

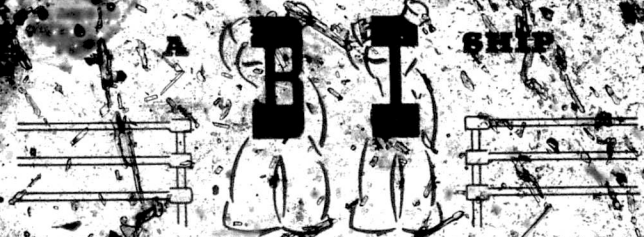
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 5, 1940  
Volume 17 (New Series) No. 846

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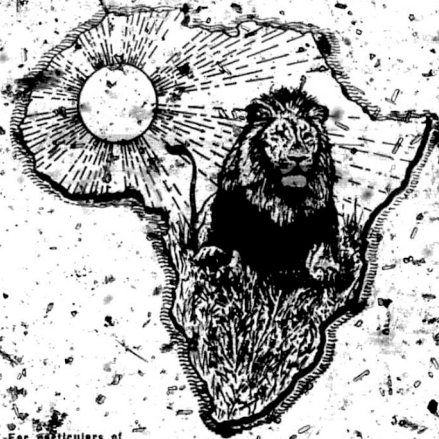
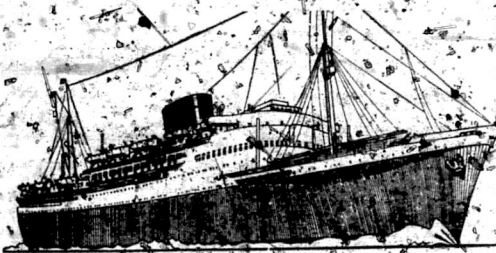
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SUNDAY NEXT, December 8, deserves to be remembered in special remembrance as marking the centenary of the first departure from England for Africa of David Livingstone, who exercised incomparably greater influence upon the development of the East Continent than any other. Starting with no advantages, and indomitable will, sound judgment, and robust health, he consecrated himself absolutely to the labours of a pioneer medical missionary, striking out upon exploration in order to clear the way for other missionaries and for the establishment of that high principled commerce which, allied to Christianity, seemed to him the only means of eradicating the slave-raiding and slave-trading which were so rampant in East and Central Africa, with Zanzibar as the chief mart for this human merchandise. Completely selfless, passionately devoted to justice and to duty, inflexible of purpose even when sorely stricken with ill health, and possessed of a fine understanding of the African, he stamped himself upon what was in very truth Darkest Africa. Of the world he knew very little when he began his journeyings at the age of twenty-seven, but, despite his modesty, he had taught it a great deal before he died in the heart of Africa thirty-two years later.

It has been well said that his discovery of the African was greater than his magnificent work

of African exploration, and that he himself was greater than his own splendid achievements. Certain it is that he immensely influenced the course of events by seeing the African as a man, not merely as a hewer of wood and drawer of water, and the impress of his own example will continue to move his fellow-countrymen till the end of time. Of them he will remain not merely the first man to march across Africa, the discoverer of the Victoria Falls, Lakes Ngami, Nyasa, Bangweulu and Mweru, and much else of importance, but the prophet who contributed most to the suppression of slave-raiding and to the opening of the interior to day and order, settlement and commerce.

It is interesting to reflect that a short three-quarters of a century ago he estimated that fifteen thousand slaves from the Nyasa country alone passed annually through the customs house at Zanzibar, and that in his considered opinion fewer than one-fifth of the Africans captured in the interior ever lived to reach the coast, and that not even one-third of those seized in the Shire Valley arrived at their destination. In other words, what is now Nyasa-land was being depopulated by this abnormal means at an annual rate far in excess of one hundred thousand men and women. Livingstone, who did far more than anyone else to inspire Great Britain to put

an end to this trade, also deserves eternal gratitude for his services to the Imperial Government, to appear in the latterwards. Sir John Kirk, who had been an assistant of his during his Zambesi Expedition to be British Consul in Zambesi, in which capacity he had successfully worked in establishing the Company against the slavers, and in establishing British authority on the mainland in the face of ceaseless German machinations.

Livingstone's diaries provide many passages which have passed into the heritage of the language. On one occasion, when he fully expected to be murdered at any moment by hostile savages, he committed his soul to

**Memorable Incidents.** God, but shortly afterwards received the injunction to teach all nations, and the promise, "I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," he noted: "That is the word of a gentleman of the most sacred and strictest honour, which was to be trusted so implicitly that he abandoned his plan to try to escape by night. In the morning the prospects looked worse than ever, but he went calmly about the business of departure, and none dared to throw the first spear. To take another unforgettable incident, his address to Cambridge University disappointed all expectations till, inspired for his peroration, he concluded in the immortal words: "I direct your attention to Africa. I know that in a few years I shall be cut off in that country which is now open. Do not let it be shut again. I go back to Africa to try to make an open path for commerce and Christianity. Do you carry out the work I have begun. I leave it with you." On those three scarce words was founded the Universities' Mission in Central Africa.

When, deaf to Stanley's ardent pleas, the sailing was declined to accompany him back to civilisation, it was because he believed that a few more months of labour in Central Africa would reveal the secret of the

**His Journey After Death.** source of the Nile, a mystery which mankind had for many centuries sought to solve, and his elucidation of which would wash him such renown in Europe and America that he could utilise his new status to persuade the nations to unite in stamping out slavery. The Nile sources are valuable to me only as a means of opening a mouth with power," he wrote to his brother. But death near Chisambo's village in Northern Rhodesia was soon to be his lot, and the date of his dying—while on his knees in prayer in a Native hut—is not even known with accuracy. So devoted to him were his few

boys that for many months they carried the body roughly embalmed with salt and brandy through hostile tribes until they reached Bagamoyo, fifteen hundred miles away. Thence it was sent home for burial in Westminster Abbey, where Jacob Wainwright, Chuma and Just saw their master laid to rest with the greatest of his race. He who had served honour but sought no honours was mourned by the nation. His noble example still lives, not least in Nyasaland, the land discovered by him and selected for the great experiment of white settlement and commerce conducted on high Christian principles. In Africa made Livingstone what he was, he repaid the debt a thousandfold.

### HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

action to see Ethiopia liberated from Italian aggression. They have no territorial ambitions in that country, which they would wish to be free and independent. They are therefore **Great Britain And Ethiopia.** affording every assistance possible to those Ethiopians who have taken up arms against the common enemy. In these words, used in a written Parliamentary reply last week by Mr. R. G. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the spokesman for Great Britain dispelled the doubts which have been expressed in various quarters as to the intentions of the Government. It was time for an unequivocal statement, and there will be a general welcome for the assurance that all possible assistance is already in course of provision for those Ethiopians ready to take up arms against the Italians. That is the policy which this newspaper has urged ever since Mussolini declared war and became the aggressor against the British Empire, as he had previously been against Ethiopia.

For years it had been clear that the Italian entertained covetous designs against Ethiopia, as the German had also done at times in the past, but these who knew the course best were convinced that, at variance as the

**The Fate Of Italian East Africa.** province, as well as in other many matters, they were at one in resenting the idea of domination by any European Power. It may be safely assumed that that attitude has been greatly strengthened by the gangster methods employed by Italy in her short, sharp campaign of occupation, and by the brutally oppressive methods which she has practised ever since. When the overweening ambitions of Mussolini have in due course been laid in the dust, and when the people whom he has so tragically



only, mistle have been freed from the tyranny of Fascism, part of the price which Italy must pay for her fevered quest of empire will be the loss of Ethiopia and Somaliland, and almost certainly also of Eritrea, a territory of which she has never made an economic success, and which she retained merely as a spring-board for ultimate action against Ethiopia.

Great Britain has no intention whatever of planting her flag on Abyssinian soil, but enemy propaganda has for so long accused her of territorial ambitions in that part of Africa that there was need for this categorical

**Ethiopians As Allies.** Historical asseveration that His Majesty's Government aims only at the establishment of a free and independent State when the Italian usurpers

have been ejected. Their expulsion is the immediate aim of Ethiopians and Britons alike, and any step which will hasten that consummation requires to be most seriously considered, the more so as the plain urgency is to knock Italy out of the war at the earliest possible moment in order to smash the vaunted Axis and provide new bases from which to launch heavier attacks upon Germany. It is an open secret that many Ethiopians have crossed the frontiers into the Sudan and Kenya to be trained and armed. They can certainly render useful service as scouts, and careful selection should include a number who could be even more valuable in promoting general unrest among their own countrymen, preparatory to an organised rising at the appropriate moment.

## Continued Activity in the Sudan

### Enemy Experiencing Difficulties in the Kassala Sector

IN THE SUDAN the enemy continues to be harassed by British aircraft, mechanised patrols and artillery. The communiqués of the past week have been as follows:

November 27.—The Governor-General of the Belgian Congo announced that Belgium considered herself at war with Italy in consequence of Italian actions against Belgians in Italy. Italian subjects in the Congo were arrested.

November 28.—A communiqué from British G. H. Q., Cairo, stated: "In the Gallabat and Kassala areas our patrols continue to harass the enemy. From other fronts there is nothing to report."

November 29.—Rome claimed that on November 26 in the Red Sea an Italian submarine, the GALILEO FERRARI, torpedoed and sank three British merchant ships in a strongly guarded convoy.

November 30.—An Admiralty communiqué stated: "One of H.M. ships, with aircraft co-operating, successfully bombarded targets at Ras Aluda, near Cassowary, in Italian Somaliland. Considerable damage was done to enemy depôts, and several enemy stores started. No damage or casualties were sustained by our force."

### Actions in Kassala Area

It was officially announced in Cairo that in the Kassala sector a mechanised patrol successfully ambushed the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties both of men and equipment. An enemy reconnaissance force in the Metemma area was met with heavy artillery fire.

December 2.—G. H. Q., Cairo, announced: "On Sunday night in the Kassala sector of the Sudan one of our mechanised patrols ambushed an enemy party, capturing one Italian officer and nine other ranks. In Gallabat parties of the enemy were again successfully engaged by our artillery."

December 6.—Further news became available of the action in the Kassala area on the night of November 30. It was officially stated: "In addition to capturing prisoners, our patrol destroyed a lorry and counted 11 enemy dead. Subsequently a further party of Italian motor-cyclists was ambushed, leaving in our hands three prisoners, seven motor-cycles, and a quantity of equipment, including machine-guns, rifles, and ammunition."

In the area east of Gallabat our artillery was again active.

The presence of an enemy raider in the Indian Ocean was revealed last week when it became known that the British cargo ship PORT BRISBANE (8,799 tons) had been sunk. It was believed to be an armed liner, and to have turned her searchlights on the ship and opened fire as once at a range of only a mile. After the PORT BRISBANE had been badly damaged she was abandoned and those on board got away in three boats. The occupants of two of the boats were taken prisoner, but the third had managed to escape. The raider sent a bombing party to put time bombs on the PORT BRISBANE, fired a torpedo, and then made off. Miss McShane, a resident of Kenya, who was on her way to Australia on holiday, is reported to have been taken aboard the raider.

### Italians Kill Their Own Men

Telegrams sent from Khartoum by the special correspondents of the *Chronicle* and *Daily Express* report that on the night of November 27 one of our mechanised patrols opened fire on an enemy column south of Kassala, which, in confusion, started firing on their fellows. Scores of Italian *asari* were quickly mown down by Italian machine-guns.

Hearing the firing, enemy reinforcements came up, and likewise began shooting their own troops. For almost an hour, while the British remained in hiding, the Italians blazed away at each other, inflicting heavy casualties. Observers who remained behind while our patrol returned to the British lines say that later large numbers of heavy lorries were sent up to remove the dead. Every one of the lorries was filled. Most of the casualties were Natives, but there were some whites among them.

Information reaching our lines from Kassala shows that the position there is daily growing more uncomfortable for the Italians. Acute shortage of food is already being experienced, and white commanders and troops are said to be uneasy. Every night more refugees stream out of the town and escape to the British lines. They say that the enemy *asari* resent the hardships now imposed upon them, and that the R.A.F. night raids have been very successful in destroying petrol dumps and interrupting communications.

### Medical Services of Northern Rhodesians

A deal of information is now reaching us about the splendid part played by the 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment in the brief campaign in British Somaliland, where it had been for about three months before the Italian onslaught began. The task of the battalion was to hold the Tug Argab Gap, some 50 miles to the southwest of Berbera. Their front was about 8,000 yards across, and against it the Italians threw tanks, armoured cars, and, it is believed, at least 15 battalions of infantry. Indeed, it is reliably reported that again and again positions held by a single company were attacked by a brigade of three battalions, complete with artillery and tanks. Two British light batteries fired on open sights at the oncoming enemy, who in the course of four days' fighting are estimated to have suffered 4,000 to 5,000 casualties, at very small loss to the defenders. Then the battalion withdrew during the night without a single casualty, retired on Berbera, and were evacuated by the Navy. One of the Northern Rhodesian officers, broadcasting from the new Lusaka wireless station, said that the effect of the campaign on the *askaris* had been to fill them with confidence, make them eager for another crack at the Italians, and induce them to think of themselves, not as Ngoni, Weemba, or Ha, but as Northern Rhodesians.

### Southern Rhodesians Also

Nearly 700 Rhodesians are now serving as leaders with military units in other parts of the Empire, said Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lucas-Guest, M.P., Minister of Defence, in a broadcast talk from Salisbury. Another 800 are on service in the ranks outside Southern Rhodesia; most of them as specialists. In addition, nearly 1,000 men are serving in the Colony itself in the light battery, infantry, a strong armoured car company, a signals corps, medical corps and other specialist units. Moreover, the Rhodesia Regiment and other units have some 5,000 men in training on a part-time basis. The Indian and coloured communities have provided a mechanical transport unit, which is now serving in East Africa, and the new Native regiment, the Rhodesian African Rifles, is rapidly approaching full strength.

A mounted unit has been formed in Bulawayo with 40 members. The organising committee includes Messrs. R. T. Liddle, C. F. Johnstone, B. L. Calderwood, A. G. Sly and F. Standing. Mr. C. N. Brebner is acting as secretary.

Two platoons of the Rhodesian African Rifles have made a recruiting tour through five Native reserves in Southern Rhodesia.

### Signal Honour from The King

Permission has been granted by His Majesty for the range camp at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to be renamed 'King George VI Barracks'. It is the only military centre in Southern Africa to be named after the King. At present the barracks are the training centre for a light battery contingent, the Signal Corps, Medical Corps, and the Leader Training Unit.

The manufacture of war supplies in Southern Rhodesia is being expanded in collaboration with the Union of South Africa. The two countries are pooling their resources for the production of war supplies of all kinds. The railway workshops in Bulawayo are being used, and private engineering firms are also contributing considerably to the increase of the Colony's industrial capacity.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is considering the desirability of increasing the allowances to dependants of men on active service. Mr. W. H. Eastwood, who moved a motion in that sense in Parliament, urged that the allowance for children of from one to four years of age should be £48 per annum for the first child and £30 for a second child; each subsequent child, for children from four to eight years £60 per annum for the first child and £48 for each subsequent child; and from eight to

12 years £72 per annum for the first child and £60 per annum for each subsequent child.

Services Grants is to be established in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, for the use of R.A.F. personnel stationed in the district. The Mayor, Mr. G. B. P. Munner, has appealed to the State Lotteries Trustees for £2,000 to assist in equipping the club, and application has been made to the Government for the use of the old Empire Hall.

Christmas parcels are being sent to all Rhodesians serving in the Forces outside Southern Rhodesia. The scheme is being carried out by the Women's National Service League, with the help of the National War Fund and the Rhodesian Tobacco Association.

### Casualties

The death is now presumed of Pilot Officer Arnold Wilson, D.S.O., M.P., reported missing in June. Soldier, administrator, author, publicist and Parliamentarian, Sir Arnold took a keen interest in Colonial affairs, and was outstanding in his advocacy of the 'International Colony' theory on which subject he spoke and wrote freely. He volunteered as a Pilot Officer (Air Gunner) soon after war broke out.

Flight-Lieutenant E. S. Steel and Sergeant V. G. van Heerden were recently killed in an aeroplane crash near Bulawayo.

M. Camille Cornus, *chef de cabinet* of the Belgian Colonial Office, was killed in London last week when a bomb fell on the Carlton Hotel. He was about to leave for the Congo in company with M. Vleeschauwer, the Minister for the Colonies, who has since flown to Lisbon on the first stage of his journey.

