

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Wednesday, December 19, 1940  
Volume 17 (New Series) No. 848

6d. Weekly; 30s. yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Joelson

Registered Offices:  
91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Emergency Address:  
60, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

## Principal Contents

	PRICE	PAGE
Matters of Moment	248	250
The War in East Africa	244	246
Livingstone Centenary: Lord Lloyd's Speech	246	248
Background to the War News	248	250
Personalities		250
Obituaries		250
Latest Mining News		250
Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.		254
Kentia Gold Area		255

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BATTLE FOR AFRICA, which the whole world expected Italy to begin, has been brilliantly opened by the British under the command of Sir Archibald Wavell. Baffled three months ago in his plans for the invasion of Great Britain, Hitler determined upon a winter campaign in Africa, using Graziani's large and well-equipped forces for the eastern thrust against Egypt, the almost equally numerous Italian armies in East Africa for a simultaneous onslaught on the Sudan, and a mixture of bribery and threats to induce General Franco either to join the Axis and share actively in an attack upon Gibraltar, or at any rate to participate passively by permitting the passage of German troops through Spain for that purpose. So cocksure were the braggarts to whom Germany and Italy have entrusted their destinies that when France collapsed the Nazi and Fascist newspapers, which publish only what they are ordered to do, wrote openly of these plans, needful emphasis that the one point at issue was that of the date on which it would please the Dictators to occupy Egypt and the Sudan, as a first stage to the establishment of "the new order" in Africa.

It may now be admitted that had action by the enemy six months ago, would have con-

fronted the British forces in North and East Africa with desperate dangers. It is nothing short of providential that the The Empire's weaknesses of our position were not then exploited, for circumstances did not permit their immediate repair. Meantime, however, while Hitler's aerial hordes have been swept out of British skies during the hours of daylight, the steady and strong reinforcement of our armies, navy and air forces in the East has continued mainly through the Mediterranean, which Mussolini, bemusedly regarded as his own lake. Within half a year the position has been so amazingly transformed that the initiative has passed from the still numerically superior and excellently armed legions under Graziani, the Butcher of Libya and the hated first Viceroy of Ethiopia, to the Imperial forces which have guarded the Western Desert and the Italians in East Africa, who have still greater advantages in numbers and in armament, have simultaneously been harried on the Sudan borders. The Empire is truly at war in Africa today in all its strength and variety. First-class troops from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, Rhodesia, East Africa, and other parts of the Colonial Empire are engaged in these operations, which are of prime importance from the general African standpoint, and, indeed, from that of the prosecution of the war as a whole.

A letter, beginning with the destruction of Italian power in Africa could possibly have been made, and splendid arguments still greater achievements are to be seen in the successful strategy and tactics of senior and junior commanders, in the significant co-ordination of the efforts of the various services, and in the perfect timing of this master stroke against Libya while the Italians were retreating in Albania and disprayed by the loss of their battle fleet and of their chief military and naval leaders. It is not too much to say that the retreat to Egypt, most serious for months, has disappeared, and that the Italians

in East Africa have likewise finally lost their chance of conducting a real offensive. His procrastination has served Mussolini ill and the British Empire correspondingly well. Now, more than ever, the great need of our arms is to sustain the effort as often as hard, and in as many places as possible, for this time the misfortune is that the Germans can be brought to sustain it. A misfortune almost the world—except the Italians—regarded that Empire is doomed. Now all free nations, and many that are not free, by the it is the armies of Marxism and anti-Christ, led by Hitler, Mussolini and their confederates, which will be broken.

## Heavy Raids on Italian East Africa

### Increased Activity of Our Aircraft and Mechanised Patrols

WHILE ALL EYES have been focussed on the brilliant successes of British arms in the Western Desert of Egypt, the Italians in East Africa have also been ceaselessly hammered by the R.A.F. harassed by our mechanised patrols, and reinforced on the part of the Navy.

The communications of the past week tell part of the story.

December 10.—Aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron were officially stated to have attacked a defended position north-east of Kassala and done considerable damage. Other aircraft of the same squadron raided an enemy troop and motor transport concentration in the Afrit, on the Chown-Gondar road, south-east of Mekele. There were many casualties among the enemy troops, and considerable damage was done to motor transport.

The Italian communique said: "The enemy made a raid into the Tessenet zone with a small contingent, using mechanised units and motor lorries. The British officer in command lost his life and other heavy losses were inflicted on the contingent. The Italian force, consisting of half a company, are reported as having noticed that the enemy was flying the Italian flag and promptly inter-vening. These losses were one officer and some *asabi* wounded. Enemy air raids on Assab and along the Jibuti railway caused no damage of importance."

### Damage to Railway and Port

December 11.—A communique issued in Aden said: "Serious damage is believed to have been done to the Aden-Abbay railway by the R.A.F. from Aden bombed Diraia station, near the French-Somali land frontier, on Sunday. The station buildings, as well as the track, were seen to have been hit. Bombs were also dropped on Assab, which, according to photographs, was severely damaged in last month's heavy bombardment."

December 12.—A communique from G.H.Q. Cairo stated that in the past four days our patrols continued successfully to harass the enemy with a statement issued by the Admiralty said:

"British naval units have carried out the bombardment of Kisumu in the lake Somalian, interrupting Italian supplies. The enemy's coastal batteries replied ineffectively to our fire."

December 13.—The G.H.Q. Cairo communique said: "All along the Sudan frontier our patrols continue to harass the enemy, and to inflict casualties upon him."

The F.F.C. reported that "rebel activity in Italian East Africa, including Abyssinia, is on the increase."

### Enemy Aircraft Destroyed

The R.A.F. command in the Middle East announced: "In Italian East Africa, a *Macchi* was raided for the ninth time on December 11 by aircraft of the South African Air Force. One three-engine enemy bomber received a direct hit and exploded, and two others were set on fire. Three four-engine *Caproni* aircraft received extensive damage."

Aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron co-operating with R.A.F. bombers carried out raids on the enemy camp at Eubba. Many huts were destroyed by direct hits and large fires were started, which were seen 40 miles from the target. One of our aircraft reported that three starters of the camp were destroyed and that the flames were spreading rapidly.

Motor transport workshops were attacked at Agarre, near Dire Dawa, where two large sheds were bombed and set on fire.

Enemy aircraft raided Fort Rejoub, causing some damage. One of our aircraft was last seen flying low in flames.

Rome claimed: "There was activity on the part of our patrols on the Sudan border. These patrols, with the aid of the Italian air force, inflicted losses on enemy mechanised units. An enemy aircraft was shot down in flames."

December 14.—Our harassing activities on the Sudan frontier continued unabated, in the words of an official statement issued in Cairo:

### Caproni Workshops Damaged

According to the Royal Air Force communique from Cairo, the aerodrome at Gura, the pumping station at Dira-dawa, the port of Massawa, and the *Caproni* workshops at Mar Adaga were bombed, the last receiving direct hits.

Italians announced in Rome: "On the Sudanese frontier there has been a return among patrols and artillery. Our aircraft have strafed an enemy armoured car, putting it out of action. They have also bombed and strafed a supply column. An Italian bomber in a V formation carried out an attack from low altitude on the aerodrome at Gura, setting fire to five aircraft and blowing up the buildings."

During the action the *Macchi* of the formation was forced to land in enemy territory on account of damage to its machine. One of our Italian aircraft landed by the side of his enemy's machine, leapt aboard and audaciously made off to inflict contact to his base.

**Aerodromes and Depot Bombed**

December 16. The R.A.F. continued its night attack on Italian bombs falling on the aerodrome, hangars, and hangar aircraft parked at several of the aerodrome. Zulu, Gondar, Assab and Bahadar were also raided and were caused among buildings in the barracks. At Assab aerodrome, a hangar was heavily bombed and large fires were started in the nearby camp, while at Bahadar bombs fell well in the target area. The full extent of the damage was not observed.

Rome admitted some damage to hangars and the tanks at Assab.

G.H.Q. Cairo announced that the Italian frontier out patrol had another successful day.

December 17. G.H.Q. Cairo announced: In the Northern Frontier District of Kenya the cessation of the rainy period has enabled us to restart offensive patrols and a considerable staff.

The R.A.F. communique said: Gura and Asmara were raided during the night of December 16. At Gura direct hits were registered on a building which was demolished by subsequent explosions, and a fire was started which was seen 20 miles away. Enemy fighters intercepted our bombers, one of which was damaged but managed to get back. At Asmara a factory and a transport camp were bombed and a small fire caused among the transport. Enemy bombers raided Port Sudan four times, but no damage was caused to R.A.F. property or personnel.

Last week South African airmen shot down a German bomber which was singled out as the leader of an Italian flight on its way to Burma. It was attacked from the stern, then from ahead, and then from the rear. After a couple of bursts the German broke his engines, spiralled over and crashed to earth. The Italian crew bled out. One had died of burns from the landing, and the other was seriously injured and taken prisoner. The remaining bombers of the Italian force disappeared into the clouds, but are believed to have been damaged. South Africans suffered no damage.

**Gallantry of Africans**

Brigadier S. S. Butler, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Inspector-General of the Royal West African Frontier Force from 1926 to 1930, who recently paid a flying visit to Kenya from the Gold Coast, said in the course of a broadcast talk made from the Accra station on his return:

One of our aeroplanes crashed and burst into flames. This happened not far from a post occupied by a platoon of the Gold Coast Regiment. Pfc. Sgt. L. E. Miles and Cpl. Mumbi Dagarti dashed towards the blazing machine to endeavour to rescue the pilot. Twice they tried to get through the flames to the pilot, and twice they were driven back by the heat, suffering burns in their gallant attempt.

