in East Africa Discussed by Royal Empire Society

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

Industry which would supply the wants of Africans would flourish at the present. Cottage industries had flourished in East Africa before the industrial revolution, and the availability of electricity in East Africa made it possible to erect small factories and cotton mills driven by power.

Mr. Wigglesworth emphasised that when dealing with exports of a surplus of the products of labour receiving very low wages the position could be balanced by the imposition of an export duty on everything exported, so as to equalise final selling prices. The duty imposed should be equivalent to the difference in parity of wages, adjusted to other higher costs of machinery, spares, etc. The bonus could then be given to the exporting country of its cheap labour. The product of the tax could go towards better conditions of living. Such action would also prevent disturbance of the price structure at home. This is one of the rocks which the Atlantic Charter might strike. One must enable the native countries to use their own labour with benefit to themselves. It is not that if wages are low when living is correspondingly cheap.

East Africa's steel output, which 13,000,000 in 1941 should be 20,000,000 in 1942, if it is to be a 50% increase. There should be scope for extended cultivation of sisal, which is valuable for fibrous purposes, clove and guava. Some 100,000 acres of ground, of 220,000 for the installation of growth of kinchikwa at the Arroyo, Instituto had been used on the ground, and the new rubber, synthetic rubber, and plastic, and other new materials.

Mr. Herbert Bond pointed out that at present there would be no accountancy of the development of the industry process, except for direct costs, for instance, every thing washed once a day, and when these immense new markets would be opened up, the value of the flooding of East African markets by shoddy but beautiful Japanese goods had not only the cost of raising the women's dress. Perhaps East African could combine beautiful finish with the usual good wearing high quality goods. One can help the industry would be a wider use of the English language.

Tanganyika Territory subject to surplus Rhodesia as a mineral product, and the report of East Africa and Rhodesia's report on the tea was now being produced from estates in Tanganyika which had been under German management until the outbreak of war. He (Major Bond) thought that Germany have an appearance of being more successful colonists over Africa than the British, and that Englishmen would far better in the long run.

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

While sympathising with all plans for improving the non-white, he did not credit to the customary criticism, and said that from the standpoint of comfort for the African labourer, it is better off than the working man in England.



### News Items in Brief

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

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

Tanganyika's 1942-43 financial report shows that deposits received during the year amounted to £53,187. Owing to difficulties in obtaining supplies, European Stores, Ltd., Molele, Kenya, have closed their Kisumu branch.

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

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

Tanganyika Territory's budget surplus for the current financial year is expected to be between £10,000 and £15,000.

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

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

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

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

In pursuance of the call for paper economy, the *Nairobi Standard* will be printed on a lighter weight paper.

Messrs. Lewis and Post Ltd., announce that no dividend will be paid on the 5% preference shares for the past year. Preference dividends are in arrear since December 31, 1939.

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

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has appointed as Local Government Officer an official of the Department of Internal Affairs. His responsibilities will be confined to all local government matters.

Wheat growing in the Mozambique province of Manica and Sotola has been successfully undertaken on an experimental plot of 17 acres, about 20 miles from Beira by the Companhia Colonial do Bazar.

Penalties are being imposed on absentee farmers and on the farms and railways in Southern Rhodesia, with markedly beneficial results.

To offset the shortage of sticks in Southern Rhodesia, native hand-rafts are making baskets of willows, coarse grass and wattle, some grown, some for the harvesting and marketing of their crops.

Leibig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., which has extensive interests in East Africa and Southern Rhodesia, is to pay a final dividend of 0% and a new 8% per year. Both figures are the same as in the previous year.

Kenya's Wages Board has fixed a new scale for certain African artisans in the Central Rift Valley, Nyanza and Coast Provinces, varying from a minimum of 72 cents of a shilling per hour to a maximum of 2.10s. per hour.

While in Kenya the controlled price of potatoes is about 12s. a bag, across the border in Tanganyika Territory the Government is selling 70s. a bag and advertises the fact in the list of accepted tenders published in the official *Gazette*.