M. Jean Chiappe, a former chief of Police in Paris, who was killed last week while flying from France to Syria, had been selected by the Vichy Government to undermine the position of General Catroux, senior general of the Free French movement, who recently arrived in the Middle East to rally Frenchmen in that part of the world to the cause of General De Gaulle.

A fine tribute to the late leader, C. R. Hull, who hailed from Southern Rhodesia and who was recently killed in action, has appeared in *The Times* from H.C.U.s who writes: "His smile and happy nature brought warmth, his courage and selflessness instilled faith and confidence, his keenness and his intrinsic love of Nature's open fields of sport, encouraged and gave zest to all men who knew this man among men. Of his deeds, his valour, of his determination to help this country exterminate its enemy there can be no need to write. He came back in glory from Norway to command the squadron he loved and who loved him, as well, and in the short time he stayed he led his squadron always with distinction and humiliated the enemy."

Second Lieutenant G. B. Smith, of the 1st Battalion, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, who was recently reported killed in action, is now reported missing, believed killed.

Pilot Officer J. A. G. Chomley, of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, has been posted as missing.

The Hon. David Charles Fielding, brother of the Earl of Denbigh, and of Lady Betty Walker, of Nyerr, is a prisoner of war.

We have received cabled advice from Northern Rhodesia that Sergeant A. A. Kim, who was previously reported missing, believed killed, is a prisoner of war in Italian East Africa, and is in good health.

Captain H. C. Gané, a former Usutali solicitor, who was recently reported missing, believed killed, in Somaliland, is now known to be a prisoner of war in Italian hands.

66th Week of the War



**Honours and Promotions**

The award of the Military Cross to Lieutenant Keogh of the Rhodesian Regiment for gallantry in action in Somaliland, was made known in the *London Gazette* on November 1. The award had been made in the September 26 issue of *The Africa and*

Second Lieutenant Abdulla Effendi Mohamed Mustafa of the Sudan Defence Force, has been awarded the D.F.C. by the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, for outstanding bravery, initiative and leadership in recent operations.

Lieutenant G. Armstrong, No. 21 Squadron, A.F.C. has been awarded the D.F.C. for obtaining photographs of strategic value in the Mogadishu area. The photographs were instrumental in locating important targets, which were later demolished by his squadron.

Aviation Corporal P. C. Sewell of No. 21 Squadron, A.F.C. has been awarded the D.F.M. for displaying conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while photographing points of military and strategical value in the Mogadishu area.

Major-General Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, who has flown in East Africa, and who piloted the first aeroplane from England to South Africa, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

Major-General A. G. Cunningham, who recently assumed command of the troops in East Africa, is a brother of Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet in the Mediterranean. A friend of General Cunningham writes that he shares in remarkable degree his brother's qualities of tenacity and pluck. Lieutenant-General Dickinson, who was General Cunningham's predecessor, retired owing to ill-health. They have been close friends for many years, having been educated together at Cheltenham and commissioned in the same year. Each won the U.S.O. and D.S.O. in the last war; each was twice mentioned in the *London Gazette* and both were promoted lieutenant-colonel in the same year.

**On Service**

Colonel N. B. Brady, M.P., has been leading Rhodesian troops in Egypt and Palestine.

Major J. Pegler has been appointed Commandant of the Masana Defence Force.

Maj. J. Y. Childs, who has done a considerable amount of flying in Palestine, and who was a pilot in the R.A.F. in the last war, has arrived in England to re-join the Air Force.

Captain Swinburne Ward, of Njoro, is now on military duty in East Africa.

Lieutenant G. Gheris, M.L.C. for the Elderet constituency of Kenya, has joined the Forces. He served in the "German East" campaign of the last war with the South African Infantry and the Divisional Signalling Corps.

Second Lieutenant E. J. Wayland, C.B.A., formerly Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, who was commissioned in the Royal Engineers some time ago, is now in Gibraltar.

The Hon. P. De O'Brien, who has spent the last 18 years in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia, and returned to England to join up, is now a second lieutenant in the 2nd London Rifle Brigade.

The appointment of Mr. D. Kerr Cross, former superintendent of Rosherman Gold Mines, Makamega, to be senior section commander of the North Kavirondo Defence Force district of Kenya, has been gazetted.

Mr. E. R. Pratt, former headmaster of the European School, Nakuru, is now serving with the East African Military Labour Corps.

Lady Sidney Farrar, who commands the Women's Transport Service in Kenya, recently flew to Southern Rhodesia on a recruiting campaign. Each woman mem-

ber of the Force, she said, was doing the work of nearly three, and she appealed for a hundred new recruits from the Colony. Training was only part of their work, 75% was clerical, enabling men to be released for the advanced areas.

Miss Maurice Guest, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Guest, M.P., Minister for Air in Southern Rhodesia, is now serving in England with the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

Five young Northern Rhodesian women, Mesdames Joan Fern, Winifred Lughman, Joyce Law, Fridelle McKeown, and Audrey Thatcher, have arrived in Kenya to join the Women's Auxiliary Transport Service.

General Sir Alexander Godley, who commanded the Rhodesian Brigade during the Boer War, is now, at the age of 73, a platoon commander in the Home Guard.

Mr. J. M. King has relinquished his appointment as Commissioner of Police in Uganda, and has accordingly retired from the Colonial Service, in order to devote himself to duty with the Home Guard in this country. He had served in Uganda since 1937, and previously in Tanganyika.

**He Gave His All**

A European officer in Northern Rhodesia was recently sent by the Government to an institution in South Africa. His only possession of any value was an old motor car, which was sold for £14, about all the money he had in the world. Instead of keeping the 14 pounds to buy himself some comforts to enable him to bearable the stark existence of a remote, remote institution, he gave half to the Speed the Home Fund and the other half for comforts for the boys.

The Mukama of Njoro, Uganda, has generously offered to contribute 24% of his salary of £1,220 for the duration of the war for the relief of air raid victims in Great Britain.

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# Background to the

**Germany.**—If Germany, after a long and unbroken record of evil doing, is ever to cease to be a curse to herself and to everyone else she will have to undergo the most thorough spiritual cure in history, and part of that cure will have to be self-administered. It will have to comprise a complete change of heart, mind and soul, of taste and temperament and habit, a new set of morals and values, a brand new way of looking at life. Hitler is no accident. He is the natural and continuous product of a breed which from the dawn of history has been predatory and bellicose. It is dangerous to persist in the hallucination that there is in Germany an effective element of kindly and learned old gentlemen and of sweet pig-tailed maidens. That is unhappily a myth. The German is often a moral creature, the Germans never, and it is the Germans who count. You will always think of Germans in the plural, if you are wise. The most righteous clause entered in any treaty ever concluded was the "war guilt" clause of the Treaty of Versailles. The Germans themselves boasted how well they had planned and executed the war, while they thought they were winning. It was only when they lost that they proclaimed their innocence. They will try it again, but next time it won't work. Sir Robert Vansittart, Chief Diplomatic Adviser to His Majesty's Government.

**Totalitarian War.**—The Government still does not understand the totalitarian nature of this war. The civilian is not a warrior as fully in the fighting line as any soldier, but he is still treated with the contempt considered due to a civilian in war time. He receives a stream of exhortation, such as any member of the fighting services would rightly resent; and whenever there is a clash of interests between him and his fellow-fighter in uniform it is never doubted that it is he who must give way. Thus, if the Army needs help from the Navy and Air Force, then, as at Dunkirk, that help is automatically forthcoming. But if the civilian asks for military assistance in the Battle of London, how grudging is the reply! Perhaps a few odd Pioneers are reluctantly detailed to help restore working conditions. But the Army says firmly that it cannot interrupt its training in order to take part in such un-military activities. It should be obvious that munition and transport workers are combatants just as much part of the Army as the Army Service Corps. —Mr. A. A. Milne.

**Valona of the Adriatic.**—Valona commands the Straits of Otranto where they are less than 20 miles wide. It is the C.O.S. of the Adriatic. Its seizure would open that sea to British warships, severing completely the maritime communications between Italy and Albania, that stroke would be the most deadly single blow to the whole Fascist system. The R.A.F. can render service more valuable than to keep the thorough Bomber Command of Vienna and Durnbach, especially the former. Hitler's alternative route to Salonika and Greece lies through Yugoslavia. Every means will be employed to demoralise and paralyse that country in advance. The contrasting examples of Greek glory and Rumanian shame will not be lost either on Serbs or Croats. It has happened before in the Balkans that when the snows melted liberty flamed. —Mr. J. L. Garvin, in *The Observer*.

**Smash Italy.**—Mussolini and his generals are not likely to be endeared to one another by the failure of the Duke as a war lord and of the Army as a fighting force. If Hitler were out of the picture, the Fascist regime might soon collapse. Neither of the two dictators can afford to see the other go down. If German bayonets were required in Italy to keep Mussolini in power, they would be sent. We need not be alarmed. Hitler can earn no gratitude nor friendship from the Italian people. He can merely add one more to his list of occupied countries. It will be a further tax on his strength, a further millstone round his neck when he reaches the deep waters. Our task, therefore, is to continue aiding the Italian forces as hard as often, and in as many places as we can. —*The Sunday Times*.

**Smash the German Dragon.**—The use of naval and air bases on the Greek mainland and islands has given us the first opportunity since the defection of France to get to grips with Italy at close quarters. If we could enable Greece to hold her own until we had disposed of the Italians in Egypt we should have secured for our armies a foothold from which we might threaten the flank of any German attack upon Turkey. From that foothold we might eventually deal a mortal blow to the German dragon, not against the scaly armour of the Siegfried Line, but against his soft underbelly. —Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for India.

**How America Can Help.**—You in America could refuse financial facilities to our enemies in your country. You could refuse to buy anything from them. That would deprive them of dollars, which otherwise they might use for propaganda, spying, and sabotage in your midst. You could refuse all enemy ships in your ports. You could deny facilities to those neutral ships we have publicly listed, as likely blockade-runners. You could decline to ship by them or charter them; you could refuse to them, repairs, insurance and bunkers. You could decline to trade with firms in neutral countries whom we have blockaded as friends of the enemy; if such people hold your agencies, you could take them away. That would be a heavy blow. Last, you could extend and tighten up your export controls, so as to ensure that no vital materials get through to the enemy. This is a tremendous weapon. —Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., Minister of Economic Warfare.

**Squadrons to Fly Atlantic.**—The days have now arrived when it is possible for completely equipped bomber squadrons—the machines made in the United States and the pilots trained in Canada—to fly the Atlantic already for active service almost immediately. This idea of fleets of planes dashing from points 3,000 or 4,000 miles away to the help of Britain was considered but a dream a short while ago. Now it is a reality. Bombed Britons now have the satisfaction of knowing that stretched across Canada is an air force working full speed ahead, scheduled to turn out 20,000 pilots a year, and that stretched across the United States is a chain of factories, the biggest industrial network in the world, already producing the first batch of a total of 30,000 planes promised by President Roosevelt. —Mr. Walter Pratt, in *The Daily Mail*.

**A Sense of Values.**—Are my fellow-members of the privileged classes of this country prepared in this great hour of national peril to give up not 7s. 6d. in the £, not even 17s. 6d. in the £, but personal power? Before any man gives up 17s. 6d. in the £ he has already received out of the common pool an income equal to the income of 400 Spitfire pilots, and after he has made this tremendous sacrifice he is still left with the income of 50 Spitfire pilots. What man claims that his contribution to the war effort is equal to that of 50 Spitfire pilots? —Sir R. Acland, M.P.



# the War News

**Opinions Exploited.** — The Press is a most potent military weapon. — Mr. J. A. Spender.  
 "We should be living hard, but not fighting too hard." — Lord Woolton.

**Economic Leadership.** — The East belongs to India not to Japan. — Mr. C. C. Cary, M.P.

**Bristol has been nobly** to the occasion. — Sir Hugh Roper, Regional Commissioner.

**In six months U.S.A. war production** for us will be on a really vast scale. — Mr. J. M. Perkins.

**I am absolutely confident** that we have turned a very ugly corner. — Air Marshal Sir Cyril Newall.

**I wish the Secretary of State for India had gone to Madras as Vice-roy.** — Mr. C. W. Macdonald, M.P.

**My battered but very cheerful constituents of North St. Pancras.** — Squadron Leader Grant-Harris, M.P.

**Without a free, self-governing Albania, the Balkans will not have lasting peace.** — Mr. P. Noel Baker, M.P.

**The Battle of Britain is over, what is now beginning is the Battle of Germany.** — *The Empire Review*.

**India's population is growing at a rate that presents the world with one of its major dilemmas.** — Sir Alfred Watson.

**In normal times bananas represent more than a fifth of the total fruit consumption in this country.** — Mr. F. D. Mackin.

**We are prepared to defend to the utmost the integrity and independence of our Empire.** — Prince Paul of Yugoslavia.

**The wealth of a nation should be measured by what it consumes, not by what it exports.** — Mr. Alfred Wiggin.

**In the aeroplane, radio field America is probably the only country ahead of Germany.** — Major Oliver Stewart.

**The devastation in Coventry was more appalling even than the worst bombed parts of London.** — Mr. Ritchie Calder.

**In a free country the ultimate responsibility for withholding news must be a civilian, not a military responsibility.** — *The Times*.

**General Papagos, the Greek C-in-C, is the most tight-lipped military leader in Europe.** — *Quintessence* in *The Sunday Telegraph*.

**We are now going through a period that can properly be described as an elementary introduction to hell on earth.** — Sir R. A. L. S. M.P.

**We never knew what political assassination was in Rumania until Hitler came and our young men and brutalised them.** — Dr. T. Lea.

**Cyprus is as important to British security in the Middle East as Iceland is to British security in the Atlantic.** — Mr. L. Horne-Belsham, M.P.

**By the nature of its being, a dictatorship must challenge eternal wisdom and must regard criticism of its acts as treason.** — Mr. Q. C. Giles.

**The most important quality of the English is that they do not transmit their fears to one another as some other people do.** — Mr. Ralph Ingham.

**When fully working New Zealand's programme under the Empire air training scheme will provide 3,700 trained men a year.** — Mr. Donald Cowie.

**In June, July and August, the number of public engagements carried out by the bands of the Brigade of Guards was 364.** — Mr. R. K. Lay, M.P.

**The key of the war in the Mediterranean rests in the hands of those who control the policy of the French African Empire.** — Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, M.P.

**The destiny of the civilised world may be decided under the shadow of the Pyramids or within a day's march of the Holy City.** — Major E. W. Polson Newman.

**Nearly all economists agree that income tax on incomes between £300 and £600 is not nearly doing having regard to the country's needs.** — Mr. G. R. Hobson.

**In 15 months of war reporting I have not seen such wholesale evidence of man's inhumanity to man as I have seen in Corfu as a result of Italian bombing.** — Mr. Leland Stowe.

**Up to the present this war has been waged between a fully-armed Germany and a quarter-armed or half-armed British Empire. We have not done so badly.** — The Prime Minister.

**The financial position of Egypt is, I suppose, the soundest in the world. Its total national debt is under £100,000,000 and there is a reserve fund of about £30,000,000.** — A. Alexander.

**More than four years ago the then German Ambassador in Rome, von Fritsch, told me that Hitler would regard Mr. Churchill's imminent entry into any British Cabinet as an unpardonable act.** — Sir Charles Petrie.

The Minister of Labour offers a salary of from £5 to £7 a week while checks of works and former are getting £10 a week. — Mr. J. P. Bishop.

Attachments of the Home Guard are free to use any spare spinning wheel or willow basket, or any other article of a domestic or workshop character for their own use. — Sir J. W. G. Glegg, M.P., Joint Under-Secretary of State for War.

Orders to the effect that on the ground of the landing of the only German guns and nothing to prevent Germany dropping from about 100 to 150 tons of bombs on the island. — Sir J. W. G. Glegg, M.P.

Aviation in the Balkans must be checked in the spring. Clearly Greece must be sure that she will not then be worn exhausted by her efforts to complete Mussolini's discomfiture. — Major General Sir Charles Lyman.

For the last 10 years our Foreign Office has been just as busy as our Air Ministry has been. The Foreign Office and Air Ministry has involved us in the present war. We must see to it that the same method does not apply to the Peace. — Sir Francis Young, M.P.