Sergeant Aniah Frafra dashed straight into the flames, and with his bare hands, tore away the burning fabric and pulled out the pilot, who had been strapped beneath the machine and would certainly have been killed had it not been for this very gallant act. Not content with saving the life of the pilot, one of these two men went back to the machine and retrieved a light automatic rifle entangled in the wreckage. All three men received burns, and the pilot, who is now back on the way to recovery, is the son of Sgt. Aniah Frafra. This is especially meritorious, for at the same time he dashed into the flames the ammunition carried by the blazing machine was exploding in a succession.

The broadcaster added that the Gold Coast has headed the list in the Empire to inaugurate a new Spitfire Fund had already raised the £100,000 mark. The first contribution was Italian money captured on the Kenya-Ethiopian frontier.

**Casualties, Awards, and Promotions**

General Bennett, a well-known Italian colonial commander who was killed on the first day's fighting in the Western Desert of Egypt, last week, commanded a column in the Gobi during Italy's year of aggression. Captain D. J. McCreath, the J. coffee planter, is a prisoner in Italian hands. He was captured during the Somali and campaign, and had previously been reported missing, believed killed.

Sergeant H. A. D'Aray, the first British officer believed killed in Somaliland, is known to be a prisoner in Italian hands, and is serving with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment when captured.

Further awards to members of the South African Air Force have been announced in Natal.

The D.F.C. has been awarded to Lieutenant Armstrong at D.F.M. to Air Corporal Sewell for the recovery and photography of about 1,000 vehicles at Mogadishu which resulted in a successful raid later. Lieutenant Armstrong had been killed in a raid on Somaliland before his decoration was made known. He and his gunner bled out, but he died before reaching the ground. Corporal Sewell was one of a group of four South African airmen who were lost for eight days in the Northern Frontier Desert.

Major Martin, another South African airman, has received the D.F.C. for a series of successful raids on Abyssinia.

Air Marshal A. W. Tadder, who last week took up his new duties as deputy to the Air Officer Commanding in Chief in the Middle East, served in Egypt during the last war.

Acting Vice-Admiral H. D. Fridham-Wippell, who has been promoted Second-in-Command of the Mediterranean Fleet, commanded H.M.S. EXTRA PRIZE when in 1928, at the time of the serious illness of King George V, carried the coffin of Prince of Wales to the shores of reconquered Spain. He is now in East Africa, formerly as commander of anti-aircraft defences in Great Britain, and was largely concerned in arranging the balloon barrage.

**Australian Training in Rhodesia**

The first draft of Australian airmen to be trained in Southern Rhodesia reached the Colony recently. They are to be followed by further contingents at regular intervals.

**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 who orders for the Middle East, or who is likely to be sent to that theatre of war, would find the paper of great interest.

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.

# Lord Lloyd on Livingstone

## Memoir Address in Edinburgh

ORD LLOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, paid tribute to David Livingstone at a meeting held in Edinburgh last week to commemorate the centenary of the great missionary's departure for Africa in 1840.

"Livingstone is one of the select kind whose life, work and vision are beyond generations," he said. "Like Shakespeare, he appeals to the common emotions, like Leonardo da Vinci, he is a man of the universal intellect, like Shakespeare, he has a combination of human values which will never be forgotten or oversteerance, and will always be inspired afresh by each generation, with a sense as of the world. His was in our universal spirit."

"The theme of the Missionary is the power and energy Livingstone does not fit into any category. For a medical missionary he devised what appeared to many of his contemporaries to be the proportion of his energies to exploration, for an explorer of his outstanding abilities he was guided by religious and humanitarian motives not necessarily prominent in the pure geographer."

"Small wonder that his colleagues sometimes found him extremely difficult, they could not know that they were dealing with one of the great spirits of the century. For, rather, he is the great genius that he was dealing with their Spanish, Chinese, little as himself, seldom seeking counsel, driving with elemental force towards an end which he seldom ceased to define, and which, in deed, only gradually revealed itself in his own mind. Criticism and misrepresentation wounded him, but they did not deflect him from his chosen task. It was an unconquerable spirit in all but conquered body that refused Stanley's persuasions to leave Africa with him—an epic piece of selfless and unselfishness which has few parallels."

"Another of his supreme qualities was the clarity and conviction of his insight into his sources. Never in his blackest and weariest hours did he have the slightest doubt that the dark Africa for which he had died would one day emerge into the light."

### What Would Livingstone Do Today?

"What would Livingstone do today in the conditions and convulsions of today? His own words may afford some clue. In 1859 he was leading the mouth of the Zambezi on that historic journey from Africa from West to East. The vision of the missionary is expanding in the widening horizon of the continent. He is already thinking in terms of Africa as a whole and of Africa's future, and always the zeal of the geographer is subordinated to the evangelising purposes of the missionary. Writing to the president of the Royal Geographical Society he said:

"I am in relation to my country, the end of the geographical feat is the beginning of the civilisation. We are all engaged in much the same work. The geographers, the astronomers and mechanics, the engineers, the makers, the better acquainted with each other, sanitary reformers, public reformers, promoters of ragged schools and of expeditions, soldiers fighting for right against oppression and others rescuing captives in death, all these, as well as missionaries, are all aiding in the same glorious consummation to all God's dealings with our race."

"Last year he said to a distinguished audience at the University of Cambridge: 'I beg to 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. The challenge was direct and unmistakable."

"On May 1, 1949, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, now asks you to join with me in exploring the response that conditions of 1949 require of us and make possible."

### Commerce and Christianity in Co-operation

"We are looking forward to the time when the East African Dependencies will not only be equipped with the first-born of the Colonial Africa universities to serve the general cultural and educational needs, but to ask how something as great as East African university can be possible, the answer can be given in Livingstone's own words: by the co-operative action of commerce and Christianity."

"Africa is a co-operative unit in a world economic system which is bringing the Africans a full share of the benefits of enlightened co-operation and equitable Christian life; it is to bear a richer fruit. Co-operation in the increase of the world's wealth is becoming more and more that of Africans themselves, and those who know Africa best can testify how powerful is the stimulus of the economic urge to advance in other fields."

"Today we have further testimony of the common citizenship in the valuable help we are receiving towards our own struggle. Often in comparison with the slender resources of the donors the gifts are truly magnificent. It is of a quality that may put some of us to shame."

"After referring to the financial assistance which Great Britain is giving towards national development, Lord Lloyd said:

"The picture of a world-wide community, so long more than just a political system, is taking shape. Many obstacles have to be surmounted, prejudice overcome, and much basic work done. Progress cannot be made without a common sentimentality that disguises itself as idealism and is really no better than indolence, and the cynicism that calls itself realism and is just irresponsibility are not weapons with which to face such an enterprise."

### The Need for Self-Examination

"Livingstone's letters and journals show the incidence of a ceaseless self-examination. And so we have to follow him in the constant re-evaluation of the cause of which he was so great a prophet in a field which is so much wider and richer as the result of his labours, let us continue his mission with a blend of sense and sanctity, so peculiarly his own, which he expressed so well in his direct juxtaposition of commerce and Christianity."

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Dominions, spoke of the effect of Livingstone's influence on present-day British Colonial policy at a commemorative meeting held in Livingstone House, London. While the Primate said that Livingstone always insisted that the African was not an inferior race to be exploited, but a man to be understood, treated and taught in the principle of trusteeship, Lord Cranborne emphasised that Livingstone always preached the doctrine that the white man must be a trustee for the backward races. Livingstone's work in that respect had probably been the greatest single contribution to the progress of Africa; he had laid sure foundations, which had been the basis of our treatment of African problems.

**68th Week of the War**

# Canteens from The Colonies Questions in Parliament

Accepted by Her Majesty The Queen

Development Plan in War

In the House of Commons last week Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, asked Her Majesty the Queen to accept on behalf of the people of Great Britain a fleet of mobile canteens presented by the Colonial Empire.

Ever since the outbreak of the war, said Lord Lloyd, the people of the Colonial Empire had had but one thought—to throw themselves heart and soul into the struggle. Whatever had been asked of them in military or material service had been rendered with the greatest enthusiasm, and in everything they had abundantly shown their devotion to His Majesty our King, to Her Majesty, and to our common cause. Of their own free will they were subscribing to buy bombers and fighters, and sending gifts to many war charities.

Since the Battle of Britain began, the severe attacks on this island and the sufferings of the civilian population—so defiantly and bravely borne—had inspired the desire to help our people in a more personal and direct way. The Colonies had therefore made a gift of these mobile canteens. The people of this country would be heartened and fortified by the knowledge that their fellow-citizens of the Colonial Empire paid this tribute to their courage, their cheerful endurance, and their unconquerable will to victory.

Her Majesty the Queen replied:

Ever since the beginning of the war the Colonial Empire has been unsparing in its support of the Mother Country. It is not only the material help that has meant so much to us, but the thought that the peoples of these far-distant lands share our ideals and feel for us in the suffering which the struggle brings to the people of these islands.

Nothing could be more eloquent of this sympathy than the gift of these canteens, which I am proud and happy to accept on behalf of Great Britain. I ask you to express our heartfelt thanks to the Governments and peoples of the Colonies for this most valuable and welcome gift.

## Tanganyika's Sacrifices Gift of £200,000 from Reserve

Yet another gibe of Goebbels has come home to roost. Tanganyika, which, according to his sycophants, writhes under British rule, has decided to give to Great Britain the whole of its special development reserve fund of £200,000. The first half of that sum was sent a few months ago. The second half was voted unanimously by the Legislative Council last week.