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

During the first six months of 1942 there were 857 (442 male and 415 female) European births in Southern Rhodesia, compared with 852 (447 and 405) in the corresponding period of 1941. European deaths were 500 (288 male and 212 female) compared with 579 (240 and 339).

Wool from cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and eggs, other surplus produce sold by Native groups in the Central Province of Kenya is estimated to have reached a value of £356,247 last year, compared with £125,142 in 1941, £204,657 in 1938, £358,100 in 1939, and £270,288 in 1940.

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

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

Tanganyika's Standing Finance Committee has approved the purchase for resale by Government of six months' supplies of gunny bags for the Territory at an estimated cost of between £50,000 and £70,000. The Committee has also recommended a grant of £10,000 for breaking new ground and of £2 per acre for the cultivation of vines and maize.

After a year's planning and training, a section of the Emperor's Ambulance Unit, consisting of 40 men, including two doctors, has reached Addis Ababa at the invitation of the Emperor of Ethiopia and with his promise of financial aid. Their object is to undertake pioneer medical work in outlying regions, where there are little or no medical facilities. The unit has appealed for at least £10,000 for the development of its work.

Tobacco growers in the Rhodesias and East Africa have long been anxious to see that more American tobacco is available to Great Britain in 1943, or, at least, to provide there is the expected improvement in the shipping situation. As a result of visits to Washington by Messrs. J. Well, Tobacco Controller in the United Kingdom, about 125 million lbs. of leaf tobacco was made available to Great Britain in 1942, compared with imports of 100 million lbs. in 1939.

### Poisons in the Blood

Weak kidney action

Backache, rheumatic pains and bladder weakness cause acute distress. "I feel as if I were being stung." What with the scaldf, uric, pains in the back or dizzy attacks, kidney trouble destroys the peace of the home.

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# Nyasaland Railways

For the year ended December 31, 1941 (Nyasaland Railways Ltd., report gross receipts of £195,574 (against £174,023 in 1940) and working expenses of £100,830 (293,868), leaving a surplus of £94,744 (£14,961). Interest on the debenture-holding in the Central Africa Railway Company yielded £25,817 (£27,579), the dividend received from that company was £15,150 (nil), interest on income bonds of the Trans-Zambia Railway brought in £2,365 (£2,547), and other interest on debentures £51 (£2,347). Nyasaland Railway interest on the 5% Bridge debenture stock and £23,000 on the 5% A debenture stock and £18,210 was expended on redeeming part of that stock, leaving £863 to be carried forward to the surplus.

The total tonnage carried during the year (excluding the Lake service) was 69,640 tons, as compared with 73,297 in 1940. The Lake service carried 20,076 tons, against 2,718 in 1940. The total number of passengers carried on the railway was 41,025 (155,357) and on Lake Nyasa 11,005 (11,377).

The working expenses, which include provision for renewals amounted to 51.53% of the gross receipts, as against 52.7% in 1940. The comparative figures, excluding provision for renewals were 38.95 for 1941 and 38.28 for 1940.

Mr. Norman B. Dickson retired from the board, re-rotation and re-election being for re-election at the 11th annual meeting held in London on Tuesday. The other directors are Mr. W. M. Goddard (Chairman), Sir Frank Baddley (British), Mr. F. D. Hammond, and Mr. Vivian L. Gury. The secretary and London manager is Mr. C. M. J. Caray, and the local manager in Nyasaland is Mr. R. C. Duquet.

The issued share capital totals only £172,000 but various debenture notes are outstanding to a total of £1,000,000. The railway from Port Herald to Blantyre stands at £1,000,000 (£1,069,870), the northern extension from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa at £812,204, and investments in the Central Africa Railway at £1,770,150 and in the Trans-Zambia Railway at £483,000. Other investments appear in the Balance Sheet at £115 and cash at £7,164.