Mechanised warfare, and the use of the bombing aeroplane, has made the little, isolated, sovereign independent state, or small nation, a thing of the past. Only a Great Power with a highly developed modern industry can be effectively independent. — *New Statesman and Nation*.

The *Blitzkrieg*, in spite of its barbarities, is what has put people together as never before, itself forging a new world as it pursues its ruthless course. At last we begin to know ourselves and each other, humble and less humble, poor and less poor. — Mrs. E. H. Carter.

The frustration of German plans for the invasion of Britain, the attacks upon the sources of German military power, the firm defence of Egypt and the Sudan, and the successful attack upon the Italian Navy give proof of our strength and justify our confidence in final victory. — H.M. The King's speech on the Prorogation of Parliament.

While in Libya, Egypt and Ethiopia the Italian Army has shown its impotence, while the British Air Force destroyed Mussolini's ships, and while the Italians ran before the Greeks, the people in France can now refuse not with out wrath that their armies have been deprived of a glorious part in the eventual victory for freedom. — General De Gaulle.

## PERSONALIA

Sir Robert Bell, former Governor of Uganda, is now in Scotland.

Councillor R. H. Orr has been elected Mayor of Livingston.

Mr Alexander Milne has been appointed a J.P. for the Thika district, Kenya.

Sir Charles Almond is on the point of taking up his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda.

Colonel Hon. Royal Walensky, M.C., has been appointed a member of the Northern Rhodesia Executive Council.

Sir Stewart Symes, who recently relinquished the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan, was staying in Nairobi when the last mail left.

Last of the Duchess of Gloucester visited some of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, of which regiment Her Royal Highness is Colonel-in-Chief.

The terms of office of the Bishop of Natal and Mr P. W. Kerr, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Natal, have expired.

Mrs. Hathorn Hall, wife of the Governor of Sudan, and until recently British Resident in Zanzibar, is spending a holiday with her children in South Africa.

Captain Lord Sudbery, Royal Horse Guards, and Miss E. M. Bromley, third daughter of Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Arthur Bromley, were married in London last week.

Lord Winterton, M.P., and Mr. P. J. N. ... M.P., both of whom take a great interest in East African affairs, are members of the Council on Affairs set up by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Those present at a memorial service held in London last week for the late Mr. H. L. M. Tritton, a director of Barclay's Bank (L.C. & O.), included Lord Lugard, Mr. W. M. Goodenough, Mr. H. B. Bradford, Mr. E. C. Holden, Mr. H. H. Egerton, and Lady Dawson.

Jo Arthur, son of Dr. J. W. Arthur, late of Kikuyu, is this year's head boy at Loretto, one of the leading public schools in Scotland, and he and Hugh Bargman, who is also Kenyan-born, are a leading force in the scrum of the first Rugby XV. Gordon Oswald, another Kenya boy, who is also at Loretto, is doing well.

When the first Lord Strathcarron, Chairman of the Tobacco Federation of the Empire, died, he was succeeded by his son, who is now 16 years old, and who on Saturday night crashed while riding a motor-cycle into an oncoming car. The many East Africans and Rhodesians who knew his father, who did so much for Empire tobacco growing, will be glad to learn that his young successor is progressing satisfactorily.

**BOVRIL**  
within gives  
strength to win

## Mr. W. J. W. Nicol

Sir Humphrey Deesett writes—

I would call that the "early days" in East Africa (from 1900 onwards) for Mr. W. J. W. Nicol was universally deemed both as a man and as a business head by all sections of the community, official and unofficial, and by all races. He was one whose word was absolutely trusted by all, and he was also the soul of human kindness and most generous and hospitable.

Your obituary seems to me to have summed up his achievements admirably, and you were right to emphasise his modesty, which was a very real quality. He gave the impression of great reserve power in his make-up.

He helped more than anyone else of whom I can think in those early days in East Africa to create the best possible tradition of straight dealing and of high personal character.

## Obituary

This has occurred in Kampala, of Mrs. W. D. ... née Miss F. M. Austen. She joined the mission staff of Rebai, Kenya, in 1916, went to Tanganyika in 1922, and when she was married in 1930 her husband and she were transferred to Uganda.

Viscount Rothermere, who died last week in London at the age of 72, had in recent years been one of the most prominent and forceful advocates of the return to Central Africa of Tanganyika Territory and of other former African possessions. Not long before the outbreak of this war he visited South Africa and returned to England by the East Coast route.

Mr. J. R. Fulmer, a member of the Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission, whose death is reported, had lived in the Colony for the past 16 years. With the benefit of long railway experience in South Africa behind him he was appointed a member of the Rhodesia Railway Commission, occurring from that office in 1935, the Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission.

The many Kenyans who have for years known Mr. Juxon Burton, a member of the Colonial Service in that Colony from 1914 to 1935 and now Colonial Secretary in Fiji, will deeply sympathise with him on the death in Scotland of his wife, Mrs. Cicely Gladys Barton, who was held in high regard by a wide circle of friends in Kenya. She is the daughter of Colonel F. P. Bradshaw.

Mr. P. A. Parker, who has lived for the past few years in the gold-mining districts of Kenya, and who had resided in East Africa for about 20 years, died in Nakuru recently at the age of 68. He served with the Australian contingent during the Boer War, remained in South Africa until 1916, and accompanied the South African Forces under General Smuts who sailed for East Africa to deal with the Germans in that war.

Mr. E. R. Forbes, former chief agent in Southern Rhodesia of African Industries and Services, Ltd., has passed away. He first went to Rhodesia in 1899 on the staff of the old African Bulkingship Company, became secretary of several mining concerns and the first agent in Rhodesia of the Cape Explosives Company and other interests of De Beers. In 1913 he was appointed chief agent of African Explosives, and retired from that office only 18 months ago. He was a former chairman of the Bulawayo Caledonian Society, a founder of the Bulawayo Pipe Band, Chairman of the Teachers' Home for Aged Men, and honorary treasurer of the Bulawayo committee of the National War Fund. Deep sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Forbes, for her son, Mr. L. M. Forbes, an Assistant District Officer in Uganda, and for his daughter, who is the wife of Mr. G. R. A. Johnson, son of Sir George and Lady Johnson.



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## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Rhokana's Report

RHOKANA CORPORATION, Ltd., announces in the annual report for the year ended June 30, 1940, that the operating profit amounted to £2,869,978, and that after adding interest and other items of revenue, and deducting administrative and other expenses, the surplus was £2,830,000, to which is added £177,600 against £217,148 received by way of dividend from Mufuilira Copper Mines, Ltd. Dividend and loan interest have to be deducted from the total of £3,024,506, as well as £84,000 allocated to depreciation reserve account, and £109,538 to development reserve account, thus leaving a balance of £2,773,801, compared with £2,118,000 for 1938-39. The carry-forward was £28,801, making an available total of £3,002,602.

Appropriations include no less than £100,000 to taxation (compared with £70,000 last year), £7,500 to preference shares redemption fund, £82,500 in respect of dividends on preference shares, and £625,001 for the interim dividend paid on May 8 last. The directors recommend a final dividend of 10% on the ordinary and "A" shares, making 40% for the year (against 30%), and absorbing £375,000. The directors' additional remuneration amounts to £50,000, leaving a balance of £215,601 to be carried forward. An important feature of the balance sheet is a rise in cash from £945,847 to £1,651,735.

The accounts of Mufuilira Copper Mines, Ltd., in which Rhokana has nearly a one-third holding, showed a net profit, subject to taxation, of £1,608,254 for the year ended June 30. The gross amount accruing to the Corporation was £177,600, and the net amount £133,991. Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., in which Rhokana hold 2,323,150 shares of £1 each, report satisfactory progress.

As it is not considered advisable that statements, as to the extent of non-ferrous mining activities should be made public in war, the reports of the consulting engineers are included in the annual statement, but the directors state that the production of copper and cobalt has proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year.

The East African Miners' Association and the East African Chamber of Mines have now amalgamated.



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DIAPHRAGM  
**VALVES**

## Nchanga's Production

The annual report of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., recalls that in the past the directors announced that full details of the proposed production programme would be given in the annual report, but that in present circumstances it has been deemed not to proceed with the programme meanwhile. Additions are to be made to the pilot plant, however, the cost being provided out of the funds already in hand. During the year the development proceeded satisfactorily. The pilot plant was put into commission in August 1939, and since that date the metallurgical results obtained have been a steady improvement, and have demonstrated that successful additions is to be anticipated in the extraction of copper from the ore. The production of concentrate from the plant has steadily increased, with the result that substantial amounts of copper are now being smelted monthly at the Nkana smelter.

The accounts show building of plant and machinery at £1,307,821 (against £944,047 in 1938-39), development, less proceeds of copper, at £702,147 (£492,780), mine general charges at £178,676 (£96,353), stores at £239,360 (£160,537), and cash at £997,003 (£1,738,415).

## Wankie Colliery

Profits for the year to August 31 are returned at £161,195, compared with £156,792 for 1938-39. A dividend of 5% is recommended (against 7%), £88,900 is reserved for income tax (against £67,000), and £23,216 is carried forward (against £33,146 brought in).

## Territorial Output

Southern Rhodesia's gold output during September was 69,649 oz. Though base metal production figures may not now be given, they created a new monthly record, their export value being £201,543. The total mineral production was valued at £790,285, compared with £679,294 during September last year.

## Bravery of Mine Workers

Three Natives employed on the Wandervogel Mine, Southern Rhodesia, were recently presented by the manager with sums of money as a reward for bravery in saving the lives of four fellow-Native workers. Mr. T. W. Gilbert, in making the presentation, said the money did not represent the value of their services, but was an expression of gratitude for their courage.

## Cam and Motor Gold

A profit of £200,000 for the year to June 30, compared with £363,335 for 1938-39, has been transferred from reserve to the profit and loss account. The directors have reserved no less than £20,000 (against only £84,922) for taxation, and a dividend of 5% compared with 52% has been paid. The carry-forward is £20,919, against £36,344 brought in.

## Mining Personalities

Mr. John Dodds is now managing the Gemme Mine, Hartley, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. J. P. Walker, who spent some years in mining in Kenya and Tanganyika, has for some time been prospecting in Southern Rhodesia, and is now in South Africa. He is a son of Mr. A. Walker, the East African meteorological expert.

Mr. C. H. Kemp, of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company, Southern Rhodesia, has been transferred to the Sherwood Starr mine. Before his departure he was presented with a fitted dressing case by members of the Cam and Motor Rifle Company.

Mr. Hugh Williams, who has spent many years in mining in Southern Rhodesia, latterly on the Wandervogel mine, and who served with the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment in the East African Campaign of the last war, died in Gwelo recently at the age of 58.

Mr. B. H. Luscombe, who recently died in Nkana, following a mining accident, served with the B.S.A. Police before the last war, after which he returned to Southern Rhodesia to take up mining. In 1938 he went to the Gold Coast, and in March last took up an appointment in Northern Rhodesia.

## News of Our Advertisers

Speaking at last week's annual meeting of Crabtree Electrical Industries, Ltd., Mr. H. T. McCoubie, the Chairman, said their subsidiary operating company, S.A. Crabtree and Co., Ltd., had considerably increased its export trade, and that the trading profit was £147,714, compared with £166,574. Crabtree Electrical Industries, Ltd., had a revenue of £276,110 in tax-free dividends and bank interest, which with the balance of £19,000 brought forward, and after charging an management expenses and directors' fees, left a net balance available of £28,000, which enabled the directors to recommend the same distribution as in the previous year (17%) and carry forward a slightly higher figure.



### Italians in East Africa

"I think it will be a miracle for Italy to hold out in East Africa for six months," said Mr. H. P. Lees-Smith, M.P., in the House of Commons last week. "So far as I can see she has not the resources of oil and other materials to maintain her troops there for more than a few months, excepting a trickle obtained by air or by running through our blockade."

"The Prime Minister spoke the other day about Graziani perhaps not advancing until the spring. If he does not advance until the spring, his resources in East Africa will be near exhaustion. I think that will become clearer in a month or two, and I think it would be wise to adopt what Hitler has described as psychological warfare. Let this fact be known in Italy and to the troops themselves in East Africa."

"The Ethiopians are waiting for their retribution, and it will take a most unpleasant form—rough but more unpleasant than that of being suffocated by poison gas—the methods which the Italians resorted to with the Abyssinians some years ago. I think if these facts were known it might help us to create demoralisation in the sense of destroying the enemy's morale."

Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P., former Secretary of State for War, said in the course of a spirited speech before the Oxford Union Society last week: "The opportunity given to the oppressed Albanians to reclaim their freedom can be imitated by the Abyssinians only if they are given a similar chance, in the context of a British initiative, to seize back their independence. . . . What a transformation can now be brought about in Africa! . . . Any contemplated readjustment of the French African Empire in favour of Italy would be put out of all question by the elimination of that Power. Wavering French emotions, fluctuating between Vichy and freedom, would then settle more definitely on our side."

### Nyasaland's Defence Force

The Colonial Office and the War Office, said Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council, are actively engaged in deciding schedules of pensions, gratuities and allowances applicable to African Colonial Forces. He fully agreed with the non-official members that the scales in respect of the new Nyasaland Defence Force should approximate those operated in Southern Rhodesia, and for that purpose he has appointed a small committee to consider the question.

Mr. Farl Bowie, the senior non-official member, emphasised that the public had for two or three years urged the principle of compulsion in defence, and that the new ordinance, far from being imposed upon the country, was in response, rather belated response, to a strong demand.

The other non-official members spoke in similar vein, and made various detailed criticisms, a number of which were accepted by the Government. It was agreed, for instance, to raise the age limit from 55 to 60 years, the argument being that physical fitness, not age, must be decisive. The Government also granted the request of the non-officials that members of the Legislative and Executive Councils should be removed from the schedule of persons automatically exempt from service.

Objections were expressed to exempting lay missionaries, but the Bishop of Nyasaland stated that a good number of them could be expected to volunteer, and the Governor stipulated that the clause granting exemption had been included on the instructions of the Secretary of State.

Messrs. Kamjee, Jivrajee & Co. have given £50 to the Zanzibar Boy Scouts' Association in memory of the late Mr. Mohamed Ali Kamjee.



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## COMPANY MEETING

**Tanganyika Concessions****Lord Stothoven's Address**

The annual general meeting of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, was held in London on Tuesday.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Stothoven, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., the Chairman of the company, who presided, said in the course of his address to the shareholders:

"As the report and accounts have been in your hands for some time I will, with your permission, take them as read."

Dealing first with the balance sheet, 2% Notes of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, to the value of £96,642 were redeemed during the year.

The African Railway Finance Company, Limited, was thereby enabled to redeem debentures to the value of £102,700 and our liability under the guarantee of the principal and interest in respect of the debentures issued by that company was reduced accordingly.

The reserve account was increased by a sum of £37,000 set aside for income tax in past years and no longer required for that purpose.

Liquid assets show a decrease of some £27,000 as compared with the previous year, and this is mainly accounted for by the dividend paid on the preference stock for the year ended July 31, 1939, the redemption of 2% Notes and the purchase of African Railway Finance Company, Limited, debenture stock.

Shares and debentures of subsidiary companies are entered at £2,172,115, of which £2,045,200 is represented by shares and debentures of the Benguela Railway Company and £126,915 shares and debentures of The African Railway Finance Company, Limited. The amount of £21,290 owing by a subsidiary company has since been received.

**Interests in Other Companies**

Shares and debentures of other companies are entered at £4,476,598, of which £244,000 is represented by shares and obligations of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, and £206,144 by shares and debenture stock of the Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited.

Although a market quotation for the shares of the Union Minière is not available, your directors consider the figure at which they stand in the books is conservative. Operations for the year under review resulted in a loss of £24,722, and after deducting the balance

£1,028 brought forward from the previous account, there remained a debit balance on profit and loss account of £15,694, which has been written off the reserve account.

Unfortunately, owing to the situation brought about by the German invasion of Belgium, no dividend has been received from the Union Minière du Haut Katanga for the past year and in these circumstances I regret the directors are unable to recommend the payment of any dividend on the preference stock.

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

**Position of Union Minière**

The operations of the Union Minière in 1939 were very satisfactory. In spite of a small decrease in copper production, the profits showed a substantial improvement over those of the previous year, and it was proposed to pay a slightly increased dividend. Unfortunately the general meeting of shareholders, which was to have been held in Brussels on May 27, last could not be held owing to the invasion of Belgium, and so far the accounts for 1939 have not been presented to the shareholders. As you may imagine, the invasion of Belgium involved a readjustment of the general management and administration of the Union Minière, and in consequence it has not yet been possible to arrange for the distribution of a dividend for 1939.