At the budget session of Council it was stated that the estimates for the next year forecast a revenue of £2,249,000 and an expenditure of £2,319,000. Sir William Lead, leader of the non-official European members, said: "I am glad to see the last reserve go. The anticipated deficit of £70,000 can be faced without calling on the British Government." An Indian member of Council said: "Our whole existence depends on the safety of Britain. We are ready for hardships and sacrifices to assist the Imperial Government."

Increases in income tax were approved by the Council, non-official members emphasizing that the limit of taxable capacity had not yet been reached. The Budget also provides that the Territory shall meet the entire cost of maintaining internees, estimated at over £200,000, a cost normally payable by Great Britain.

The deficit on the Tanganyika Railway for the past year has amounted to no more than £245,000 against the £142,000 expected.

Crucial steps are being taken to implement the provisions of the Canteen and Development Act in Africa, and from the cancellation of certain indebtedness by colonial governments.

Mr. Lloyd said that the large part of the operations of Colonial Administrations in Africa was now being occupied by work directly related to the preparation of the war that they had the opportunity to prepare for the war. Moreover, objects of definite war value must now, both here and in Africa, have the use of the whole of our resources in men, material, and money. Those considerations, operative throughout the Colonial Empire, applied with particular force in Africa. The Under-Secretary continued:

We have reluctantly had to accept the position that the Act is not the possible to take advantage of the provision made by the Act in the main and to the extent contemplated in the earlier part of this year. Nevertheless, we are anxious that such measures as are possible under war conditions should not be neglected. Grants have already been made under the Act for schemes for the control of rinderpest in Tanganyika and of locusts in Northern Rhodesia, and for the improvement of the approaches to a high-level bridge in Swaziland. I hope that other schemes will be approved from time to time as circumstances permit.

Replying to Mr. Cary, Mr. Atlee said that the recommendations of the Delhi Conference were under urgent consideration by His Majesty's Government, and no doubt also by the Commonwealth Governments concerned.

*No secret England in a valve*

Diaphragm Valve  
Result: no leakage and no face operation. You, too, can save with these trouble-free valves. Send for free trial valve or technical handbook to:

GAILLY & ROBERTS LTD.  
P.O. Box 252, Salisbury, Wiltshire

WILFRED WATSON LTD.  
P.O. Box 150, Ngoma, N. Rhodesia

STEWARDS & LLOYDS, 51 SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd.  
P.O. Box 202, Salisbury, Rhodesia, or  
P.O. Box 10, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Advertisement of The Gailly Valve Co. Ltd. Gailly Valve Co. Ltd.

**SAUNDERS**  
DAPHRGM  
**VALVES**

# Background to the

**Victory in the Desert.**—My first impression after visiting Sid Barrays of the skill and the fighting qualities which enabled the British force to roll up in a few days a enemy force more than twice as numerous and strongly entrenched, my second impression is of the immense mass of material which the Italians had accumulated, and which has now fallen into our hands, mostly undamaged. Nilawa, the first position carried, covers a bare plateau about a mile square with a shallow valley in front, and is surrounded by a double stone wall 50 yards or more thick on the east and south, and strengthened by anti-tank obstacles, barbed wire and land mines. The place presented an extraordinary sight, filled with vehicles of every sort, from tanks to heavy 10-ton tanks, to stanchions, immense quantities of stores, both of food and of mechanical equipment, were stacked in tents or in the open from Tumbur to Sid Barray the whole of a belt 10 miles wide between them appeared to be one vast munitions park. Every few hundred yards were dumps of oil fuel and the munitions. Thousands upon thousands of rounds were piled up here. Prisoners declare that an advance on the Nile was expected during the coming weeks. The immense accumulation of stores which our troops found in all these camps and in the district of Buq Buq fully bears this out. —*The correspondent.*

**Italian Death Arrives.**—The Battle of the Western Desert is the most glorious fought in Africa since the days of Hannibal, of Jartan, and of the Nile swept from Egypt to Sparta. The strongest straits of the world have been the thoroughness of the plan and the completeness of the surprise. We have caught the Italian in a pincers, with results from which he may find it hard to recover. Yet there may be long and desperate and desperate before the doom of his whole army is sealed. By a deadly manoeuvre that will be long remembered the British Army separated the Italian advanced positions from the main body. They drove clean through to the sea at Buq Buq. In a word, they struck at a neck and cut off a head. Whether this is the mortal wound to Mussolini or whether Greece can make a sturdy front with the main body another week will show. The Nile, Libya, Egypt and the sequel of that catastrophe they portend are the death warrant of Fascist Ingomism. —*The Observer.*

**Tribute from America.**—Outnumbered, outgunned, their backs to the wall, and with not a single ally in the wide world, the Brits have miraculously casted a net, and miraculously have, in a few weeks, had 300,000 American soldiers, and the fighting daredevils that they were in the time of Elizabeth, when they stopped Philip of Spain just where Hitler seems about to stalk now. Their cause is simply just, but whether that is the only reason their fight is magnificent. In the beginning the scales seemed hopelessly against them. In the matter of machines and weapons the scales, doubtless, were, and still are, weighted against them; but in the matter of the balances holding their scanty complement they bring the weight of English manhood, and it turned out to be heavier than thousands of tons of metal. Make no mistake; if the great invader has not yet rolled across Britain, it is because even had he been able to take off his own body weight, Wehrmacht, British fighters for the worst cause in the world, instead of for their own land and their fire-eggs, still the splendour of their fight would extend tribute from those who hope they will lose. But the impossible has happened. The modern war has come into collision with the ancient one that checked the wars of Spain 300 years ago—not weight for amount, not numbers of men, not discipline, nothing but the valor of the men who will die free men. —*General Johnson, in The Baltimore Sun.*

**Will French Africa React?**—Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis should now join the Free French under General de Gaulle, and put at the disposal of the large force of French and colonial troops in those countries, together with the units of the French fleet now in the Mediterranean, a combined French and British force striking at Libya from the sea. It would not be unreasonable to hope for a complete capitulation of all Italian forces in the country within a month. This would enable some two-thirds of our army in Egypt to join the Greeks in Albania, while the remaining one-third could deal with occupied British Somaliland and the invasion of Abyssinia. —*Major S. Jarvis.*

**Pétain's Position Not Wholly Weak.**— Marshal Pétain is not in such a weak position as some people imagine. He possesses two very important cards. The first is that he has continued resistance on the Axis on the right, and his clear determination to see this through to a successful conclusion, and the second is the presence of General Weygand in French Africa. Despite Hitler's military influence, no propaganda about European settlement could carry the slightest weight anywhere, unless it had the agreement of the British Government and was of a liberal character in relation to France. Hitler cannot hope to make any sort of case without the French, and should Pétain can, if pressed, give General Weygand the word to join the Allies. As present Weygand alone has his power spring over the British Empire. Only the Vatican and the Pope Pétain could be power to persuade Weygand to take such a step. A serious breakdown in the relations between Germany on the one hand and France, Spain and the Vatican on the other might very well lead to a most serious situation for Herr Hitler, changing the whole strategic position in the world, and causing wide spread discomfiture and political re-consideration throughout the world of a character highly favourable to the Allies. The whole conception of setting up a general European order while hostilities with Britain continue, or of bringing about a quick military checkmate, would collapse overnight. The old French Marshal well aware of this, occupied France is not, therefore, in such a weak position as some people think. It is true that Germany has some power in regaining cards too. She could occupy the whole of France and inflict punitive measures, but if Marshal Weygand told the French people that they must go through that ordeal because there was no alternative, and brought the French Empire over to the Allies, such a result would profit the Germans nothing. There is a point beyond which Marshal Pétain will not make concessions or collaborate with Germany. —*Imperial Policy Group memorandum.*

The right card for a body of men is pride. Your reaction, however your beloved, but manly, is described as a "twit" in the west, are not pride but irritation. —*Mr. Roger Lloyd.*

# to the War News

Opinion: Epitomized. — The whole convulsed system of overhauling. — Lord Strabolgi.

In Lord Craigavon the Empire has lost its noblest statesman. — *The National Review*.

There are some 3,000 Germans in the Spanish zone of Morocco. — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

We started this war with 20 millions short of our minimum requirements. — Mr. J. Ferraby.

We did not get the creditable degree of reorganisation of your forces. — Italian General Cerio, captured in Egypt.

The Italian gray in Libya contains a proportion of three white men to two Natives. — Lieutenant-General T. A. Lowe.

Soldiers learn to trust their commanders if complaints are properly and sympathetically considered. — The Minister for War.

The result of the fighting in the Western Desert will be one of the decisive events of the war. — General Sir Archibald Wavell.

Mussolini has used a pump to blow up the Italian tanks, and they are nearly about to burst. — Sir Malcolm Robertson, M.P.

The press today should be on an ultra-savvy production rather than on unnecessary spendings. — Mr. H. Coates.

British prisoners of war in Oflag VII C sleep in a room 16 to 17 ft square; they sit on the stools to sit on, and they do not breathe without doors. — Sir Neville Cox, M.P.

There is only once more an opportunity for the British to strike in the Mediterranean. — Mr. Fielding Eliott.

When things become really sticky, discipline is the deciding factor on the right side. — The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

World Italian admirals have never their fleet to the Germans they have or to the British whom they never wanted to fight? — Mr. A. J. Cummings.

We have possibly a dozen competent town-planners in the whole of Great Britain. — Mr. H. Bennett, Deputy Principal, Polytechnic School of Architecture.