## Beira Town sites

During the year ended June 30, 1942, the Town Council sold just under half an acre of land containing about 30 houses, which are valued in the balance sheet at £1,412, in order to reduce expenses the directors again waived their fees, and no change was made for other matters. The financial year ends on June 30, 1942.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

### Rhodesian Selection Trust

For the year ended September 30, 1942, Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. (which owns 64% of the issued capital of Mulolira Copper Mines, Ltd.) reported a net profit of 10,000 pounds and the directors recommended a dividend of 12% on the share of £100,000, requiring £12,000 and leaving £88,000 to be carried forward, against £44,500 in 1941.

Mr. R. J. Parks has resigned his seat on the board on taking up an appointment in the United States, and Sir Albert Bourne, Sir Cecil Rodwell and Mr. R. E. Paine, the retiring directors, offer themselves for re-election at the general meeting to be held in London this morning.

The other directors are Mr. A. Chester Beatty (Chairman), Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr., alternate, Mr. Arthur D. Storke (Vice-Chairman and managing director), Messrs. J. W. Boice, J. A. Dunn, T. F. Field (J. O. May, alternate), H. K. Hochschild (S. T. Amper, alternate), and W. Selkirk (J. Whitehouse, alternate) and Dr. O. Sussman.

### Wankie Colliery Company

The statement on another page by Sir John Chancelor, Chairman of Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., reviews in detail the reaction of the enterprise for the year ended August 31 last.

The other directors are Mr. S. H. Bollen (joint managing director and the Chairman), Mr. William Rhodes and Colonel C. E. Birnie, the local director in charge, Mr. A. R. Thornhill, and the general manager in Rhodesia Mr. A. J. Darby, I.M.E.

### London and Rhodesian Mining and Land

The board of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., has decided not to recommend a final dividend in respect of the year ended June 30 last; an interim dividend of 5% has been paid, from 1940, the total dividend was 30%. An interim dividend of 5% is recommended for the year ending June 30, 1943, of which 2% is declared.

#### Rhodesian Minerals Concession

The report of Rhodesian Minerals Concession, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1942, records that advances by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., have been reduced by £1,300 to £9,604. It is noted that the total amount due amounts to £1,314. Despite difficult conditions, negotiations have been continued at Chaswenza and a small surplus accrued.

#### Mica Distributors, Ltd.

Mica Distributors, Ltd., have been registered in Great Britain to co-operate with the Ministry of Supply. The board consists of Sir G. L. Winterbotham (Chairman) and Mr. F. J. Fisher, both nominated by F. F. Christian and Co., Ltd.; Mr. O. G. Leas, nominated by Martin and Co.; Mr. T. R. Hart, nominated by Henry Kiver and Partners; Mr. D. H. Pearson, nominated by Hale and Son; and Mr. P. C. Hart, nominated by W. H. M. Ltd., a Co. Ltd.

#### Mining Personalities

Brigadier G. C. Harvie Watt, M.P., has joined the board of the Thorne and District Water Company in the room of the late Lord Blitsley. Brigadier Harvie Watt is a director of the Thorne and District Water Co., Southern Rhodesia. He is Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, and recently received the Territorial Decoration after serving 20 years in the Territorial Army. During the war he was in command of an anti-aircraft unit.

Mr. G. M. O'Connell, who has died at the age of 60, was respected in Southern Rhodesia and been engaged in mining in South Africa, Chile, Peru, Russia, and the Gold Coast.

### Company Progress Reports

Sheepwood Star.—During the September quarter 26,900 tons of ore were milled for a yield of 3,187.02 oz of gold and a working profit of £3,588.

Thistle-Edna.—In the September quarter 13,050 tons were milled, yielding 1,695 oz of gold and 1,600 oz of silver, operating profit amounted to £20,175.

Sezende.—During the quarter ended September 30 development work counted 62,327 tons and 400 tons of ore were milled for a yield of 973 oz of gold and a working revenue of £71,231 and a net profit of £17,000.

Cam and Motor.—During the quarter ended September 30 development totals 23,000 tons. The tonnage milled was 77,400, giving a yield of 3,887 oz of gold, a working revenue of £17,000, and a working profit of £17,000.

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