I am, however, happy to tell you that the change over to the new conditions has been carried out most competently and satisfactorily, thanks to the thorough preparations made by the Union Minière to meet the eventuality of Belgium being invaded. The operations of the Albany are being continued on almost the same scale as before. It is inadvisable for me at the moment to refer to the matter in greater detail, but I can assure you that your board are watching the situation most carefully. As things now are the position is quite sound and secure, and so far as one can see, your interest as very large shareholders in this important undertaking should not be prejudiced in the long run.

The results for 1939 of the Benguela Railway Company were satisfactory, taking into account the restriction of business which prevailed for the greater part of the year as a result of the international situation. As regards the current year, the net railway receipts for the first five months of 1940 are much the same as for the corresponding period of 1939. It is difficult to forecast the effect of war conditions on the demand for products carried by the Benguela Railway, but so far they have not been adverse on the whole.

**Geita's Satisfactory Progress**

With regard to the company's gold interests in East Africa, the results of the Geita Gold Mining Company for the year to June 30 are satisfactory, considering that the 500-ton mill at Geita began operations only in January last year, and that the preliminary troubles which are inevitable when a new mill goes into commission had first to be overcome. Over 35,000 ounces of gold were recovered during the year ended June 30, 1940, and an operating profit, before providing for depreciation, of nearly £150,000 was made. These profits, as I explained to you when we met last, are being utilised for the extension of the mill to treat 500 tons of ore per day. Most of the necessary equipment is on the site, and erection is well in hand. The 500-ton mill should be working to capacity next March, and a substantial decrease in operating costs should result.

I am glad to take this opportunity once more to express my warm thanks to the secretary and staff for the loyal and efficient service which they have again shown in the discharge of their duties in exceptionally difficult circumstances. I should also like to extend on behalf of the board our best wishes to all those members of the staff who are serving in His Majesty's Forces.

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## The Outlook for Sisal

Since something like 150,000 tons of sisal were sold annually to Continental territories now under German domination, and since there are no alternative markets for that great quantity of fibre, it has been obvious for months that some scheme of temporary restriction of output was essential to the industry, and negotiations have for some time been in progress between accredited representatives of growers in British East Africa, the Netherlands East Indies, Mexico, and Portuguese East and West Africa.

This is the background to statements made in certain newspapers recently that East African sisal production was to be curtailed to the rate of 100,000 tons annually. An absolute condition of the adoption of such a plan by British East African producers is equal sacrifice by growers in the territories above-mentioned.

If, as is hoped, they accept the suggestions which have been made to them, an International Sisal Committee would presumably be established to regulate production and marketing in the common interest. Intricate problems are clearly at issue, and some little time is likely to elapse before final decisions are reached.

Subject to the success of the negotiations, it is believed in the trade that the present price of sisal guaranteed to East African growers, namely £20 per ton for No. 1 quality, will be maintained.

### Free Transport

Free transport is now offered to Barotse tribesmen of the far-away Mongu district of Northern Rhodesia who wish to work in Southern Rhodesia. A service of power-driven barges, each carrying 50 men, makes the weekly voyage from Mongu to Katambora, whence a bus service carries them to the Victoria Falls. There a model village has been built, its amenities including water-borne sewage. Free travel is then provided by rail.

### Man-Power Committees

Committees have been formed in Kenya to advise the Director of Man-Power. The first, which will advise on matters relating to European personnel, is composed of the Director of Man-Power (Chairman), the Commissioner of Labour, Lord Francis Baring (with the Hon. H. R. Montgomery as alternate), and Mr. James Riddell. A second committee, to advise on matters relating to Indian personnel, is composed of the Director of Man-Power (Chairman), the Commissioner of Labour, Mr. H. B. Hamilton, the Hon. Isher Dass, and Mr. Abdulla Walimohamed. A third committee, to advise on matters relating to Native personnel, is composed of the Director of Man-Power (Chairman), the Chief Native Commissioner, the Commissioner of Labour, the Rev. H. Beether, and Mr. H. F. Bargman.

## Kenya's Bupyant Revenue

Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, said at the opening of the budget session of the Legislative Council last week that while in April it had been expected that there might be a deficit, now, owing to the increase in the Colony's population as a result of Italy's entry into the war, it was probable that the year would end with a surplus of £100,000, which would be transferred as a gift to the Imperial Government. Two additional revenue measures to be introduced are a graduated personal tax in addition to income tax and a war surcharge of 50% on trade licences.

### S. Rhodesia's Finances

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament's approval of a vote for an additional £2,173,436 to cover the Colony's ordinary and war expenditure for the year ending March 31 next has brought the Colony's total expenditure for the current financial year to over £8,500,000, of which £2,750,000 will be met from loans. The principal increases in ordinary expenditure include another £15,000 for the police and £8,000 as a subsidy for civil aviation, while war expenditure from revenue funds, increased by £434,771, includes £314,184 to cover military training, £42,100 for barrack equipment, £17,450 for the building of the Rhodesian African Regiment's Camp, and some £20,000 for the war subsidy of 6d. per bag on maize. From the extra £660,500 required for war expenditure from loan funds £452,000 has been allocated for air training. The Minister of Finance hoped that the year would close with a surplus of some £45,000.

### Dalgely & Co.

Messrs. Dalgely & Co., Ltd., have declared a further interim dividend of 4% actual (4s. per share), less tax, in respect of the year ending June 30, 1940. Owing to delay in receipt of the final accounts from Australia on account of war conditions, the annual report will not be ready for submission to shareholders before December 31, and the annual meeting will therefore be convened before the end of the year and adjourned until early next year, when the report and accounts will be submitted. The above-mentioned further interim dividend is accordingly being paid with a view to obtaining the maximum exemption from the new Australian Undistributed Profits Tax. Shareholders should not expect that there will be any further distribution of profits by way of final dividend for the past year.

The Standard Bank of South Africa has announced the payment of an interim dividend of 5%. Investments stand in the books at less than the market value on September 30 last, and all the usual and necessary provisions have been made.

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## News Items in Brief

Blantyre's new African secondary school is now open. The importation of aluminium into Northern Rhodesia is now prohibited except under licence.

A Portuguese military mission recently arrived in Beira, headed by General Isidoro da Pereira Lourenco.

The money order service between this country and the Belgian Congo has been resumed, but the telegraphic money orders service will not operate meantime.

A plan to aid cotton textile exports from this country is to be introduced by Sir Percy Ashley, the Cotton Controller. Fixed prices for standard cloths are likely to be announced very shortly.

The factory at Kange, near Tanganyika, owned by Sisal Products, Ltd., has been destroyed by fire. Some 500 tons of sisal are reported to have been lost, as well as new machinery only recently installed.

Exports of unmanufactured tobaccos from Southern Rhodesia during September were: flue-cured strips, United Kingdom, 1,000,049 lb.; dark fire-cured strips, United Kingdom, 450 lb.; Turkish leaf, Canada, 8,306 lb.; Virginia flue-cured leaf, United Kingdom, 307,785 lb.; Hong Kong, 33,376 lb., and South Africa, 44,908 lb. The total quantity exported during the month was 1,993,663 lb.

A tribute to the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company is paid in the annual report of the South African Shipping Board, which states that on the outbreak of war the penalty clause against the company in regard to the mail contract between England and the Union became null and void. The report adds: "The services provided for in the freight and ocean mail contracts have, of course, not been carried out in their entirety, but it is the view of the Board that the best possible facilities have been given under the conditions prevailing."

## Gifts for War Purposes

A fête recently held in Nkana raised £3,000 for the Northern Rhodesia War Fund.

Greeks living in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, subscribed nearly £1,700 in two days to help their nation's war effort.

The Northern Rhodesia Central War Fund recently remitted £300 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund.

The latest news is that the Aden Hurricane Fund has reached £29,250, excluding gold ornaments and other jewellery, and is still mounting.

More than £20,000 has been given by all sections of the community in Nyasaland in response to various appeals since the outbreak of war.

Mrs. G. Brander, Chairman of the Women's National Service League branch in Wankie, Southern Rhodesia, has sent £500 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund.

The Mayor of Ndola, Mr. E. M. Wilson, has announced that the Ndola War Fund, the first to be started in Northern Rhodesia, closed at the gratifying total of £2,852.

Three ambulances for use in East Africa have been presented by Tanganyikans of all races. The fund was started to replace an ambulance lost in France. It reached £1,000 in a month.

An American field service ambulance unit, consisting of three engineers, 14 ambulances, a staff car, spares and camping equipment, has arrived in Kenya. It has been brought by Mr. William Leeds and Mr. Ben Finney.

The people of Southern Rhodesia raised over £14,000 for the Colony's War Fund during the first year of the war. The sum has been allocated as follows: National War Fund (for post-war requirements, comforts, etc.) £66,864; funds for aircraft, £59,254; fund for air raid victims, £14,037.

The Kiamboi Council has given £1,603 for fighter aircraft. With the £10,095 subscribed by the Local Native Councils of the Kikuyu, Kamba and Meru tribes, this should assure the purchase of two Spitfires, which, it is suggested, might be named "Kamba Meru" and "Kikuyu Emba".

Sugar planters in Mauritius have asked that an export tax of 3 cents per 50 kilos should be applied to the 1940 crop as their contribution to the war effort. The Chambers of Agriculture and the Planters' Assembly have asked that Rs. 50,000 of the sum raised be applied to the purchase of travelling canteens for the City of London, that a further sum be allocated to the purchase of two Spitfires for the R.A.F., and that the balance be devoted to gifts to members of the Allied Forces.

When the Native Government of Buganda sent £250 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Fund it was accompanied by this message: "Grieved though we are at the wanton attack which resulted in the death of many innocent people and caused many more homeless, we are steadfast in the belief that the day of victory for justice, freedom and peace, both for the individuals as well as for the nations, will surely come. We have untrammelled confidence in the Might of the righteous God to lead Great Britain victorious through this supreme crisis."

An "Old Curious Shop" formally opened in Lusaka by Sir John Maybin in aid of the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund, offered for sale antiques, objects illustrating the history of the Rhodesias, and curios and objects d'art from all parts of the world, including an Egyptian figure dating from 1450 B.C., pieces of china at least 500 years old, a watch chain and seal which belonged to David Livingstone's father-in-law, and a school sports programme containing the name of Cecil Rhodes. Mrs. T. F. Sandford was the Chairman of the organising committee.



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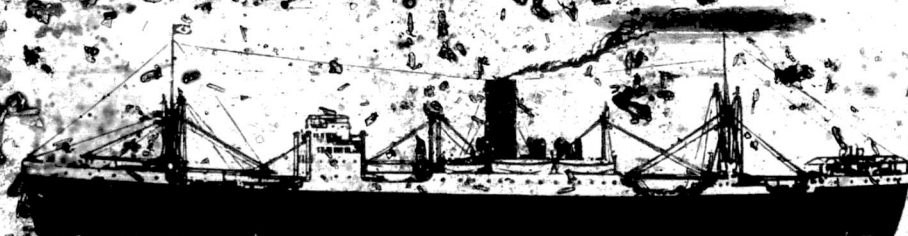
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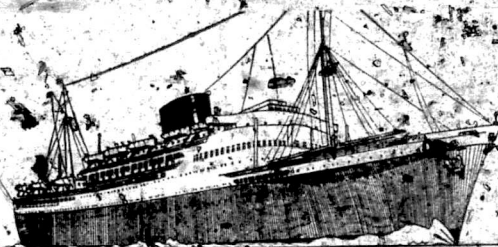
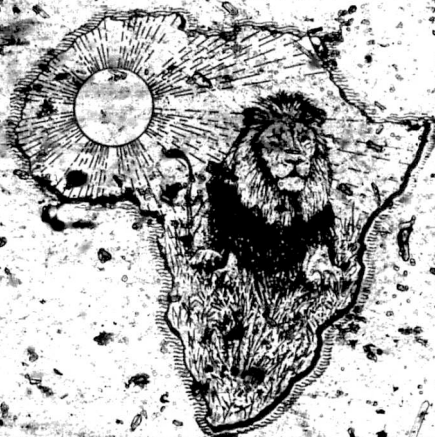
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

NEITHER THE MOST OPTIMISTIC BRITON nor the most pessimistic Italian would have dared to predict the swift succession of reverses and revelations which Fascism had had to endure in the last months.

**Mussolini's No-recapitulation of the triumphs of the Greek Army, the Royal Air Force, the British Fleet, and the Fleet Air Arm in the Middle East, if we can bring home the victory these blows upon the enemy will bring, as does the simultaneous dismissal or resignation of Marshal Badoglio, Italy's greatest soldier and chief of the General Staff, of General de Vecchi, Military Governor of the Dodecanese, and of the Chief of the Naval Staff, the Deputy Chief, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, Marshal Badoglio and General de Vecchi are alleged to have retired at their own request, and whether that be true or false the fundamental reason in each case is unquestionably radical disagreement with Mussolini's war policy.**

His unprovoked attack upon Greece the Duce has disclosed the weakness of his vaunted position in Albania, presented Great Britain with its valuable naval and air bases on Greek territory, facilitated the steady and substantial reinforcement of our forces in the Middle East, and confronted his own troops in Libya under Marshal Graziani with a measure of isolation which can never have been contemplated.

The most serious change in the outlook is of great influence upon the East African theatres of war, for it has become obvious that assaults upon Egypt from Libya and upon the Sudan from East Africa and Ethiopia were part and parcel of the same plan, and that no serious threat to Kenya impended. Had the Italian project been put into effectual operation some months ago the gallantry with which it would have been resisted by the perilously small British forces then available, especially in the Sudan, might well have failed to hold the attack, for it would have been launched by far superior numbers equipped with much greater quantities of aircraft and tanks and of the most modern mechanised armament. Now, however, the prospect is very different. Graziani, as we have noted, faces a dire dilemma, and our Sudan weakness, which was so pronounced as to make those who knew the facts desperately anxious, has been converted into a strength which has not only enabled us to seize the initiative and to conduct offensive operations against the Kassala and Gallabat sectors, whence the Italians planned to advance in force, now they are very much on the defensive, having suffered heavy casualties and the loss of irreplaceable material, and being the victims of apprehensions as to the growth of Native discontent.

Hammered by the R.A.F., harried by mechanised ground patrols, haunted by the knowledge that the British Navy can replenish its munitions and other necessities, and at the hazard of early and widespread revolt in Ethiopia, the Italian commanders and their luckless troops must realise that their opportunity has passed, and that their jeopardy expands. Since Italian morale, and in success, is undeniably in a substantial frustration, the plain aim of our forces operating against Italian East Africa must be to exploit the vital human factor as swiftly and relentlessly as possible, in order to bring that campaign to a sudden end, and thus sound the

death-knell of Mussolini's East African empire. With that purpose in view, we have continued to urge the importance of our ability to perform an action unparalleled with the thought of E. Lawrence in a quarter of a century ago. Toaster preceding Mussolini before he recedes into the past must be our grand strategy, and for such ends, risks are warranted. None that may now be met on the Sudan front will approach those to which the Condominium was exposed at the time of Italy's declaration of war, and for months afterwards. Then British arms in that great and vital country had a miraculous escape.

## Enemy Harassed from The Sudan

### Further Attacks upon Motor Transport Parks

DURING THE PAST WEEK the position of the Italians in the Kassala and Gallabat areas has become increasingly uncomfortable, as is indicated by the communiqués.

December 4.—The R.A.F. communiqué issued in Cairo stated that Kassala had been heavily raided, bombs falling on fortified positions and straddling the enemy's motor-transport park. Enemy personnel and transport were also machine-gunned. Aircraft from a Rhodesian squadron bombed a camp at Adardeb, starting a fire.

G.H.Q., Cairo, announced: "To the north and south of Kassala our patrols were again active, inflicting casualties on the enemy without loss to themselves."

The Italians reported that a British cruiser had shelled Alula, Italian Somaliland, on November 29, causing some damage.

December 5.—In the Kassala sector a British patrol successfully engaged a large enemy working party, inflicting a number of casualties, and British artillery was again active to the west of Gallabat.

Rome admitted an attack by British mechanised units on an Italian post west of Tessenet and raid on Girda and the important Eritrean railway centre of Keren.