Livingstone's tenacity of purpose, his scorn of obstacles, his rugged independence are not dead in the nation which honours him today. — H. M. The Ogen.

Concealed water and petrol tanks have been made at various spots in the Libyan desert to supply the requirements of our mechanised forces. — Major C. S. Jarvis.

With new wheat becoming due, Argentina remains with some 3,000,000 tons of last season's crops still in the fields or in storage awaiting export. — Sir Follett Holt.

Australia is working up to an air force of 20,000, compared with its contribution of 600 airmen in the last war. — The Minister of Economic Warfare.

In this country a million of hours and millions of pounds of property have been saved by the introduction of the "rotter" system. Germany has not been able to do this. — The Minister of Labour.

Owing to Lord Lothian's spiritual anti-egoism, he occupied minor and intermittent posts in our system of government while he had 20 times the brains of most Cabinet Ministers. — *The Observer*.

The Bishop of Winchester has always been first on the scene after air raids in his diocese, regardless of all danger and inconvenience. Everyone in Hampshire is grateful for his wonderful example and services. — Lord Mottingham.

The events which are now taking place in the Western Desert are a source of pride and satisfaction to the Italian nation. We always thought that the British would not give us a good fight, and would thus deprive us of our first victory of glory. — Rome Radio.

In only one month during the last six has the monthly total of shipping losses exceeded the average figure over the whole 12 months of 1917. The 1917 figure for June to November this year was 120,000 tons less than the monthly average in 1917. — Lord Templemore.

There are in this country about six men, not more, who understand national and international propaganda. With the exception of Mr. Cliff Cooper, not one of them has ever been considered for high office in the Ministry of Information.

Attitude in *The Sunday Times*. — "Come, New York spare us your vigorous flavor, Mrs. La Guardia, when his term of office ends. He is the most important Italian politician outside Italy. Italian anti-Fascism would have in him a leader of energy and some political skill." — Military correspondent, *The Tribune*.

The Empire is proud that contingents from the Dominions and India, as well as the 100,000 Free French, have played a distinguished part in this supremely successful encounter with an enemy vastly superior in numbers. — The King to Sir Archibald Wavell on the Victory in the Western Desert.

It is our duty to see that these people to make them. We have the right to keep them there and see that no one else takes them. — people who have no knowledge of geography. — allowed to frame a peace in inductive terms incapable of fulfilment. — Sir Philip Noel-Baker.

British, — as being the architect of the most tolerant political instrument ever invented — are hopelessly bad haters, and quite incapable of working ourselves up to the psychological requirements of holding down the German nation for a long period of years. — Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

Our aim should be towards a co-operative international system, guaranteed by an international police force. Never again should it be possible for a thing with a bomber force to terrorise a continent, smash homes, crush women and children, and blast the fruits of man's toil and the monuments of his greatness. — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

I have been in London throughout the Blitzkrieg, and have visited almost every industrial centre that has been a target for German's concentrated air attacks, and I can truthfully say that I have not seen the slightest sign of faltering on the part of the people who have had to bear the brunt of these attacks.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., Minister without Portfolio.

Fuller, with his two new 100-ton battleships, will truly demonstrate the power of our communications in 1941 to prevent us from getting the food, raw materials, and aeroplane necessities to continue full strength. — We will help from you in America, we are confident that we can win, and win decisively in 1942 if not before. — The Hon. Lord Lothian.

Operations in the Western Desert clearly constitute a victory which in this African theatre of war is the first of its kind and reflects the highest credit upon Sir Archibald Wavell, Sir Bernard Freyberg, the staff officers who planned this exceedingly complicated operation, and upon the troops who performed the remarkable feats of endurance and determination accomplished. — The Prime Minister.

Through Georgia runs the Baku-Batum railway and the pipeline by which the oil of Russia can reach the sea. The oil of such a strategic importance to the Soviet is particularly appreciable and the massing of allied troops in the East constitutes a check upon the activities of Stalin and Molotov in a far greater degree than the man in the street has probably yet realised. — Mrs. Basil Francis, *The Empire Review*.

## PERSONALIA

Captain R. H. Bustard has been re-appointed Zanzibar Police Force.

A daughter was born in Bulawayo, Northern Rhodesia, last week to Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. H. I. Jones, District Officer.

Second Lieutenant J. A. Hill, of the 2nd Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and Miss M. R. Bayes, have recently married in Cape Town.

The Christmas Number of the *Outpost* appears in article by Lieut. Colonel C. H. Lockey on the hunting of the leopard in northern Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. S. Wimbush and Miss B. E. W. McCallie, daughter of Major J. C. Moutate, of Zomba, Nyasaland.

Mr. S. Gibb, former British Consul in Addis Ababa, and more recently Consul in Beirut, has been appointed to the British Consulate in Rosario, Argentina.

Mr. J. W. Mills has been elected a member of the Livingstonia Town Council. There were four candidates for the vacancy, and 80% of the electorate registered their votes.

Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, broadcast his Christmas message to the Empire on Sunday from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, said the nation was united, resolute, and ready to undertake determined to get there.

The engagement is announced between Captains H. W. Goode, youngest son of Sir Richard and Lady Goode, formerly of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Theodora Lucke Smith, only daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Lucie Smith of Nairobi.

Sir Andrew Mitchell, who as a director of the Anglo-Tinco Company is closely concerned with the copper industry of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a member of the tribunal to consider applications for release from imprisonment made by certain German and Austrian.

Mr. S. H. Sayer has been elected this year President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa with Mr. H. F. Newman as Vice-President. Mr. George H. Jones was elected honorary Treasurer. Thanks were expressed to Mr. B. Gains for his work as secretary.

Several Labour members of Parliament who have specially interested themselves in East Africa and the Rhodesias are members of the new Administrative Commission of the Parliamentary Labour Party. They include Mr. George Hill, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. C. G. Annon, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. John Dalton, Mr. J. Griffiths and Mr. P. S. Noel.

## Obituary

It is with deep regret that we announce the death in Durban, East Africa, of the late Mr. John Henry Jones, District Officer in Natal, who died on the 12th inst. at the age of 52 years.

Mr. Jones, born in 1878, who died last week at an age of 52, was a member of the British and African Club, which visited Rhodesia and South Africa in 1927 under the chairmanship of Lord Curzon.

Mr. Jones, who died last week at an age of 52, was a member of the British and African Club, which visited Rhodesia and South Africa in 1927 under the chairmanship of Lord Curzon. He was a member of the City of London and Durban and other personal associations. He was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association. He was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association. He was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association. He was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association, and was a member of the Durban and Natal African Association.

## THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Cable and Telegraphic Address: MANROBEA

LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Chambers,  
Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

THE MANIC STEAMSHIP

AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING

AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BEIRA

SALISBURY

LOBITO

P.O. BOX 10

P.O. BOX 776

P.O. BOX 118





## Support from the Congo

Many influential Belgians in the Congo have co-operated in forming a "Comité d'Action Patriotique du Congo," the object of which are to ensure the rigorous prosecution of the war and to prove to the world that the declaration of loyalty to the Allied cause made by the Belgian Government and the Governor-General of the Congo receives the unanimous support of Free Belgians. Among the organisers are the President of the F. V. Service Men's Association, journalists, lawyers and prominent commercial personalities.

## Coffee Exports

The Uganda Supply Board has announced that in order to facilitate the workings of a quota system for the importation of East African coffees into the United Kingdom, import licences to the U.K. will in future be granted only in respect of consignments for which local certificates have been issued in East Africa. All Uganda coffee exported to the U.K. whether from Kenya or Uganda, now requires such a certificate. No licence, however, is required for consignments to South Africa or to the U.S.A.

**The 1940 Rhodesian Annual.**—The profusely illustrated Rhodesian Annual for 1940 reflects the highest credit in the production from the editorial and printing standpoints. It contains a fine series of pictures of Rhodesian troops in training, and has a number of interesting articles, including a contribution by the Premier. Sir James Macdonald's report has been obtained from Africa South African Newspapers, Ltd., 85 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4, at 3s. 6d. post free.

## News Items in Brief

The Kampala Printing Co., Ltd., an Indian-owned business, has been voluntarily wound up. The new electric power line from Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, to Pennington, is nearly completed.

Mr. F. McGregor, British Consul in Bulawayo, has been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at £5,000. The entire proceeds of the 1940 African war loan to be floated in December, 1940, to be lent to the Imperial Government.

It is rumour that the Southern Rhodesian Government might purchase the control of Rhodesia Railways, has been denied in London.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa have urged that the report of the Moyamba Road Commission should be published. The Commission's inquiry is being made in Kenya into the advisability of extending the township of Kisumu to the municipal limits, under the jurisdiction of a Municipal Board, and into the local conditions, "Kisumu Municipal" that have been reported and that from the company's sales figures, which were 150 tons, making 750 tons, and are a record for the current financial year.

Approximate figures received by the Ministry of Rhodesia Railways for September were £1,150,000, of the 12 months to October 31, 1940. Approximate cost of the Central section for the month was £1,100,000, and for the 12 months £9,955,908.

The Settlement and Production Board of Southern Rhodesia has established a register of European landowners seeking employment in agriculture. Farmers who vacate for men or women as assistant managers are invited to inform the Board at P. O. Box 427, Natal.

Southern Rhodesia's external trade continues to increase. During the 12 months of this year imports totalled £8,720,000, compared with £6,400,000 for the same period of 1939, while exports reached the high figure of £10,508,000, against £7,948,000.

A map of the Colonial Empire showing the positions and sizes of the Colonies in relation to one another and to the British Isles, and including a general map of the world, has been published by the Crown Colonists at 6s. and 15s. respectively, for unmounted and mounted copies.

## New Robin Line Steamer

The s.s. ROBIN DONCASTER, the second of the new fleet of six fast steamers built for the Robin Line's service between the United States of America and South and East Africa, has been launched by Mrs. Edgar W. Harbison, daughter of the late Walter P. Chrysler. Two months ago the first of the new vessels, the ROBIN ROCKLEY, was launched. These two ships will make their maiden voyage to East Africa early in the New Year.


# VIROL

## BUILDS FOR LIFE

Weekly Dose

1.6 oz

Wholesome  
**VIROL**



1.2 oz

White or  
Holland's **VIROL**  
(No. 1 milk)

1.0 oz

Cottage or  
Condensed **VIROL**

0.8 oz

For anything but  
the usual diet

**Results of Scientific Investigation**  
(Recently published in "The Medical Officer")

It was found that Virol gives the children the ideal growth rate for their age. Put your child on Virol now. You will also see new strength and vitality after illness.

Obtainable at all Sweets  
21, 122, London, E. & English

BRANCHES IN KENTIA

at

NAIROBI and KILINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CORP., LTD.

MILLERS OF  
EAST AFRICAN  
and  
CONGO COFFEES

LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesian Anglo American

Their report Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd. for the year ended July 30 states that the year has been a charging all expenses and interest, but before providing for taxation amounted to £570,593, compared with £662,000 in the preceding 12 months. The balance of unappropriated profit for the year forward was £33,335, making a total of £1,100,000 which has been allocated to the above income tax, £100,000 for investment, £100,000 for dividends, and £1,177,000 for the balance of the year. The balance of £1,177,000 is divided into £1,177,000 per share of £1,177,000, and a final dividend of 5% per share making a total distribution of £1,177,000 per share (or 9% less tax will amount to £1,177,000) and additional remuneration due to the directors amounts to £1,177,000 leaving a balance of £303,846 to be carried forward.

The company's shareholding in Rhokana Corporation was increased slightly, and the share £30,000 amounted to 3,318,971 fully-paid ordinary and 27,300 shares of £1 representing 61% of the ordinary and shares issued. The interest in Nchangwa Consolidated Copper Mines consists of 1,000,000 fully paid shares of £1 and an interest in the holding of 2,323,100 shares of Rhokana Corporation. Interest in Mutlura Copper Mines is indirect through the holding by Rhokana Corporation of 32,303% of the issued capital of the Mutlura company.

The balance sheet shows issued share capital at £8,756,600, debentures totalling £800,000, general reserve and unappropriated profits £2,960,000, investments of £225,578 (market value at June 30, £299,334), dividend receivable from Rhokana Corporation £1,177,000, and cash at bank £1,084,894. Since the date of the balance sheet £800,000 has been subscribed for 24% of the shares.

Company Progress Reports

**Gabail Gold** - Output of the gold mine for the month of November 1940 finished 1,400 tons.

**Atter Eina** - Output of the mine for the month of November 1940 finished 1,400 tons.

**London** - Output of the mine for the month of November 1940 finished 1,400 tons.

**Keenan Gold** - Output of the mine for the month of November 1940 finished 1,400 tons.

**Rosteria** - Output of the mine for the month of November 1940 finished 1,400 tons.

**Phenix and Phoenix** - Output of the mine for the month of November 1940 finished 1,400 tons.

**Wendara Consolidated** - Output of the mine for the month of November 1940 finished 1,400 tons.

**Gold His Wife For An African** - Mr. Treves, 53 years of age, was killed in the Athens Mines, Umvuma, Southern Rhodesia, when he was trying to rescue a Native underground worker. He was 55 years of age.

**Native on Spoils Mine** - Mr. C. J. Smith and 15 Natives were recently killed in an accident on the Mutlura Mine, Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. E. J. Smith and 13 Natives were injured. The accident was caused by an amalgam resulting from the collapse of two work-out stopes on the 66th level.

**Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power** - Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co., Ltd. has declared the following dividend for the preference shares: 3% for the half year ending September 31, 1940, and a further dividend of 3% for the half year ending March 31, 1941, and a further dividend of 3% for the half year ending September 31, 1941, and a further dividend of 3% for the half year ending March 31, 1942.

L.A.G.S. Annual Report

The London, Australian, and General Exploration Co. Ltd., reports a loss of £1,334 for the year ended July 31, 1940. The annual report states that development of the gold mining properties in which the company is interested has continued satisfactorily. Colonel G. J. S. Scott has resigned from the board.

The balance sheet shows a total capital of £217,553, creditors at £1,022, and assets at £216,280. Investments at cost of £1,000,000, less depreciation at £221,708, loans, less reserves, £2,000,000, debentures at £1,100,000, cash at £1,346, and debit balance of profit and loss account at £1,334.

The profit and loss account shows directors' remuneration at £1,000, legal charges, salaries, printing, audit, and other expenses at £1,000, cost of engineers' fees at £2,000, advertising at £1,000, and loss on trading (Ringside property) at £1,334. The net income from investments, less loss on realisation of investments, was £1,000.

Monday, December 23, is the date of the annual meeting.

**Sherwood Star** - Sherwood Star Gold Mining Company has declared an interim dividend of 3%.

**Sam and Motor** - Sam and Motor Gold Mining Company announces the payment of an interim dividend of 3% for the current financial year.

**London and Rhodesian** - Lord Elbank has been elected Chairman of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company and Mr. Roy R. Melburn, who has for many years been closely associated with the company, has been elected a director.

**Rezende Mines** - The directors of Rezende Mines, Ltd., announce that owing to the large increase in Southern Rhodesian taxes, and in consequence of heavy capital expenditure during the year and the necessity to reduce the company's loan indebtedness, they consider it inadvisable to make another distribution to shareholders for this financial year. An interim payment of 25% of the total distribution for 1939 was 50%.



PETROL, PARAFFIN, DIESEL

Kelvin Marine Petrol, Paraffin and Diesel Engines are made in a wide range of sizes, from 1/2 h.p. to 132 h.p., and are built to satisfy the requirements of the Board of Trade.

They are supplied with complete starting equipment, including propeller, shaft, stuffing boxes, tanks, and all piping and hull connections, and can be installed by any carpenter with his hand tools. If particular type vessel, or furnished equipment will be supplied made up to suit the job. Accessibility is so remarkably good that any repair or replacement can be effected without necessitating the removal of the engine from its bed.

Catalogues free from the makers. The Bergius Company Ltd. DOBBIE'S LANE, GLASGOW, C.



## Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd.

### Earl Grey's Address to Shareholders

THE ORDINARY BUSINESS MEETING OF KENTON GOLD AREAS LIMITED, was held in London on Tuesday, the 12th. Hon. Earl Grey, Chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. R. V. Young, C.A., the secretary, having read the minutes concerning the meeting and the auditors' report, The Earl Grey said:

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

With a view to making the accounts more informative, the comparative figures for the year ended September 30, 1937, are shown in tables.

#### The Balance Sheet

It will be seen from the balance sheet, the principal changes, as compared with the previous year, are as follows:

Our shareholding in the Geita Gold Mining Company has been reduced by 10,000 shares of 10s. each, and we have acquired £1,000 of redeemable debenture stock of that company.

The wood fuel concession in Tanganyika Territory, which was the subject of the Tanganyika Government, has been transferred to Kenton Gold Mining Company, as the Kenton Company is no longer carrying on mining operations, that being one of the conditions under which the concession was granted.

It is expected that the liquidator of Kintungur Gold Mining Company, Ltd., will be in a position at an early date to make a further distribution to the shareholders of that company. This will only be a small amount, suitable East African Concessions, Ltd., to effect settlement of the debt due to us of £4,500.

Operations for the year resulted in a loss of £1,000, which has been added to the profit balance carried forward on the profit and loss account.

As regards the company's interests in Tanganyika Territory, there is little to add to the information given in the manager's report.

This year, owing to the war and restrictions in travelling, the usual visit to Africa by one or more of your directors has been suspended. The board, however, last January had the benefit of discussions with Mr. Wilson, the general manager of the Geita Company, on his way back to Africa from leave. Mr. A. M. McCalligan, of Messrs. P. Newbould & Company, mining and consulting engineers, who had occasion to visit Africa on other business, paid two short visits to Geita during May, June and July, and reported that generally work is proceeding satisfactorily, although a shortage of Europeans, due to the war, is beginning to be felt.

#### Geita Company's Successful Operations

The results of the Geita Gold Mining Company for the 12 months ending June 30, 1937, show a steady improvement in gold recovery. In spite of metallurgical difficulties, which are to be expected when dealing with three mines of different characteristics are fed to a central mill, the gold recovery for the period averaged 84.5%. The use of lead in the circuit during recent months has resulted in improved extraction of gold, the recovery for the four months July to October last averaging 87.5%. It is hoped that the use of these salts will not only result in improved extraction, but will also reduce the time required for digestion of the solution and decrease capital expenditure on a similar plant.

The operating profits of the Geita Company for the year ended June 30 have amounted to nearly £100,000, and after the payment of debenture and other interest of £22,142 and a reserve of £10,000 for income tax (reserve of £10,000 for depreciation and £48,800 for debenture redemption reserve, there was a net profit of £27,603. Income tax in Tanganyika Territory is levied at the

rate of 5% on the pound, and although the Government has acceded to a request made by mining companies in this territory that, in view of the low on profits, the royalty on gold output should be remitted, it has agreed to give favourable consideration to claims for an annual allowance in respect of development expenditure charged to capital account.