### Rhodesians Destroy Store Dumps

A Times telegram from Cairo stated that R.A.F. units operating against Italian East Africa continue their daily rounds of destroying military stores which the Italians cannot replace. Aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron had on the previous day demolished store dumps near Chieff, north of Lake Tana, which serves as a depot for the Gallabat area. Remains of the dumps, and the dumps were completely destroyed. A good piece of work was the complete wrecking of the station buildings at Adarie, on the Asmara-Agordat line, which serves the Kassala area. Goods wagons on sidings and huts near the station were damaged.

December 6.—British G.H.Q., Cairo, announced that our fighting patrols had driven off an Italian machine-gunner in a position east of Gallabat, the enemy left one dead and a quantity of arms and equipment in our hands. In the Kassala sector our patrols were also active, and on the Kassala front there was also considerable petrol activity.

An Air Ministry bulletin stated that aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron had attacked enemy motor

transport concentrations north of Kassala, the enemy position and motor transport being heavily machine-gunned. Many reconnaissance flights were carried out over the whole operational area and valuable information obtained.

### Successful Shoot near Metemima

December 8.—G.H.Q., Cairo, stated that our patrols again carried out a successful shoot on enemy positions east of Metemima. Loud explosions were heard following the bombardment, and Kassala anti-aircraft was also active.

December 9.—G.H.Q., Cairo, announced: "Last night (Sunday) our patrols continued extensive activities in the Gallabat area of the Sudan, where our artillery again successfully engaged enemy targets."

The R.A.F. communiqué stated: "Aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron carried out a bombing attack at Adardeb in Italian East Africa. A direct hit was registered on a machine-gun position, a number of fires started. Bombs also fell on long stores dumps. A second machine-gun post was silenced by machine-gun fire from our aircraft."

During a raid on Asmara on December 7, a fire was caused and aerodrome hangars were damaged in Italian East Africa. A bomb burst and exploded, starting a large petrol fire. Enemy fighters were shot down during the raid and one of our aircraft was shot down. The crew was seen to escape by parachuting.

Press telegrams from Kenya reported that Natives had captured four Italian aircraft from a depot near the Italian Somaliland border.

From Cairo came a report that tribesmen in central and southern Abyssinia were increasing their raiding in Italian Somaliland, and were being

The Times correspondent in Nairobi has telegraphed: "I recently visited a unit serving on the northern frontier of Kenya, which claims to be the finest of the British Army."

It is the Kenya Independent Company, consisting of a handful of men, and a well-known British polo player, Captain B. C. Nicholson, who served in the last war. He is the only commissioned officer in the unit, and his N.C.O. is a former colonial official, Antoni D'Amato, a Kenya farmer. The remainder are a typical cross-section of African farmers, herdsmen, and townsmen.

The unit was formed in 1939 by Drought, who



raised a similar scouting corps in the last East African Campaign. The men ride mules, and spend many days in half-dozens, patrolling for hundreds of miles on the northern frontier. They were specially selected for their knowledge of bushcraft, and every man is a volunteer who has principal idea to live as dangerously as possible.

During November British fighter aircraft definitely accounted for 59 aeroplanes of the Regia Aeronautica in the Mediterranean theatre of war and in Italian East Africa and neighbouring skies.

**Casualties and Awards**

Major G. van Stuz, serving with the R.A.F. in the Middle East, has died of wounds received in action.

Acting Squadron Leader Patrick de G. Besting Smith, who has died on active service, served in the Middle East from 1927 to 1931, and did much flying over the Sudan and East Africa.

Major Norman S. Temple, M.C., whose death in action has just been announced, served in Egypt and the Sudan from 1922 to 1932, and was on active service with the Sudan Defence Force in 1927-8, being mentioned in despatches. He was in service in France from September until the Germans invaded Belgium, and in the retreat towards Dunkirk distinguished himself in extricating his unit from a difficult situation near Tournai. He was killed later while forming a defensive flank known as "Temple Force".

Naval honours for services with the Somaliland Force were announced last week. They included the award of the C.B.E. (Military Division) to Captain H. E. Howden, Royal Australian Navy; and the O.B.E. (Military Division) to Commander M. L. Vernon, R.N. (retd.), and Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander W. M. MacGregor.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Lance Corporal C. A. A. Manning, of the East Africa Reconnaissance Squadron; and to Sergeants Hunt of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Major C. E. Martin, New Zealand Squadron, S.A.F.C., has been awarded the D.F.C. for gallantry and devotion to duty in the Middle East.

**Service**

Mr. Peter Dobell, Government mining engineer in Northern Rhodesia, who flew to this country immediately after the outbreak of the war, has been posted back to the Colony, where he is one of the air instructors in Bulawayo.

Lieutenant K. H. Bailey has been appointed Commandant for the Lusaka District of the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force.

Captain C. O. Fricker has been promoted to the rank of major in the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force, and Mr. P. H. Truscott has been appointed a 2nd lieutenant.

Captain A. E. Beechey, M.M., former Curator of the Victoria Falls Game Reserve, is now serving as a corporal in the Southern Rhodesian Forces.

Mr. D. W. Buisson, of Kacheba Estate, Lusaka, has resigned his commission in the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force. He is now serving with the Forces in East Africa.

Recent appointments as 2nd lieutenants to the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force include Messrs. M. Mitchell-Hogges, O. C. Bunting, K. Paterson, J. L. Lawrence, G. P. Nixon, D. H. Brereton, and S. C. Robinson.

Sergeant Harry Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wright of Limbe, Nyasaland, has gained his wings in the R.A.F. He underwent his training in Southern Rhodesia.

The Rev. J. A. Robertson, senior chaplain of the South African Forces in East Africa, served with the South

West African Campaign in East Africa, and was later a combatant officer in a Scottish regiment.

Two chaplains of the Dutch Reformed Church who have joined the South African Forces in Kenya are the Rev. J. W. Dednam, of Alderley, and the Rev. W. A. F. Gilhrie, of Frankfurt.

Mr. C. E. Lane, who will be well remembered by many of the readers of *Tanganyika*, is now Chairman of the Kampala Committee of the World War Fund.

Captain E. K. Gave, who is now a member of the Nakuru Man-Power Committee, was Mr. H. H. P. Smith.

Count Jarnowski, who formerly owned a coffee plantation in Kenya where he lived for some three years and about a decade ago is now serving with the British Army Corps somewhere in North Britain.

Major T. J. May, who has for many years organised Matabeleland and other campaign re-union dinners in London, is now in the Home Guard. His military service dates back to 1904, when he served with the Bechuanaland Field Force. Ten years later he was a member of the Matabeleland Relief Force. In the Boer War he was besieged in Kimberley, and he served with the B.F.F. in the last war.

**African Gifts for the War**

The offer of the Masai to be in northern Tanganyika to give the Government 8,000 head of cattle a year has been accepted. The cattle will be sold and the proceeds equally divided into (a) a free gift to the Government for the purposes of the war, and (b) a loan, free of interest, for the purchase of more cattle in the Masai district.

Gifts of cattle in the Darfur Province, where soldiers and sailors in their youth have spontaneously offered hundreds of head of cattle to the Government as their contribution to the war effort.

One of the contributions to a Spitfire Fund inaugurated by the Spitfire Brigade serving in Kenya came from Africa, and secured a quantity of Italian lire in a patrol station. In the announcement, the organisers of the fund said: "It is satisfactory that the Italians should be contributing, although not yet as generously as we should like, to the defence of England."

Other mining areas in East and Central Africa might emulate the example of the National War Fund Committee of the Katoom-Hartley area of Southern Rhodesia, which has issued this notice: "Gold specimens are of sentimental value only in their present form, and keep hundreds of pounds lying idle. Bring your specimens to the Gwelo and Hartley banks, where they will be melted down and used for the benefit of the country."

A home for convalescent South African soldiers from East Africa and the Middle East, to be named the Churchill Home, has been presented to the Red Cross by Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Ellis Brown, Mayor and Mayoress of Gwelo.

The South African Red Cross Society has doubled its monthly remittances to Kenya, and is now sending £200 monthly to the Colony.

The ambulance unit offered by the Government of the Belgian Congo for service in East Africa is due to arrive in Kenya early in January.

Lady Smith, whose husband, Sir Charles, has visited East Africa on a big game hunting expedition many years ago, and to whom Major J. A. Robertson dedicated his book, "The Campaign of Adventure," has presented an ambulance to the Natal branch of the St. John Ambulance Association.

**67th Week of the War**

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce recently raised from its members nearly £500 for the purchase of an A.R.P. ambulance for Kampala. That sum left a balance of £2,750 which was donated to the Navy League.

The Comité d'Étude of the Belgian Congo has handed a cheque for £1,200 to the British Consul-General in Leopoldville for the Belgian Red Cross.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross unit last week received £600 from the organisers of the Kenya Flag Day Committee.

The Beira British War Charities Fund has sent a further £200 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund, making a total contribution of £1,700.

The gold cup won for Mrs. A. O. Edwards by the late Mr. Campbell Black and Mr. C. W. A. Scott on their famous flight to Melbourne in 1934 has been presented by Mr. Edwards to the Red Cross sale. It is of 18 carat gold, and is estimated to be worth nearly £1,000.

Recent contributions to the Lord Mayor's Fund for Air Raid Distress included £20 sent by an anonymous subscriber through the Limbe Trading Company.

The French Consular agent in Beira, M. B. Zafrany, recently organised a raffle of a radio set in aid of General De Gaulle. Over £60 was raised and remitted to London.

General De Gaulle has now 35,000 men under arms, about a score of warships already co-operating with the British, and a large merchant fleet.

M. Richard Brunot, who has just arrived in London to join General De Gaulle as head of the Colonial Section of the Free French Forces, was High Commissioner in the Cameroons at the time of the Franco-German Armistice, and has served in Africa for 20 years.

Large numbers of Greeks resident in the Sudan have volunteered to serve with the Greek forces.

#### Reserved Occupations

Legislation to conserve Kenya's non-military manpower for the promotion of the war effort has been put into operation in the Colony, in which it is now a punishable offence for any employee in any of a long list of reserved occupations to relinquish his occupation without the consent of his employer or the written permission of the Director of Man-Power. The list includes all posts in the Kenya and Uganda Railways administration, the Posts and Telegraphs and Public Works Departments, and all categories of artisan labour.

#### Notification of Air Raid Casualties

Officials serving in the Colonies may now be advised by cable from the Colonial Office if a near relative becomes a serious air raid casualty. Members of the public in the country have been asked to carry with their identification card the name and address of a nominee who should be notified if he or she becomes an air raid casualty. Colonial officials should instruct their relatives to supply to their nominees particulars of their full name, appointment, Colony and relationship, for transmission to the Colonial Office should such a casualty occur. The Colonial Office will then telegraph to the official concerned.

#### Rhodesian's Save for Victory

The Hon. J. H. Smit, Finance Minister in Southern Rhodesia, has said that people are saving more as the need for economy for the country's sake becomes clearer. The amount due to depositors in the Savings Bank has increased since the outbreak of war by over £250,000, constituting a rise of some 25%. The rate of increase has been greatly accelerated in recent months and now exceeds £40,000 a month. The whole of this money is invested in the Government's 5½% loan, and the Savings Bank has so far contributed 26% of the amount subscribed to the loan. Money invested in Rhodesian Loan certificates has risen since war began from under £400,000 to over £600,000. But the Government is far from satisfied, and is organising a thrift campaign.

## H.M.S. "Carnarvon Castle"

### In Action with German Raider

TWO SHIPS well known to Rhodesians and East Africans have figured in naval engagements during the past week, namely H.M.S. CARNARVON CASTLE, now an armed auxiliary cruiser, which engaged an enemy raider in the South Atlantic, and H.M. cruiser ENTERPRISE, which is continuing the chase.

The story of the engagement reflects the highest credit on the British crew in a battle which lasted 90 minutes and began with a long chase at high speed, during which the enemy vessel, faster and more heavily armed, continually attempted to break away.

#### Accurate Firing

The German fire was accurate, and hit the CARNARVON CASTLE 22 times, shelling the hull in 10 places on the starboard side, but by hitting the ship slightly to port it was possible to keep the watertight hulls above the sea. No guns were struck, the engine room remained undamaged, though one propeller worked loose, some cabins were destroyed, but all the damage was superficial. Seven men were killed and 11 wounded during the action.

The return fire from the British guns registered hits amidships, put German guns on one side out of commission, and forced the enemy to tack to port to bring her remaining armament to bear. Before escaping through superior speed and a smoke screen, the German ship, which makes use of telescopic funnels and frequently repairs herself, fired two torpedoes, both of which missed.

#### The England-Cape Record

The CARNARVON CASTLE made for Montevideo for repairs. Some of the plates used in the work are said to have been salvaged from the scuttled GRAF SPEE. As an indication of the sentiments of Uruguayan ship-repairers, where they were ordered to do their work when the GRAF SPEE was driven into the port, there was an eager rush to help in the case of the CARNARVON CASTLE, which was granted 72 hours in port. That time limit expired on Tuesday evening, and this fine Union-Castle liner is now at sea again.

Built in 1920, she was re-engined two years ago and set up a record of 12 days 18 hours for the run from Southampton to the Cape. She is a ship of 21,222 tons.

### What Better Christmas Gift than "East Africa and Rhodesia"?

Anyone resident or serving in East Africa or Rhodesia would immensely appreciate the gift of an annual subscription to the paper at a time when there is a general yearning for the latest news from home.

Anyone under orders for the Western Desert is likely to be sent to that theatre of war, where the paper of great interest.

Many subscribers write that "E.A. & R." gives incomparably the best record week by week of the war news from the Eastern African fronts.

The annual subscription costs only 30s. post free to any address within the Empire, or to the U.S.A.

Christmas Gift Subscriptions can begin with our special Christmas Number, or with any subsequent issue.



## Military Labour in E. Africa

### Applications Far Exceed Needs

Matters relating to the East African Military Labour Corps were raised in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Creech Jones, who asked for a statement regarding the recruitment of a Native labour unit in Kenya.

Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that, in response to requests from the military authorities in East Africa, approval had been given for the formation of an East Africa Military Labour Service unit, to be employed on the construction of military roads and camps and other duties with the troops, such as loading. The unit is under the command of the G.O.C. East Africa, and its members receive Army scales of remuneration, rations and clothes at the rate prescribed, and also medical attention. Provision can be made by regulations under the Kenya Military Units Ordinance for the payment of pensions and gratuities to members of the unit. Mr. Hall added that the creation of the unit had been favourably received by Africans, and that applications for enrolment far exceeded the number of men required.

Mr. Jones asked for an assurance that the most ample steps would be taken to safeguard health, and that adequate arrangements would be made in respect of separation allowances and for dependants in the event of death.

Mr. Hall: "I have by correspondence assured Mr. Jones that every precaution is taken on the lines he suggests, and if he will read very carefully the letter I sent him a few days ago he will see that those assurances are given."

### Separation Allowances for the Polygamous

Captain Graham: "In the case of polygamous African labourers, how many wives will receive separation allowance?"

Mr. Hall: "I must have notice of that question."

Colonel Wedgwood: "Are any of these troops to be used as carriers?"

Mr. Hall: "No, sir. Great care has been taken to impress the Africans that the unit will be on very different lines from the Carrier Corps in the last war, regarding which there was very much discontent."

Colonel Wedgwood asked, in view of the importance of training and using all our man-power, what actual steps had been taken in any Colony to begin manufacture by the assembly of capital and engineering instructors and acquisition of land.

Mr. Hall replied that it had not been possible to promote any substantial development of manufacturing industry for war purposes in the Colonial Dependencies, mainly because of the non-availability of plant for such factories, the supply of which was not within the control of Colonial administrations. The subject had been under review at the Delhi Conference. Small developments were already taking place in individual Dependencies. Facilities for technical instruction already existed in the principal centres. No difficulty need be expected, said the Minister, in securing the land necessary for such works as had been referred to.

### Munitions Industry in Africa

"It is depressing to be told that there is as yet no plan for building up a munitions industry in Africa," said Earl Winterton in a debate in the House of Commons last week.

"We have two great strategic armies, one in Africa and one in India. We should require to keep those armies, even if there was no fighting in the Mediterranean. Anybody who looks at the recent shipping losses and who knows about the supply position in this country must realise that it will become increasingly important for those two great armies, which are growing every day, to be provisioned and supplied with munitions from Africa and India. The sooner some Minister

or committee in the Government breaks through all ordinary departmental limits and deals with this question of providing materials and building factories the better for our war effort."

Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, said in reply: "We have recently had a conference, for which I think there was no precedent in the last war, at Delhi, designed to suggest methods for using to the greatest advantage the resources of India and the Colonial Empire. The results of that conference are just becoming available to the Government, who will come to decisions on the recommendations with the least possible delay."

### No Barter of Sovereignty

Mr. Simmonds asked for an assurance that the Government would not barter the sovereignty of any British territory in return for war supplies from foreign countries. Mr. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, gave a categorical assurance to that effect.

## Badoglio Breaks with Duce

The conqueror of Ethiopia, Marshal Badoglio, whom Mussolini made Duke of Addis Ababa, and who has been his Chief of the General Staff since before the outbreak of war, and General de Vochi, Governor of Italian Somaliland from 1923 to 1925, and for the last four years Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dodecanese, have, in the words of the Italian official announcements, been relieved of their posts at their own request.

Telegrams from Cairo suggest that Marshal Graziani, the Italian Commander-in-Chief in Libya, and commander of one of the Italian armies in the Ethiopian war, has also tendered his resignation, which, however, has been rejected by the Duce.

Badoglio, who first saw service in the unsuccessful 1896 campaign against Ethiopia, has been a soldier all his life, was regarded as the most successful of all the Italian military leaders in the war of 1914-1918, and, after the failure of the 1935-6 campaign, carried the Ethiopian war to a successful issue in five months. His methods were completely ruthless, and as a result an attempt was made on his life in Addis Ababa. Italian troops were thereupon ordered to massacre any Natives whom they could find in the vicinity, and many perished, but they never knew why they were slaughtered.

Vice Admiral Bacci, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian fleet, who has been superseded, served in Italian East African waters for some time.

The new Italian Chief of the General Staff is General Ugo Cavallero, who led a Blackshirt division in the Ethiopian war, was made Commander-in-Chief in Ethiopia in 1937, and was only recently recalled to Italy. He is a former Minister of War.

### Post-War Settlement in Kenya

How ex-Service men who start farming in East Africa after the war will benefit from the lessons learnt after the last war was described in a broadcast talk last week by Mrs. Arthur Fawcus, who joined her husband in Kenya in 1919 to take up land under the Soldier Settler Scheme. Since then scientific research, agricultural development and many other factors have greatly improved prospects, and general farming experience and local knowledge are much advanced. Last year a settlement plan was evolved in Kenya by a committee which held that new settlers should be given assisted passages, training on a farm, and tuition with established settlers. The services of Government experts would, Mrs. Fawcus said, be available in the selection of land, the type of fertilisers necessary, water supply, and in many other helpful ways. The newcomer could count on good neighbours for Kenya people were "the friendliest and most helpful people in the world."

### Hitler's Plans for the Spring.

The spring of 1941 will see us repelling Germany's most desperate attack. The spring of 1942 will see Germany desperately attempting to repel our attacks. The needs of these two periods are bound together. In each we want every aeroplane we can command. The aeroplane which is likely to serve our purpose best this coming spring, before new types are ready, is the American Douglas Boston bomber. What is required is a fairly fast aeroplane, heavily armoured, which can be equipped with several cannon—small shell-firing guns—which can be trained and aimed by individual gunners to knock out tanks, barges and men. One basic type might well fulfil the needs of army co-operation, night-fighting, long-range escorting and long-range interception. Germany now appears to be using some 1,200 aeroplanes based in France and Holland, as well as about 300 aeroplanes of the Italian Air Force, flying from Belgium. These forces are but a small proportion of the total German air strength, and there seems little doubt that further enemy mischief is brewing in the Balkans and in the attack on Egypt. No reinforcements have arrived there yet from Germany, but ground preparations are probably going on and squadrons have probably been moved from the French aerodromes for service in the new sphere of operations. The spring is when the enemy is likely to make a supreme effort on every front at once. —*Sunday Times* air correspondent.

**Greek Successes.** — The Greek successes against a Great Power are fabulous. The Italians have shown plenty of courage in hard plights brought upon them by a lunatic strategy bedevilled by theatrical politics. Her intelligence and heroism together the achievements of the Greeks have never been equalled in the records of mountaineering. They have conquered a long and deep stretch of Albania ranging for a hundred miles from the inland mountains overlooking Yugoslavia, Macedonia to the coast which is so lovely Corfu. In what is for the most part terrific country, they have made further and astonishing advances. And again, without making a strategical mistake, through manoeuvring in many columns through a wild tangle of mountains, and without being carried an inch too far by their incomparable enthusiasm. The Greeks might well capture Valona. Its seizure or paralysis would open to the British Navy the whole Adriatic up to Venice, Trieste and Fiume. That would be a death-blow to the whole war policy of Fascism. —*Mr. J. L. Garvin in The Observer.*

# Background to the

**Mechanised Warfare.** — "An Army fights on its spare parts and repair shops. The constant wear and tear of sand on the machinery of cars, tanks, and the mechanism of automatic weapons makes constant repairs and renewals essentials, and the multiplicity of arms vehicles makes the meeting of this demand a colossal task. In 1918 the Army Ordnance depot, stocked roughly 22,000 separate articles for the use of the Forces. The numbers have risen since then to over 100,000; 75% of the articles appertaining to motor transport. I have just visited the chief ordnance depot in the Middle East. The organisation is struggling for space. Yet the old depôts have been expanded to at least four times their former size and are still growing. Now vast new depôts are under construction. Amazing figures are quoted of the number of tons of material required in modern war to support one fighting man. They are almost incredible, but they serve to explain why a *Blitzkrieg* in Asia or Africa is not the easy thing which some people have imagined. It would take Hitler months, if not years, to transport a mechanised army to this side of Asia Minor, or without the Turks, and plate it in a condition to fight." —*Times* Cairo correspondent.

**Stalin Is Anti-British.** — Stalin's policy is largely inspired by (1) the fear of war, (2) profound dislike of the British, and American democracies, (3) great territorial ambitions in Asia. His fear of general war is very great. His armies were weakened by the purges and demoralised by political supervision, which undermined the authority of the military commanders. Recently efforts have been made to improve the situation. Intensive training is taking place, and military commanders have been restored to authority. Stalin's profound dislike of the British and American democracies shows itself in the Soviet Press, and in almost every scrap of Russian propaganda. Of late the attacks have been more violent. Those upon British labour leaders are especially venomous, and the other day a radio speaker denounced English communists as "these woeful shadows, these pitiable defenders of capitalism." Stalin's Asiatic ambitions are natural enough. He is the son of a Georgian peasant shoemaker, and was born, brought up, and educated amongst the Tartars of Gori. He sees Russia as a great Oriental Power, holding absolute sway in Central Asia. —*Imperial Policy Group.*

**Where E.P.T. Fails.** — The effect of the 100% E.P.T. on various companies has been emphasised. Here is the case of a new company formed in July, 1936, to manufacture domestic electrical appliances, mostly of a type hitherto imported almost exclusively from America. Its success in home and export markets was phenomenal. Net profits during the four years of its operations were: 1936-7, £214; 1938, £256; 1939, £18,311; 1940, £25,735. In no way can this expansion be ascribed to war or preparation for war. Here is a business of magnificent promise, of real value to the community and country, about to be totally destroyed by the grossly unfair incidence of the 100% E.P.T. The standard of profits allowed by the Exchequer is £2,000, which includes the salaries of the two working directors. The "excess profits" confiscated by the Treasury therefore represents a tax of 99.5% in the £. From the remaining 9d. must be met compulsory A.R.P. expenditure, as well as all other capital expenditure. Shareholders are denied any return whatsoever on their investments. The only course open to the directors is the liquidation of the company and the dismissal of 300 employees. —*Mr. C. F. Richards, Murphy-Richards, Ltd.*

**Shipping Now and in 1914-18.** — That the shipping situation is a cause of anxiety goes without saying. Enemy aircraft can cruise around in comparative immunity, fighting the direction of convoys, and conveying the information to submarine bases the whole length of the French coast. Figures of sea losses since the collapse of France speak for themselves. During the first nine months of the war we lost an average of 1,700 gross tons per week. Since the beginning of June our losses have averaged some 60,000 tons per week, or 3,120,000 tons a year. The highest peak of our output of merchant shipping took place in 1918, when we launched 1,350,000 gross tons; the following year America reached her peak output, and in 1919 launched 3,500,000 tons. Potential output in both countries is now considerably below those figures, and it is estimated that 500,000 tons a year is our present maximum, and America's about the same. In addition, there is the Empire production, which can be put at around 250,000 tons a year, although Australia's increasing capacity might raise the figure in the near future. —*The Investors Review.*



# to the War News

**Opinions Exaggerated.** — "Mankind owes Great Britain an infinite debt for giving back to man their lost faith in themselves for the British have proved to this smart and unbelieving, this clever, afdi neurotic generation that in the calculation of chances their valour is a force." — Mr. Walter Lippman, well known American journalist.

"Egypt is God's masterpiece." — Mr. A. Alexander.

"Submarines are virtually obsolete in daylight." — Signor Gayda.

"Worse than killing the body is the killing of the soul." — Mr. J. Maxton, M.P.

"In Coventry more than 3,000 houses were damaged in one night." — *Daily Mail*.

"Ample supplies of cement are available for all purposes." — Mr. George Hicks, M.P.

"A.A. guns must be built to shoot to 40,000 feet." — Major-General J. R. Chaney, of U.S.A.

"Canada is now the third trading nation in the world." — A correspondent of *The Times*.

"Britain's war-time censorship is sometimes silly, but never sinister." — *New York Times*.

"The danger of a Nazi invasion is never now that ever." — Lieut. Colonel T. A. Lowe.

"There is no shrewder strategist in the Empire than Mr. Churchill." — Mr. A. Cummings.

"The Germans know how to be terrible enemies, but also very good friends." — Dr. Goebbels.

"An international air police force is not practicable." — Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, M.P.

"The greatest cause in the world is to keep the U.S.A. out of the war." — Mr. Joseph Kennedy.

"Your great and radiant presence." — General Antonescu, Rumanian Premier, to Mussolini.

"The right use of the Press is of equal concern to the soldier and the journalist." — Mr. J. A. Spender.

"The trouble about pacifism is the number of pugnacious members it includes." — Mr. David Kirkwood, M.P.

"Cooking potatoes in their skins prevents a waste of 30% of their nourishment." — Professor J. O. Drummond.

"The U.S.A. may build for Great Britain some 350 merchantmen at a cost of about £185,000,000." — *Walk Street Journal*.

"A.A. guns and even bombs seem to have singularly little effect on the animals in the London Zoo, even those considered specially nervous." — Professor Julian Huxley.

"This war will necessitate the employment in important positions of men who are strangers to Parliament." — Sir Charles Peck.

"Probably depopulations by rats are equal to one seventh of the total home food production." — *Sunday Times* agricultural correspondent.

"The Regional Commissioner's Office in Tunbridge Wells has a staff of 117." — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., Minister of Home Security.

"The Nazis have added one more word to the English language — Coventanted. Let us add another — derliminated." — Mr. Hilde Marchant.

"The Italian Legation in Tangier has its own wireless transmitter, which must be useful for sending Gibraltar news to Rome." — Mr. David Scott.

"Of the 35 road and railway bridges over the Thames in the London area not one has been put out of action." — London correspondent, *Madrid newspaper, Ya*.

"The Nazis have adopted what may be called split languages; they sometimes use a term both in its traditional sense and also in a sense peculiar to their new doctrine." — Mr. C. C. Giles, in *The Globe*.

"After the war a free South Africa will not be satisfied with change of foreign system — British parliamentarism — for another equally foreign system — Pirow's absolute dictatorship." — *Die Burger*.

"Japan will certainly have to fight if the United States goes to war with Germany, as this would undoubtedly compel the invocation of Article 11 of the Three Power Pact." — Tokio, Japanese Foreign Ministry.

"The U.S.A. might loan £625,000,000 to Great Britain against the security of the gold production of the Empire for the next five years." — Mr. Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

"At a time when newspaper reports are curtailed for lack of space, it is intolerable that the B.B.C. broadcasts should contain only 10% of 'Parliamentary' speeches other than those of Ministers." — Lord Winterton, M.P.

"At this stage of the war we must at all costs avoid enunciating 14 or any less or greater number of peace points, which might embarrass us later, and we must not allow anybody else to enunciate such points for us." — Sir Malcolm Robertson, M.P.

"Mr. McGovern thinks he can arrange a marriage between pacifism and pragmatism and call it peace." — Mr. W. Brooke, M.P.

"Great Britain will continue to grow in strength in the Far East. We may expect reinforcements in men and material — a stronger Army and a bigger Air Force." — Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief in the Far East.

"Our conception of the British Commonwealth today is not of the nature of a solar system with a central sun and satellite planets revolving round it, but of a partnership of free and equal nations girdling the globe." — Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India.

"It is believed that Italy will soon have to appeal to the Reich for oil. She has handed over much of her imports to Germany and has now nearly exhausted her own stocks. The quantities stored in Libya and the Dodecanese will not stand the strain of a long war." — Mrs. Hugh Dalton, M.P., Minister of Economic Warfare.

"One of the tragedies of this war is that we so often hear what the politicians want to do for India, and never of what the younger business men in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, or the agricultural or forestry experts in the provinces, are trying to do to improve the assets of their country." — Mr. J. M. P.

"The value of a Dornier or Heinkel bomber is £25,000 to £40,000, of a twin-engined Messerschmitt £10,000, and of a single engine Messerschmitt £7,300. One Canadian squadron destroyed in four days over Great Britain German bombers worth at least £800,000." — Mr. J. M. Spaight, in *The Empire Review*.

"The present German rationing system must continue for at least a year after the restoration of peace and perhaps for several years. Even a victorious Germany cannot count on being able to force the defeated democracies to yield up any considerable quantities of the commodities that are and will remain scarce." — Reich Ministry of Economics.

"The defence of the whole Mediterranean is as necessary as the defence of London. The Mediterranean is one strategic whole, for without the command of the western Mediterranean the eastern Mediterranean becomes inaccessible and is therefore lost, while without the command of the eastern Mediterranean the command of the western becomes pointless. The Mediterranean is therefore the decisive battlefield." — *The Nineteenth Century*.

## PERSONALIA

M. de Vleeschauwer, the Belgian Minister for the Colonies, has arrived in the Belgian Congo.

Commandante R. N. Frade, General manager of Beira Works, has returned to P.E.A. from long leave in Portugal.

A daughter was born in Malanza last week to Mrs. Irene Sanders, wife of Mr. F. Sanders, of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Shenton Thomas, Governor of Malaya, and formerly Governor of Nyasaland, arrived back in Singapore last week from leave in England.

Mr. A. C. Moreing, who died recently, and who was a director of several East African mining companies, left £13,092, all of which he bequeathed to his wife.

Mr. Alexander Paterson, H.M. Commissioner of Prisons, who visited East Africa three years ago, is now in Canada for the purpose of inspecting prison camps.

Mr. H. M. Robbins, Public Relations Officer at South Africa House, London, read a paper on "South Africa's Part in the War" before the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday.

Captain Gabriel Teixeira, recently appointed Governor-General of Macao, had previously served in P.E.A., and for some time as Governor of the Nyassa Province.

Sir Charles Bertinck, who was British Minister in Ethiopia from 1925 to 1929, was received in audience by the King last week upon his retirement from the Diplomatic Service.

Government having asked for two nominations to fill the vacancy on the Nyasaland Legislative Council created by the expiration of the term of office of the Hon. P. W. Skerrett, the Commission of Associations has submitted the names of Messrs. H. G. Duncan and P. W. Skerrett.

Dr. W. H. Hart is acting as Senior Medical Officer in Zanzibar, and has been appointed a temporary official member of the Legislative Council during the absence of Dr. S. W. T. Lee, who is serving with the Forces.

Captain William Rodwell, the Suffolk Regiment, second son of Sir Cecil Rodwell, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Rodwell, and Mrs. Prudence Middleton, were married in London last week.

Mr. H. Pellissier, of Ndola, has been elected President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia, with Mr. J. Lieshman, of Nekema, as Vice-President. The Committee is composed of Major H. McKee, Mr. De Looz, Mr. J. Millar, Mr. A. S. Ross, and Mr. W. M. Christie.