As a result of its successful operations, the Geita Company has been able to finance the extension of the mill to 500 tons per day. Most of the plant and materials are on the site and are at the stage of erection. Owing to war conditions, deliveries of equipment have been delayed considerably, and it is not expected that the 500 tons will be reached until about March next year, but meantime the management expects to be able gradually to increase the treatment capacity until the full figure is reached. Plans and specifications have been completed for a further extension to bring the capacity to 1,000 tons daily at such time as circumstances permit.

#### Satisfactory Development Results

The development work on the mines, mainly in the oxidised zones, has given satisfactory results, and the reserves of ore have been increased. The programme now in hand consists principally of development at depth, with the object of seeing what grade of ore may be expected in the primary sulphide zone, and to enable a decision to be taken as to further mill extension.

Last year I drew attention to a new mine, known as Prospect 30, which had recently been discovered. The developments which have since taken place make it clear that, although this deposit will not continue down on the large scale indicated at the surface, there still appears to be a fair likelihood of considerable tonnages of ore being developed.


As regards the properties of the Saragura Company, it now appears unlikely that they will be of much importance. They include, as you may remember, a substantial holding of shares of the Geita Company.

Dealing with general matters, the voluntary contribution of Native labour has continued to give satisfactory results. The health of the community has been excellent, and stocks of essential supplies have been well maintained, in spite of increasing difficulties. The European *personnel* has been depleted owing to enlistment in the Forces and internment of enemy aliens.

I am sure you will wish me to express our appreciation of the excellent services which have been rendered by Mr. Weidon, the general manager, and the staff of the Geita Company. While wishing those members who have joined His Majesty's Forces the best of luck, I should assure those who are remaining at Geita that the services which they are rendering are equally important to the Empire. We are anxious that the depletion of staff and war conditions involve an added strain on them.

The report and accounts were adopted.

**SPECIAL SUGAR MINING WAGONS**  
**TRUCKS OF ALL TYPES**



**ROBERT HUDSON**

LIMITED

**LEEDS**

MARETT HOUSE MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World  
LONDON, BRISBANE, CALCUTTA  
LONDON OFFICE: 25, Tottenham St., Westminster, S.W.1

**STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES**

**WHEELS & AXLES**

## Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) state in their annual report for the year ended September 30, 1940, that net profits for the 12 months amounted to £123,602, which, with £151,442 brought forward, makes a total of £275,044. Last year the net profits totalled £114,703. After appropriating £200,000 to contingency account and deducting £104,490 in respect of interim dividends paid during the year, the directors recommended a final dividend of 5% (actual) on the cumulative preference shares, less tax, absorbing £37,653, and a final dividend of 3% (actual) on the £1 shares and 3% on the B shares (£1 paid), less tax, absorbing £64,047, and leaving £171,986 to be carried forward.

The report records with regret the death of Mr. H. L. Tritton, Chairman of the Bank from 1934 to 1937, and of the Hon. J. W. Downey, a member of the Rhodesian Committee. Mr. H. R. Bradfield and Sir William H. Clark have been elected directors of the bank, and Mr. E. O. Holden has been appointed a general manager in succession to Mr. Bradfield. The resignation of Mr. J. D. Race from the secretaryship of the Bank and the appointment of Mr. H. T. Egerton as his successor are also chronicled.

## Trans-Zambesia Railway Co.

The report and accounts of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Ltd., for 1940 show that gross receipts totalled £172,877 (against £169,727 in 1938), and the working expenses amounted to £110,511 (against £109,273), making the net receipts £62,366 (£60,454). Interest on bank deposits, at £1,038 (£733) gives a total of £63,404. Working expenses represented 63.74% of the gross receipts, compared with 64.38% in 1938. A debt of £62,558 arising out of a contract for sleepers for the construction of the railway in 1921 has had to be written off, the debtor company having gone into liquidation.

The tonnage carried totalled 90,004 tons, of which 22,410 tons were of general merchandise, 10,007 tons sugar, 7,316 tons tobacco, 6,397 tons tea, 1,453 tons cotton, 3,534 tons salt, 5,095 sleepers, and 11,023 tons of railway construction materials.

## East African Estates, Ltd.

The report of East African Estates, Ltd., for the year ended March 31 last states that the directors are still unable to place a valuation upon the investments, which stand in the balance sheet at £254,440, but from which figure there must on the basis of earning power be a large depreciation.

The accumulated losses of Evans, Bros. (Kenya), Ltd., in which the company owns all the debentures and 57% of the issued capital, now total £154,529, and the accumulated losses of Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., in which East African Estates holds all the debentures and 87% of the capital, now exceed £101,000. The auditors' report in respect of Central Coffee Estates bears the qualification: "Nothing has been written off since June 30, 1924, for depreciated buildings, etc." as recommended by the East African officials. Central Coffee Estates made a loss of £1,185 for the year, and Evans Bros. a loss of £620.

The British Colonial Provision Co., Ltd., in which East African Estates hold over 80% of the paid-up capital, earned a larger profit and paid a 10% dividend, but P.P.T. more than counterbalances the increase so that the carry-forward was reduced.

East African Estates made a loss of £2,437 for the year, making the debit balance £84,639. Reorganisation of the management has resulted in a considerable saving, and it is expected that the charge for the current year will show a further reduction. The company's land near

the coast of Kenya now comprises 55,720 acres of leasehold land and 200 acres of freehold. Sales of 6,152 acres were effected during the year.

The balance sheet shows the paid-up capital at £200,000, creditors at £414,091, and £38,554 in respect of monies deposited for the debenture holders of Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd. On the credit side property in Kenya stands at £24,214, furniture at £56, investments at £25,449, British Colonial Provision Company, £31,083, Central Coffee Estates, £65,862, Evans Brothers, £150,504, and miscellaneous shares, £1,000. Loan to Evans Brothers at £12,500, loan to Central Coffee Estates at £27,344, sundry debtors at £3,500, cash at £723, and debit balance of profit and loss £84,639.

The annual meeting was held in London last week.

## P. & O. Results

The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, which controls the British-India Steam Navigation Company, reports net profits of £505,000 for the year ended September 30. True comparison with the preceding 12 months is impracticable as in the past the results of voyages were given when they had been closed before the previous June 30. The results are now shown to include certain hire money for ships chartered to the Government down to the end of September, as well as the results of voyages closed before June 30. The net balance compares with net profits of £416,000 in 1938-39.

## Sudan Plantations Syndicate

The directors of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate and of its subsidiary, the Kassala Cotton Company, have decided to pay interim dividends of 5% on account of the year ended June 30. The possibility of any further payment in respect of the year must depend on developments in the Sudan. Both companies paid a dividend of 8% for 1939.



**POWER FOR INDUSTRY!**

**KENYA  
UGANDA  
TANGANYIKA**

Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to steel growers in the range area.

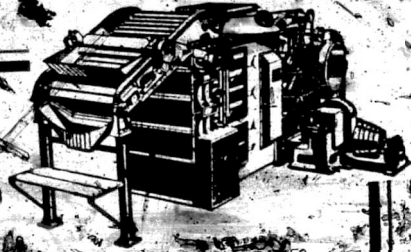
**SYSTEMS:** In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.  
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA  
**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**  
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret.  
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.  
**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

**THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam, Ujima, Tabora, Kilima, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 65, Queen Street, E.C.4

TRADE MARK  
**SIROCCO**



**Tea Preparing Machinery**  
for every process in the  
preparation of Tea Leaf

SIROCCO SUPER E.C.P. TEA DRIER  
Sizes: 3ft., 4ft., 5ft., 6ft., 7ft.

- SINGLE ACTING & "O.C.M." FIRING TRAY PRESSURE DRIERS
- DOUBLE ACTING ROLLERS
- ROLL BREAKERS
- AUTOMATIC ENDLESS CHAIN PRESSURE TEA DRIERS
- ROLLERS SORTERS PACKERS
- DUST COLLECTING PLANT
- WITHERING FANS

• Send for Illustrated Literature

MANUFACTURED BY

Davidson & Co. Ltd., Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast

LONDON DEPOT: 45 KINGSWAY, W.C.2

# NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1902 on the 23rd of March, 1906.  
Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1875.

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000  
Reserve Fund £2,200,000

Board of Directors

J. T. CARROLL, Esq., Chairman  
R. LANGRISH, Esq., Vice-Chairman  
J. H. H. LAWRENCE, Esq., General Manager  
J. H. H. LAWRENCE, Esq., General Manager

Head Office: 125, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA  
BOMBAY  
MADRAS  
KARACHI  
SHANTIAONG  
AMRITSAR

CANNING  
DELHI  
LAHORE  
TUTICORIN  
COCHIN  
RANGOON

MANDALAY  
COLOMBO  
KANDY  
NUWARA ELIYA  
ADEN

STEAMER AGENT  
— ADEN  
ZANZIBAR  
MOMBASA  
NAKURU  
NAKURU  
KISUMU

ENTEBBE  
KAMPALA Uganda  
JINJA  
TANGA Tanganyika  
DARIES  
SABAAM  
MWANZA

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented. It also collects Bills of Exchange; collects Pay, Pensions, and generally transacts every description of banking business. Current Accounts are opened and Deposits are received for fixed periods, interest being at rates to be obtained on application. Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers Cheques available throughout the World are issued by the Head Office and Branches. Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken.

Tell Our Advertisers you saw us in "East Africa and Rhodesia"

# BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

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

London Offices:  
 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON W.A.1.  
 28, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3.  
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

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

## HAVE NO "TRUCK" WITH INFERIOR TYRES...



**FIT**  
**DUNLOP**  
*Giant Tyres*

(Reinforced for heavy service)



DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD.  
 FORT DUNLOP, BIRMINGHAM  
 Branches throughout the world

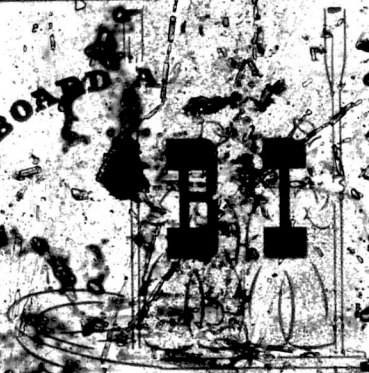


# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 26, 1930  
Volume 17 (New Series) No. 240

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly Post, free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

COME ABOARD



SHIP

REGULAR FOUR-WEEK  
SAILINGS FROM LONDON  
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

From the moment you step aboard  
the whole organisation of the ship  
is at your service to assure you  
comfort.

Services available with Union-Castle,  
Furness-Browne, Saville-Point Service,  
Harland and Wolff, and Africa-Line  
and M. S. M. Airways.

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: Rockspur Street, 122, 120, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS:  
Grey & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Gellatly, Hankey & Co. Ltd., 10, Australia House, Billiter Street,  
E.C.4. AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wicks & Shepherd, Ltd.

SELL or SHIP to or BUY from East Africa

and sub

SMITH, MACKENZIE & COMPANY, LTD.

MOBEASA NAIROBI DAR ES SALAAM ZANZIBAR  
KAMPALA LAMU LINDI

London Office: 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3. (Telephone: 1011, 1000)

ESTABLISHED 1897

# DALGETY

COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE... commission with liberal advances pending sales

MERCHANDISE... requirements... stocks... indent

SHIPPING All classes under... and passage... by... Air

INSURANCE... motor... marine... fire... charges... effected

INVESTMENT... Importers and Sales... LAND AND ESTATE... business

FRANCIS BRANCH... Hamilton House, Elbow Street, Naitobu

SUB-BRANCH... Mombasa

PRESENTATION AT... Mombasa, Kisumu and Tanga

Office... 65-68, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

Dalgety... agents... New Zealand

# JOHNSON & FLETCHER

## ENGINEERS MERCHANTS CONTRACTORS

SALISBURY BEIRA  
MOSI... MANDOLA

# TRANS ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA

## AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND  
Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays and Thursdays. Coast-bound Trains leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays.

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

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

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE



For full particulars of Freight Passages, etc., apply to:  
**ANDREW WEIR & CO.**  
Exchange Buildings  
21, Abchurch Lane  
LONDON, E.C. 4  
**THOMAS DOOK & SONS, LTD.**  
Passenger Agents

S.S. "SINGAPORE", "SINGAPORE" & "SINGAPORE"

## REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

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

Excellent Passenger Accommodation  
Doctor and Stewardess carried

Buy Advertised Goods. They Have the Best Quality

ABROAD by post by the best method AT HOME through 1500 branches

Wherever you are

# SMITH'S

can supply you with all your needs in NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES BOOKS NEW AND SECOND HAND PATTERNS AND FANCY GOODS

## W. H. SMITH & SON

Newspaper, Bookeller, Librarian, Stationer, Bookbinder, Printers and Advertising Agents

1000 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND & WALES

Head Office: W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., Strand House, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4 (Dept. 73), London, W.C. 2

BRANCHES IN KENYA at NAIROBI and KILINDINI

**THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO., LTD.**

ATTN: MANAGERS OF EAST AFRICAN and CONGO COFFEES

# LESLIE & ANDERSON LTD.

100 Pall Mall Street, LONDON, E.C. 3 and at KAMPALA, MOMBASA, NAIROBI, ZANZIBAR

## EAST AFRICAN EXPORTS and IMPORTS

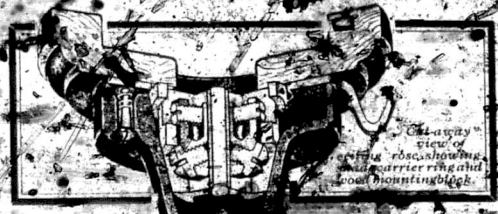
Specialists in Kenya and Tanganyika Arabica Coffee

Supply Standard Blends to Roasters Requirements Under Supervision of London-Trained Liquorists

London Agents

### ERMO SCHEUTER & CO.

24, York Lane, E.C. 3



## The "LINCOLN" Ceiling Rose

The Crabtree "Lincoln" Ceiling Rose is made with the same care as the "Lincoln" Switch and the "Lincoln" Lampholder. Moulded in a hard and glossy shockproof material, it is neat yet strong and is very easy to wire. The incoming cables and the flexible lamp wires are directly connected through solid brass terminal blocks which are held in a porcelain interior. Thus all wiring can be completed before the cover is fixed in position. The "Lincoln" Ceiling Rose can be used in exposed or concealed wiring systems with or without a mounting block and is supplied with a ring-type cord grip and suitable fixing screws.

## ROSACE DE PLAFOND "LINCOLN"

La rosace de plafond Crabtree "Lincoln" fait preuve de même soin que l'Interrupteur et la double porte-ampoule "Lincoln". Elle est moulée en matière dure à l'état résistant aux coups, d'un aspect net, bien que robuste. Les fils étant faciles à poser.

Les câbles d'arrivée et les conducteurs flexibles de lampe sont reliés directement par des blocs de bornes en laiton massif retenus dans un intérieur en porcelaine. Tous les conducteurs peuvent ainsi être passés et placés avant de fixer la rosace à l'endroit voulu.

La rosace de plafond "Lincoln" permet d'être employée pour des installations soit à conducteurs exposés ou cachés, avec ou sans encaisse de montage. Elle est livrée avec un anneau de type annulaire et des vis de fixation convenables.



Exterior view

# CRABTREE

Sole Distributors in South Africa and Rhodesia for Crabtree Accessories and Switch and Fuse Gear: **WILSON & HERBERT (P.O. Box 3093), JOHANNESBURG**

Sole Distributors in South Africa and Rhodesia for Crabtree Automatic Control Gear: **HAROLD E. BELL (PTY.) LTD. (P.O. Box 6906), JOHANNESBURG**

Sole Distributors in the Colonies for Crabtree Accessories, Switch and Fuse Gear and Automatic Control Gear: **LOCHHEAD, MOGRE & COY. LTD. (P.O. Box 155), NAIROBI**

# UNION CASTLE LINE

**SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA**

**MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS**

Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban

**INTERMEDIATE SAILINGS TO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA**

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

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South East Africa



For particulars of sailing rates, passages, money and freight apply to:  
**Head Office: 5, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3**

Telephone: MANKY House 2550  
Telegrams: MANKY  
Agents: 125, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1  
Telephone: WHITKall 1311

Branches at: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester. Also at: Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, and Swaziland. Agents at Middlesbrough: J. & W. MER & CO., L.P.

## FOR THE WORLD'S BEST RADIO ENTERTAINMENT *anywhere!*



### His Master's Voice "High Q" Model 226

Model 226 is a seven-valve superheterodyne for A.C. or D.C. operation. Three wavebands. High ratio tuning. With Vernier. Visual tuning. Easy operation on all wavebands. Fully regulated circuit. Electro-magnetic loudspeaker. Controls for extra loudspeaker and Gramophone. Walnut case.

Available in the "High Q" range are seven-valve models for A.C. or D.C. operation, eight-valve battery-operated models and five-valve receivers for A.C. or A.C./D.C. mains.



HIS MASTER'S VOICE "High Q" radio receivers give world-wide listening pleasure. They are designed to give the most amount of entertainment for the least amount of money. They feature a type of high-sensitivity circuit, a special tuning indicator for precise tuning on all wave lengths, a "stamped" output stage and newly developed fully responsive loudspeakers. They are rugged throughout and can be used anywhere under the most difficult climatic conditions. There is a varied and comprehensive range of "High Q" models from which to choose—select your model at your local His Master's Voice dealer's—today!

**"HIS MASTERS VOICE" High Q RADIO**  
THE COMPANY LTD, HAYES, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 26, 1940  
Volume 17 (New Series) No. 512

6d. Weekly; 80s. Yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Joelson

Registered Office:

11, Great Atchfield Street, London, W.1.

Emergency Address:

160, East Street, Chipmunk, Leighton, Somerset.

## Principal Contents

	COST	PAGE
Christmas Fare	241	
The War in East Africa	265	
The Colonies and the War	268	
Personalia	289	
Rhodesian Anglo-American Aid		270
South American Aid		271
Malaya and the War		272
Americans and the War		273

## Endure, O Heart!

Red waves wild tocsin still denies  
The air to softer harmonies,  
Rattle, rattle, takes his toll,  
Scribing the bravest on his roll,  
Now Moloch-like, not men suffice,  
Children must swell his sacrifice.

Still, still before us, vast the  
Vast deserts of aridity,  
Which we must plough with weary feet,  
Through Afric's sands, with heath-burning heat,  
Irrked by the duties of the day,  
And routine's dull monotony.

At journey's end, still far, we know,  
Bright-winged Victory waits, aglow,  
Our fancy sees her hold on high,  
The laurel crown no gold can buy,  
Valour alone may wear that prize,  
Symbol of favour in her eyes.