Lord Lugard was among the speakers who addressed some 50 French civil servants at an Overseas League luncheon last week. The party is shortly to leave for Free French areas in Africa. Other speakers were Major Hanns Vischer, who spoke in French, and General Muselier, Commander-in-Chief of the Free French Forces.

Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Dominions, will deliver the address in the B.P.C. Overseas Sunday service to be broadcast from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, on December 15, at 6.30 P.M. (G.M.T.). Recordings will also be broadcast at 15.30 and 19.30 (G.M.T.) on December 15 and at 6.15 (G.M.T.) on December 16.

The Portuguese centenary celebrations ended in Lisbon last week. The President of the Republic, General Carmona, having all the nations who had cooperated towards the success of the festivities, said: "It is not strange if, among thanks which we offer to every one, I should especially mention our old ally England, whose mission, headed by the Duke of Kent, was proof of their esteem for Portugal."

## Obituary

Mr. Percival S. ... former Attorney-General in Zanzibar, has died.

Mr. E. J. M. Tennant, who was a member of the Town Council, has died in Gwelo.

Mr. Reginald George, formerly of Nyasaland, died in Eastbourne last week after a short illness.

Mrs. Ed ... among the earliest settlers in the Eldoret district of Kenya, died there recently.

Mr. George Gordon, who lived for many years in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, died recently in Scotland.

Mr. W. H. Ryder, who for the past 18 years served with the Nyasaland Geological Department as well-borer, died recently in Zomba after a short illness.

Dr. E. W. MacBride, who died last week in Hampshire, was from 1913 to 1934 Professor of Zoology in the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, and during that time became known to many East Africans.

Mrs. Amy Lentestey, who has died in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, took an active part in the Girl Guide movement, and was well known for her church and charity work. She was the wife of Mr. S. de J. Lentestey, formerly of the Education Department in the Colony.

Mr. K. McDonald Webb, who died recently, was one of the pioneers of Southern Rhodesia, and served in the East African Campaign of 1914-1917, with his brother, Major B. F. Webb, who of recent years has been much interested in gold mining in East Africa.

The death has occurred in Salisbury of Mrs. E. Culverwell, who first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1891, when her husband began farming near Fort Salisbury. Later they moved to a farm near Bulawayo, but in 1902 Mr. and Mrs. Culverwell moved to South Africa, where her husband died. Last year Mrs. Culverwell returned to Southern Rhodesia to live with her son, Mr. Dudley D. Culverwell, of the Department of Agriculture.

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# Pioneers in Rhodesia

## Col. Frank Johnson's Fine Story

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANK JOHNSON, leader of the Pioneer Corps which occupied Mashonaland in 1890, tells his "Great Days" (Bell's) a fascinating story of his life, a life marked by common sense, foresight, courage and humanity. Robust in mind and body, he was a man with engaging candour. Rhodes, who defied a great man like one who leaves some spot behind, has left deep spots upon the land which now bears his name, and which was occupied without bloodshed 50 years ago thanks to the genius of Johnson, who, when no more than 22 years of age, undertook as a commercial proposition to organise equipment and had all expectations of some 500 pioneers into unknown and hostile country, and to stand it over in a condition fit for civil administration. His selection for this immensely difficult and dangerous task was not due to any fluke or so-called "lucky"; he headed the column after repeatedly refusing the commission because his past record had convinced Rhodes that he was the one man qualified by character and experience to discharge it successfully.

Declining to follow his father and grandfather into the medical profession, he had landed at the Cape as a lad of 16 with 90s. in his pocket. Two years later he was quartermaster sergeant in the Bechuanaland Field Force, from which he took his discharge in order to prospect in the country over which the English held undisputed sway; he found rich gold in the Amitec River, but falling foul of the natives, was fined £300, deprived of his weapons, oxen and rifles, and compelled to leave the country. Nothing daunted, he returned to the Cape town and joined the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, Ltd. Rhodes had not yet chartered the Pioneer Company, and Johnson was thus head of the first big enterprise in the field.

### Contacts with Rhodes

When, a little later, the two series of Rhodes secured from the Matabele king what came to be known as the Rudd Concessions, under which the British South Africa Company claimed full mineral rights, Johnson, who was then in Southern Rhodesia, with Imperial Government, stipulated as the condition precedent to the grant of a charter that Rhodes should reach a settlement with all other claimants to rights in the country. Johnson carefully records that he made one of the mistakes of his life in declining to set his own claims, but to leave Rhodes to fight a more adequate result was that he got nothing, beyond being told afterwards by Rhodes that he had been fool not to exert all possible influence when it could have been most effective. But on that occasion the founder of the Chartered Company showed no sign of generosity; there were later occasions on which he dealt handsomely with the author of this book, because, as he freely confessed, he wanted to bind him to his own cause.

Before Christmas in 1890 became the most remarkable year in the life of Johnson, and possibly of Rhodes, who, entering the Kimberley Club at breakfast time, poured out his troubles. The burden of his was that he had been appointed to lead a force of 2,500 men and an expedition costing £1,000,000 were needed to occupy his country, great as that time that Company's resources and was only £250,000 out of which a railway to Mafeking had to be built. Of the dozen Englishmen who then knew the land beyond the Limpopo, Johnson was the only one with any military experience. Hence the appeal for his services.

Hardly to enter as a despondent acquaintance, he decided that he would walk through the country with 250 men. Suddenly he found himself committed to work on a scale of such an expedition before lunch. In the next 24 hours he set down every detail for £87,500

he recruited the little force with 117 ox-wagons and horses, could reach the desired destination. Within 45 minutes of receiving the draft Rhodes accepted the appointment, its author to command the expedition, and rejected the staggering reply that the wagons had been ordered but only for his information, to get the John and that he must leave that night for the Cape. Rhodes's pleadings and brow-beating were unavailing because the board of the B.S.A. Company were two men with whom Johnson would have no dealings, were they named to him to have taken a mean advantage of him and his friends in an earlier transaction. But if Johnson could be stubborn, so could Rhodes, who followed him to Cape Town a few days later and there bullied him until at last he promised to go, not as the servant of the Company, but as a contractor to it.

The fulfilment of his historic undertaking is described with detailed detachment. Thanks largely to his prescience in taking naval searchlights and nine-pounder and machine-guns, the Matabele, who could easily have wiped out the little party, made no attack as it skirted their country and entered that of the neighbouring Mashona. Fully expecting his Pioneers to be massacred or at least surrounded and cut off, Rhodes insisted that Johnson should take with him sons of the leading families of Mashona, Cape Colony, who could consequently be counted upon to clear for Imperial intervention if his proceedings proved justified. That stroke of genius on the part of Rhodes was matched by the capability of the young man on whom he had decided to rely.

### Rhodes Pleased and Tactful

In fact which the present reviewer does not recall having read anywhere else is that Rhodes intended his new country to be tectotal. With that object in mind he ordered that no liquor should cross the frontier, apart from medicinal comforts and one bottle of brandy in addition, but the forgotten regulation was quickly evaded in a wholesale scale by speculators who found that they could sell whisky at £2 a bottle in Tuli and £5 per bottle in Salisbury.

Johnson emphatically denies that Rhodes was a heavy drinker, asserts that he feared women, but was not a woman-hater, and considers him to have been a just judge of men, though, rather conflictually, he lists as one of his chief assets 'his ability to select the right men to carry out his wishes.' Once he ordered a thing, he regarded it as done—so much so that, on meeting Johnson when he returned to civilisation, he completed his Herculean task, did not even mention the Pioneer Corps. Yet he was a most amiable person who had a great gift of speaking to anyone who might wish to speak to him and who always had a special place in his affections for 'my Pioneers.'

(Continued on page 240)

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## Death of Sir Ali bin Salim Manifold Benefactions of Arab Notable

CAPTAIN THE HON. SHEIKH SUEB BIN SALIM K.P.E., C.M.G., R.N.V.R., who passed away last week at about the age of 70 years, was the Grand Emir of the Kenya coast, and, as such, from the Sultan of Zanzibar, easily the best-known Arab in Eastern Africa.

Even among the people notorious for courtesy and hospitality, he was outstanding, and East Africa can have known no man more generous to good causes irrespective of race or creed. Indeed, every good cause in East Africa could count upon him for support, both material and personal.

The breadth of his mind was indicated by the catholicity of his benefactions. He was, for instance, largely his generous which enabled a holiday home to be established for the benefit for European children in the Highlands of Kenya; he was who gave an acre of land in northern Embasa for the construction of a school; he built schools in Mamburi and Mandi his birth place, for the common use of Arab, Indian, Swahili and Native children; in 1935 he made a gift of £1,200 for the provision of headquarters for the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and in the previous year he had presented to the Royal Navy, for which he had a life-long affection, one of the show-places of the coast, his beautiful house and grounds at Peleleza, on the mainland opposite Mombasa.

His hospitality at Peleleza. There he had entertained the Duke of Windsor and other members of the Royal family, and the Governor, British Governor, the Commissioner of Kenya, most of the notable people of the country, and a host of other who could not claim to be notable, but whom he delighted to befriend. He had heard of a friend or acquaintance up-country, and when a stranger, whose recovery

had been expedited by sea, he was quick to offer the hospitality at Peleleza, and so we know how many people have been more than repaid by him. He liked to see that when they had struck and paid a good penny, which became considerable, he regarded as a trust to be shared.

Children were his especial care. He seized every opportunity of urging that to a child the best benefit from the education which had been denied him, he did much to promote the instruction of young Arabs; he often visited the schools he had established, and made special gifts to promising pupils, and it was typical of his thoughtfulness to have had £100 to the Acting Governor of Kenya last year, in connection with the Admiralty, with the request that the money should be devoted to the purchase of Christmas presents for the children of naval personnel who had lost their lives in the War.

British administration was not popular in East Africa only when, as he once said, "I had a beard, but all a black beard, but I had white hairs, adding that it was too late for him to go." He was resolved to leave everything to his son, but in contact with the English people, for his home almost an hotel.

When it was decided to nominate a British official to deal with the affairs of the Muslim community, he was appointed to Mombasa, the least important of these new posts, at a monthly salary of £150, paid by the Imperial British East Africa Company, which had the Liwali of Mombasa received 475 rupees. Ali decided to see my show against him and the others, and by the exercise of his character, he won the first promotion of a Senior District Commissioner. How, as he was wont to declare, that he had achieved the government service for pay, but he had not the distinction.

Local Service for forty years. He was first appointed to the post, more than 30 years ago, discharged his duties conscientiously, capably and charitably. He was always accessible to anyone, from the humblest Native upwards, and outside his office could always be found a gathering of Arab, Indians and Africa awaiting, in turn to ask his advice or assistance. He was bound to have been nominated by successive Governors to be the Arab official member of the Legislative Council, and later to become the Arab elected member, and finally, called the K.P.E. and C.M.G. conferred upon him for his continued loyalty, but perhaps he prided above all else the honour of being gazetted in August, 1908, to be an honorary captain in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

It was peculiarly his own he lived the historic days of Arab dominance on the coast with the progressive twentieth century. If at ceremonial gatherings he donned the robes worn by his forefathers, he was more interested in modern problems as any Arab reformer, as eager a champion of education as any European in the country, and more concerned for the welfare of the Arab race as of his fellow Arabs.

It was therefore not surprising that he should have joined with Europeans and Indians some years ago in founding and financing a daily newspaper, *The East African*, which, however, did not long survive, for the times were so unpropitious that even his influence could not avert the pressure of events.

It is not likely to be his memories of an exceptional friendliness of spirit, liberality, and of exceptional devotion to the good of the place he had made himself in the life of Kenya can be filled by no one.

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### S. Rhodesia Currency Board

The Southern Rhodesian Currency Board, constituted on January 1, 1930, states in its first report for March of last that on March 1, 1940, the issue of bank notes by banks in the colony ceased. British silver coins were demonetised on July 8, 1940, when the Colony's own notes were issued.

Southern Rhodesian coin on issue on March 31 last amounted to £2,900,401, of which £608,956 had been issued for circulation in Southern Rhodesia, £48,130 in Northern Rhodesia, and £304,215 in Nyasaland. Based on the latest available estimates of population, the per capita rates were: Southern Rhodesia, 8s. 3d.; Northern Rhodesia, 13d.; and Nyasaland, 7d. No British coin is legal tender in Northern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland. But since neither the amount on issue, nor that in circulation is known, the per capita rates have been calculated only in respect of S. Rhodesian coin.

The gross deficiency of the Currency Fund, amounting to £34,370, was made up of £16,741 and £54,908, depreciation in the value of investments and the metal content of the silver coin respectively, plus £18,725, being the net cost of importation and transport of coin issued by the Treasury to March 31, 1939, the liability which was undertaken by the Currency Fund on transfer to it of the assets of the Treasury Coinage Fund. The net cost of £18,725 from the income account, as a reserve against depreciation of the assets of the currency fund, covers the deficiency to £66,466.

Total expenditure of the Board during the period under review amounted to £27,101 (administrative expenses, £6,001; printing and supplies of coin, £7,310; printing and importing currency notes, £12,928; furniture and equipment, £1,562), against an income of £11,058, leaving a cash deficiency of £16,043. In addition, the income account must be charged with 1% reserve against depreciation (£18,204), thus making a total of £34,373, against which has been credited a due to income account but held in the currency fund.

To enable the Board to meet initial expenses £12,500 was advanced by the Treasury for printing and importing currency notes, and £11,445 for other expenses; repayments amounted to £6,895, leaving £10,380 outstanding of March 31, 1940.

The Board has appointed the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. as its agent in London. The banking account was also placed with that company, and the income account with Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

The Board is composed of Captain E. T. Fox (chairman), and Mr. T. P. Cochran, nominated by the Minister of Finance; Mr. Arthur Sanders, nominated by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia; Mr. J. M. Miller, representative of the Standard Bank of South Africa; and Mr. Ormond Gordon, representative of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

### Gifts for War Purposes

A further SUM of £89,000 was received in London from East Africa and Northern Rhodesia between October 1 and November 28 by way of gifts to the Imperial Government and to various war organisations. In addition, Uganda sent £28,000, Tanganyika £15,000, Northern Rhodesia £11,000, Nyasaland £7,000, and Zanzibar £5,500.

Particulars issued by the Colonial Office last week give the following details of these late contributions:

Uganda.—A further contribution of £15,000 was received for fighter aircraft; £10,000 for air raid distress mobile canteens; £1,000 for the Busoga Central Hospital; for the purchase of aircraft, £1,600 from the Lango district; £1,500 from Budaka; £1,000 from King George's Fund for Sailors; £1,000 for air raid relief (£750 from War Fund Committee and £250 from Native Government of Buganda); £200 from mobile canteens, and £100 from the Lukiko (name) of Buganda.

In addition, more than 90% of the Civil Service (European, Asian and African) have accepted a voluntary deduction of 2% of their salaries for the period from December, 1940, in aid of the Uganda War Fund.

Tanganyika Territory.—Contributions included £1,000 for fighter aircraft; £8,000 for war purposes; £10,000 for purchase of mobile canteens; £35 for air raid relief; and £5 for the Red Cross.

Nyasaland.—A further instalment of £20,000 was received from the Central War Fund; £1,808 from the Kiambu District Native Council; £1,250 from the War Welfare Fund for purchase of mobile canteens; £1,000 privately for mobile canteens; £552 for King George's Fund for Sailors; £229 for the Red Cross; and £55 to the Royal Navy from Mrs. and Miss Baird, of Nairobi, proceeds of a sale of Jersey bull calf and beef.

Zanzibar.—From the total of £5,500 remitted during the period under review, £5,000 is for fighter aircraft and £500 for mobile canteens. It is proposed that the surplus of revenue over expenditure in excess of £10,000 during September shall be paid to the Fighter Fund.

Northern Rhodesia.—The latest donations include £5,000 for mobile canteens; £1,850 from the Natal War Fund; £827 from the Employees' Committee of Komati Antelope Copper Mines; £1,000 for air raid relief; £650 for King George's Fund for Sailors; £472 for the Red Cross; £500 from Fort Johnson for an air raid shelter in London; and £381 from the Northern Mine Recreation Club for fighter aircraft.

Nyasaland.—Gifts during the period included £6,000 as a further contribution for the purchase of aircraft; £3,000 for mobile canteens; £350 for air raid relief; £1,000 for King George's Fund for Sailors. In addition, £5,000 has been loaned to the Nyasaland Government and re-lent to H.M. Government free of interest.

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## COMPANY MEETINGS

**Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.**  
**Eighteenth Annual General Meeting****DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS TO SHAREHOLDERS**

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held last week at the Chartered Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.

Mr. Francis L. Gibbs, Deputy Chairman of the Corporation, presided.

**Mr. Francis Gibbs's Review**

The secretary, Mr. A. W. Durrant, D.S.O., having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

Mr. Francis Gibbs said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Our Chairman, Sir Auckland Geddes, is still engaged on work of national importance and cannot be present today.

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time.

The profit and loss account shows that before charging debenture and loan interest and making appropriation to the depreciation reserve account and the development reserve account the trading profit was £2,846,388, as against £2,107,062 in the previous year. We received a gross dividend from Mutfulira Copper Mines, Limited, of £177,868, as compared with £215,149, and the balances carried to the appropriation account is £2,778,800, as compared with £2,116,899.

The appropriation for taxation is £1,650,000, which is an increase of £900,000.

**Heavy Taxation Necessitates Reduction of Dividend**

For the purpose of estimating our liability to excess profits tax the computation of our pre-war status has to include the results of a period when we had not yet completed our main programme of development and equipment. We have submitted to the authorities all the relevant facts, which in our opinion render such a method of computation inequitable, but they have been unable to grant us any relief in that respect. The result is that on our present estimates of tax liability, despite an increased operating profit of over £700,000, the reserve which the directors find it necessary to make for taxation leaves less profit available for distribution than in the previous year.

However, I am sure that shareholders will find gratification in the fact that not only has the Corporation been able to meet to the full the varying requirements of the Ministry of Supply at reasonable prices, but in sterling since the outbreak of war, but that it has also been able to assist the country's war effort by the provision of such large sums of money to the Treasury. It has, however, been necessary for your directors to recommend to you that the final dividend distributable should be reduced from 25% to 15%, bringing the total dividend for the year to 40%, as compared with 50% last year.

**40% Dividend Represents a Return of 51%**

It is difficult to accept in these days that anyone can really believe that a dividend of 50 made over cent on the paid-up capital of a company represents the percentage return which the shareholders then receive on the amount of money invested in that company's undertaking. However, since in some quarters the fact that this Corporation pays a dividend of 40% is interpreted as showing that the shareholders of the Corporation are receiving 40% on the money invested, I would refer you to my remarks last year on this point.

I then stated that whereas the issued amount of the ordinary capital was £2,500,002, the capital raised and

employed in the Corporation's business was just under £1,500,000. The distribution there for this year of £1,000,001 by way of dividend to the shareholders represents a return of 67%.

As stated in the directors' report, it is not possible to make public the extent of our mining activities, but during the year mining operations have been carried out mainly and satisfactorily except for two interruptions. In the first there was a strike of the daily-paid European employees, which lasted for five days. The main demand of the employees was that the basic daily wage scale should be increased. When this was refused after it was agreed that this point should be referred to arbitration. The arbitrator subsequently awarded to the effect that a case for an increase in the daily wage scale had not been made out.

Following the settlement of the European strike, African employees at Mindola went out on strike for approximately 10 days. Unfortunately during the strike a riot broke out in the main compound, and casualties were caused when troops and police were compelled to open fire. A Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the Governor to inquire into the circumstances, and it is expected that its report will be published shortly.

**Patriotism of Employees**

On the outbreak of war, and since, numbers of our employees have expressed a desire to proceed on active service. When, however, the Ministry of Supply through the Governor pointed out the vital necessity of the production of copper and appealed to our employees to continue to carry on this important work, the response was most gratifying.

I have to express our thanks to the general manager and to the staffs in Northern Rhodesia and England, and to the consulting engineers and managers in Johannesburg, the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, for their work during the year.

I now have to propose that the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1940, be approved and I will ask Mr. S. Taylor to second the resolution.

Mr. S. Taylor seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Deputy Chairman then proposed: "That a final dividend at the rate of 15% less tax be payable in respect of the year ended June 30, 1940, to the holders of the ordinary and 'A' shares of the Corporation registered as at November 1, 1940, making with the interim dividend of 25% less tax paid on June 30, 1940, a total dividend of 40% less tax, in respect of the year ended June 30, 1940.

Sir Douglas Malcolm seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

**Re-Election of Directors**

Mr. S. S. Taylor: "Three directors, Mr. J. N. Buchanan, Mr. F. L. Gibbs, and Mr. G. W. Gray, retire by rotation in accordance with the articles of association, and submit themselves for re-election. I therefore have pleasure in proposing that Mr. J. N. Buchanan, Mr. F. L. Gibbs, and Mr. G. W. Gray be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the Corporation, and I will ask Mr. Carl Davis to second the resolution.

Mr. Carl Davis seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Deputy Chairman: "The new resolution deals with the re-appointment of the auditors, and I will ask a shareholder to propose that Messrs. Deloitte, Pender, Griffiths & Company be and they are hereby re-appointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year at a fee plus travelling expenses to be arranged by the directors.

The motion, proposed and seconded by shareholders, was adopted.



LATEST MINING NEWS

Progress at Geita Mine

ONE REVIEW of the Geita Gold Mining Company on June 30, 1949, totalled 930,575 tons of an average grade of 3.4 dwt. per ton, as against 800,000 tons averaging 2 dwt. on June 30, 1939. This favourable news is contained in the annual report of Kentana Gold Areas, Ltd., which holds nearly a 90% share interest in the Geita Company and £25,500 of the £438,000 8 1/4% redeemable debenture stock issued by that company, 90% of the equity of the Saragura Development Company, Ltd., and mining leases over the Geita Ridge 8 and Mawe Mawe properties and claims on Prospect 30. Kentana's annual report, covering the year ended September 30 last, states that operations for the period under review showed a loss of £1,612, increase in the balance to £522,360.

The managing director of Kentana Gold Areas, Ltd., deals with developments on the prospect in which the company is interested. Results on the Geita Company's property for the 12 months ended June 30 were: 1 ton milled, 87,300 fine oz. gold recovered, 25,312; for the four months ended October 31, 1949, some 20,342 tons were milled for a recovery of 12,264 oz. fine gold. Recovery during the year averaged 83.7% while for the additional four months the results improved to 89.3%.

The bulk of the millings plant to extend the capacity to 500 tons daily has been delivered, and the full extension is expected to be completed according to capacity in March next. It is expected, however, that the equipment already at site will be brought into commission before that date.

Two adits are to be driven at Prospect 30 at levels approximately 150 and 200 ft below the surface of the prospect. The large ore-body outlined on the surface does not extend to the horizon of No. 1 level but is represented by two ore channels which have been intersected by three cross-cuts at approximately 100 ft intervals. Drilling on the ore exposed in these cross-cuts has been started, and results so far are favourable, the sampling has not been completed. The second level adit, reaching its objective and cross-cutting has begun. Values range from 10 to over 48 ins. width, 830 ft. to 890 ft., 5.7 dwt. over 48 ins.

Four of the 26 claims previously held by the Saragura Development Company, Ltd., have been abandoned, further work proved them to be of no economic value in order to economize supplies, development work has been curtailed to a minimum.

The balance sheet of Kentana Gold Areas, Ltd., which has an issued capital of £1,250,000, shows interest in the Saragura Development Company and Geita Gold Mines Company at cost at £367,228 and £290,328, respectively; net due to East African Concessions, Ltd., less amount written off £223; cash at bankers, £1,362; deposit 31 days call with a financial corporation, £10,000; debtors, £1,000,000; creditors, £253,070; and debit on profit and loss £522,360.

Wankie's Immense Reserves

THE annual report of the Wankie Colliery Company, recently received in the 20th issue, states that during the year ended June 30 coal mined totalled 1,385,000 tons against 1,166,100 tons in the preceding 12 months. Sales of coal and coke amounted to 1,115,117 tons and 66,400 tons respectively, an increase of 1,600,000 tons and 32,000 tons. Estimated reserves proved by actual workings are: No. 1 Colliery, 13,110,000 tons; No. 2 Colliery, 8,846,000 tons. Coal reserves in the area remaining within a radius of two miles are estimated at 40,715,000 tons. A report of the second meeting will appear in our next issue.

Company Progress Reports

**Kagera Mines.**—During November 254 oz. of gold valued at £1,834, and 28 tons of tin concentrate were produced.

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—During November output from the Fred mine was milled, 4,500 tons; working profit, £9,350.

**Thistle-Etna.**—During the first weeks ended November 19, 4,300 tons were crushed, yielding 898 oz. fine gold. Profit, £2,807.

**Rezende.**—The value of output from 17,700 tons crushed during November amounted to £22,457. Profit, £6,009. October profit, £5,500.

**Cap and Motor.**—During November 24,000 tons were crushed, the output being valued at £24,309. Profit, £25,010. October profit, £2,807.

**Sherwood Star.**—During November 8,400 tons were crushed, the total output being valued at £9,161. Profit, £4,404. October profit, £1,404.

**Stately Reel.**—Output for November: Tons milled, 10,000; accumulated slimes treated, 13,700 tons; output, 1,088 oz. gold. Mined profit, £287.

**Stately Reel.**—The quarterly report to September 30, stated that 120,900 tons were milled for a recovery of 12,780 oz. fine gold. Revenue, £97,601; working costs, £64,665; working profit, £32,936. Development, excluding Surprise section, 5,306 ft.; sampled, 5,055 ft., of which 1,165 ft., or 2%, proved payable, average, 3.3 dwt. At Surprise section, the drift advanced, of which 240 ft. was payable, averaging 4 1/2 dwt. over 28 1/2 inches.

Mining Year Book

THE 1949-51 edition of the South African Mining Year Book is always a most useful reference book to all interested in the mining industry of South Africa, Rhodesia, and East Africa. Apart from the statistics of over 800 concerns in South Africa, it also deals with some 100 operations in the territories covered by this journal. Companies are designated from Africa, South African Newspapers, Ltd., 85 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, at 25s. net, free in Great Britain, or 25s. 4d. post free abroad.

A mine shaft destroyed by a gas explosion in the Shabanie property in Southern Rhodesia caused loss of thousands of pounds worth of damage. Petrol pumps, only a few feet away, and filled by tanks containing 1,500 gallons of petrol, miraculously escaped.

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## Of Commercial Concern

East African Power & Lighting Company Ltd. announces the payment of an interim dividend of 3%.

Manbre & Garton, Ltd. who have interests in sugar growing in Kenya, announce the payment of a final dividend of 19%, making 18% for the year.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Company, Ltd. have announced the payment of a final dividend of 8%, compared with 8% last year, making the total distribution for the year 13%, against 12%.

The Lewa Rubber Company, Ltd. announces the payment of a 2% dividend on the deferred shares, compared with 1% last year and 1% on the preference shares, against 1 1/2% last year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. announce that the output of sisal and tow from the company's estates during October totalled 170 tons, making an aggregate of 645 tons for the first four months of the current financial year.

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Industries, Ltd. announce that profits earned during the year ended June 30 totalled £6,172, compared with 74,002 for the preceding 12 months. A final dividend of 10% is recommended, making 18% for the year, compared with 12% for 1938-39. The directors recommend that £1,000 be transferred to reserve, and £1,392 carried forward.

United Tobacco Companies (South) have declared a final dividend of 1s. and a special bonus of 9d. free of South African tax on the ordinary and deferred ordinary 10s. shares, making a total payment of 37 1/2% for the year to September 30. For 1938-39 interim dividends totalling 18 1/2%, a scrip bonus of 12%, a final dividend of 10%, and a cash bonus of 12 1/2% were distributed. A first interim of 2d. per share on account of the current year has also been declared.

### N. Rhodesia's War Tax

Sir John Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, announced when opening the Legislative Council last week that the special war tax on which both official and non-official members had agreed at the last session was estimated to produce £80,000, which sum would be paid to the Imperial Government. The tax, which will be removed at the end of the war, will probably take the form of increased income tax, with a fixed special tax per head.

### Colonial Medical Adviser

Dr. A. G. H. Smart has been appointed Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to Sir Wilson James, who relinquished the post upon his appointment as Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health. Dr. Smart served in the Malaya Medical Service from 1918 to 1933, and as Senior Medical Officer in Singapore from 1933 to 1938, since when he has been acting as Medical Adviser in the Colonial Office.

## E.A. Service Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include:—

Colonial Medical Service.—Dr. S. E. Ebb, Senior Medical Officer, Somaliland, to be Senior Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. J. H. C. Clarke, Medical Officer, Somaliland, to be Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Police Service.—Mr. J. C. E. King, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Uganda, to be Commissioner of Police, Zanzibar; Mr. J. I. Sheppham, Commissioner of Police, Zanzibar, to be Commissioner of Police, Uganda; Mr. J. H. S. J. Stoughton, Superintendent of Police, Zanzibar, to be Commissioner of Police, Aden; Colonial Postal Service.—Miss A. W. Drury, Postmaster General, Somaliland, to be Senior Postmaster, Kenya.

Other branches.—Mr. C. Kirk, to be Senior Assistant Accountant, Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. E. H. Jalland, formerly Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed in a similar capacity.

First appointments include:—

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss F. C. McPhie, Northern Rhodesia, and Miss L. M. Rendell, Tanganyika Territory.

Colonial Veterinary Service.—Mr. J. R. H. Wilde, Veterinary Research Officer, Tanganyika.

## Col. Frank Johnson's Book

(Concluded from page 285)

Another disclosure is of Rhodesia discussed with Johnson in July, 1895, the project of a raid into the Transvaal, and offered him command of the force. For excellent reasons he declined it, though he proposed an alternative scheme. Johnson's verdict is that Rhodesia was right politically, and himself was right from the military point of view. Within five months Jameson had come to grief on what Johnson described publicly at the time as "the most disgraceful act ever performed by Britishes."

Columns of first class matter can be quoted from this really historic and most readable record, which is most highly recommended to the attention of Rhodesians and East Africans. Suffice it to say that the volume is written with full knowledge and care, that it shows acute understanding of human nature, that it pays high tribute to many fine men, that it throws side-lights on how Germany was beaten in the race for Central Africa, and that it tells in detail of Johnson's most capable handling of the Lahore Rising in 1919. It must certainly rank among the best of Rhodesia books.

One regret must be expressed, that no notice is made of Johnson's incursion into politics at the time of the Constitution to the Colony. Mr. Magnus has described his political services as of great value, and it is to be hoped that the next edition of the book will include a chapter on that topic.

Food and accommodation of Nyasaland workers on farms in Southern Rhodesia show a marked improvement in the case of some of the larger employers. Mr. W. S. Phillips, acting Nyasaland Commissioner in the Colony, in his latest annual report, has noted that a considerable number of farmers are encouraging their workers to have their Nyasaland wives with them, and to occupy their own land for use as gardens. Generally speaking, a more contented labour force is to be seen in such married compounds. There is, however, room for improvement in the feeding on the smaller farms. What the issue of meal, meal is almost always adequate, meat and vegetable rations are meagre with but few exceptions.

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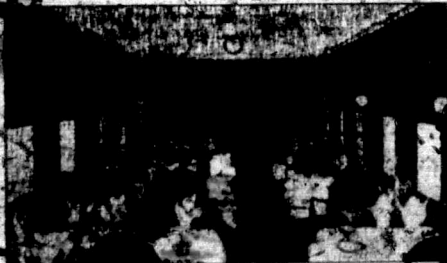
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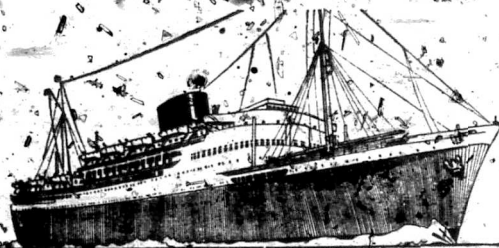
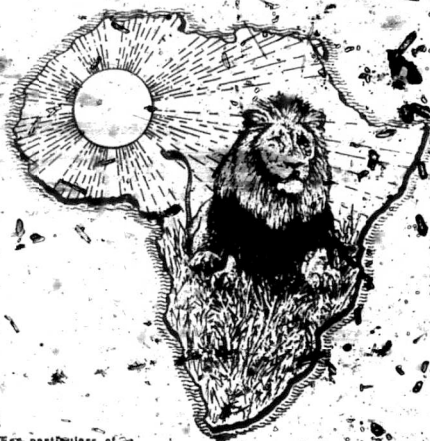
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