Endure, O Heart! Thy present lot  
Her gracious guardian shall assuage;  
On the day of battle break  
With Faith and Freedom as the stake,  
The wage is easy, the triumph sure,  
Endure, O valiant hearts, endure!

# Dodging the Censor

## The Literary Touch

SCENE: The camp of a British patrol on the desert of Kenya Northern Frontier. Time: evening. James Strite, a Southern Rhodesian settler, now Sergeant of the patrol, discovered in the throes of literary composition. To him enters his chum, George Wilkins, also an N.C.O.

GEORGE: Smarter, Jim. You took all in.

J.: Am. Trying to write a letter to the wife to let her the news, and get it past the blinking censor.

G.: Can't be done, laddie; can't be done. This is the hushiest of hush, mate. Considerable hush.

J.: Must be done. If the little woman doesn't know where I am, she'll worry. Anyway, who is the censor for this packet?

G.: A very decent old bird, I believe. But he'll never see it. It's the assistant censors you've got to dodge; keep as close as all of them, and suspicious as leopards.

G. (pondering): Your little woman smart?

J.: Smart as they shake 'em.

G.: Can't be read between the lines?

J.: Rather. Why, when Andy Summers was getting married and wanted me to attend his farewell bachelor party—me, an old married man—he wrote me a letter so innocent a child might have written it. Real clever letter it was. But the wife read between the lines, and I had the devil's own job to get away.

G. (brightening up): Good. This is where I come in. Fond of books, I am. Read a lot.

J.: Marvellous thing, the Army to collect books, blocks and magazines.

G.: All set. Well, first of all, where are we?

J.: Hell.

G.: You'll anticipate. No, we're over where South of Suez. The censor's bound to pass that. Delightfully vague. Includes all Africa from the Canal to Cape Town. But my lad, it brings to the mind of anyone really smart Kipling's. Somewhere East of Suez, where a man can raise a quiet, subtle, what? In fact, very good.

J.: Now what's your picture of this forsaken place?

J.: Sand, thirst, heat, and rationed water.

G.: Quite. (Thoughtfully.) Ever read the 'Alice' books?

J.: Sure. At least, the missus reads them to little Jimmy. There's a boy for you. Five years old and speaks Afrikaans and kitchen kaffir better than I do.

G.: Remembers the verses about the Walrus and the Carpenter? How does it go?

The Walrus and the Carpenter,  
Were walking close together,  
They did not like anyting,  
Such quantities of sand.  
If this little beast should stray,  
They said, it would be grand;  
I don't see

you get in a minute, fat head. Work that into your letter, and your missus, who isn't a fat-head, will tumble to it pronto. And there's your end.

J.: An'ctually clever, aren't you!

J.: Naturally. Now for the water. I've got it. Old Sam Coleridge, of course. What was that poem they made me learn by heart at school? I know. 'The Ancient Mariner'. There was a quotation in it that has won many a shilling in bets.

The very boards did shrink,  
Water, water everywhere,  
Nor any drop to drink.

Safe bet, people always say. And not a drop to drink.

J.: Steady on, old man; there's no water, water everywhere here—salt or fresh.

G.: Then we must work the 'Alice' stunt again, that's all. No chance of getting oysters here, or words to that effect. She'll savvy you're not near the sea, anyway.

J.: Pretty deep, that.

G.: You have to be pretty deep to get past the censor. Ever hear of jumping mice?

J.: No! Heard of pink rats and green elephants, but not jumping mice.

G.: Don't you know anything about the animals of the land you're in? What do you read?

J.: Oh, the market prices always; the racing news sometimes, and the political speeches never.

G.: Well, these jumping mice are queer little beasts like a mouse on stilts, and they can jump some. They live in African deserts, but not in all—and that's my stroke of genius, which is going to tell your missus just where you are.

Let's see where we are: Walrus and Carpenter, sand, nor any drop to drink—thirst and rationed water, shrinking boards, sea, and jumping mice. That'll tell Mrs. James Strite, who has the only brains in the family, just what desert we are. Finces.

J.: Stout work, George, though I do say it.

(Letter duly composed, and pushed in the military mail box.)

CENSOR at G.H.Q. Letter from Sergeant James Strite, on patrol, to Mrs. James Strite, Inyanga, Southern Rhodesia. (Reads)

Dearest Minnie,—

I am well and fit, as I hope you and little Jimmy are, too. I can see you reading 'Alice Through the Looking-glass' to the boy before he goes to bed. How he loves those verses about the Walrus and the Carpenter; you might get him to learn them off by heart—good for his memory. The very thought of those lines makes me long for oysters, which we cannot get here, of course. George Wilkins is with me, and he says 'The Ancient Mariner' is better poetry, being, of course, had to learn it by heart at school, and he still wins bets by quoting from it when he can find a suitable juggins. Great man to make money, George. Always was.

I must not tell you where we are, but it is somewhere South of Suez, which, I am sure, the censor will pass. Like Kipling's 'Somewhere East of Suez', with all its implications that's George's word, literary man, George, or think it.

I heard some of the men talking about jumping mice, and I had hoped to bring one home for little Jimmy as a pet, but George says there aren't any anywhere near our camp, so that scheme has gone West.

With love, Ever yours,

JIMMY

Quoth the censor, to himself,  
Hum! Very suspicious I think. Might be a code, or something, if I didn't know old Jim Strite, who hasn't the sense of a straight—Strite, ha, ha—as a gun barrel, too. But jumping mice. Good lord! Jimmy has had a touch of the sun, I expect. Can't be D.T.'s. Sun can be pretty hot up there on the Northern Frontier.

(Slips letter with the censor's label, and puts it into the 'Passed' basket.)

Mrs. Strite (in her bungalow in



# Jonah Treguffin

## "Passed to You, Please"

### The Bureaucrat

GARETH TREGUFFIN was a bit lucky. Had been from a child. The South-Island typhoid fever has spread, but he is a Celt.

He was a son of his family which was very much County in all that that implies. His uncle Cormac to the manly, but that he had been "overlooked" in all that that ancient county old as its granite rocks, when the mere English are still "foreigners." So to have the first removed, she paid many visits to the white witch who lived in a cave on the mountain.

As Gareth grew older matters grew worse. There was the fortune of Lady Treguffin's precious rope of pearls, but that is another story.

When he came down from the varsity—where for the first time in four hundred years his room had been burnt out, scaring the President, Dean, Fellows and Scholars into premature senility—his mother secured him an appointment in Whitehall. "Overlooking" and the evil he are of course, unknown in the May, which is more concerned with traffic jams, and road accidents.

It was a small appointment, but pleasant and not without prospect, and Treguffin hoped that his inexperience would be rescued from disaster by the bureaucrat's life-line. "Passed to you, please," which shifts responsibility to other shoulders.

Two years later—when this story opens—Treguffin's Departmental chief was a worried man. Said seemed to have got into the machinery. Influenza decimated his staff. Gareth recovered, though barely, from a subsequent bad bout of double pneumonia. Friction overtroubles arose with his subordinates for the first time, though he long prided himself on being a fair and even a genial official. Files were constantly mislaid, and worst of all, the Very Confidential Reports found their way into wrong hands. A notorious cantankerous M.P. managed to get a glimpse at it, and Opposition were asked in the House. And of all the desires of the plenitizens of Whitehall, the deepest is to stifle Parliamentary inquisitiveness, or at any rate not to feed it.

Looking back, the Assistant Under-Secretary of State traced his troubles to the advent of Treguffin.

then just returned to my father an operation for appendicitis. I was consoling with the Permanent Secretary of State. They were one man in wishing to get rid of Gareth, provided it could be accomplished without offending the Treguffins, who had influence.

"I'm sure," said his chief, with rather more cordiality than credit. "You have done well in this case. But on account of the war I don't see you would like to see more of the world."

"Yes, Sir," said Gareth, who realised that he had not left his house of ill-luck behind him in Cornwall. That distressed him, for he was a kind-hearted lad.

Well, Masso, has not yet come in with his pal Adolf. He may. Then the Italians in Ethiopia will be belligerent. Already East Africa and the Rhodesias are getting ready, you know, enlisting men and so forth. You are a Territorial, I believe.

"Yes, Sir," said Highsteeds.

"Good! You will be the more welcome out there if you would like to go. I think we could fix you up with a passage as far as Port Said in a troopship, and from there or Suez you can get another steamer to Mombasa. Think it over."

"Thank you, Sir," said Gareth gratefully, seeing another chance to flee from the Black Luck which pursued him. "I don't need to think about it. Nothing could be better."

"Then I'll write you a note of introduction to an old friend of mine," concluded the chief, not less thankful to have the business settled.

And he wrote:

"Dear Old Man,—The bearer, Gareth Treguffin, has been two years with me, but wants service in East Africa. He is a good man, but unlucky. So passed to you, please."

Arrived at Port Said, the Captain of the AIREDALE consoled his Chief Engineer on his bad luck during the voyage—hot bearings, choked condensers, and a narrow escape from losing his career in the crank-pit of the great 52-inch low-pressure cylinder.

"Ay," said old Macalister. "It has been a rough trip. 'Twas a bonny blaw we had in the Bay. There'll be a Jonah on board, and—with the Scottish sense of the supernatural—it'll be that young Treguffin. You lad's no enemy."

Between the ARIES, bound for Bombay, and her sister ship,

the ARIADNE, due to sail for Mombasa, there was no difference in the quality of the landsmen, though their respective skippers and crews would have formed such a judgment. As if two ships must be built alike, just because they came from the same shipyard.

But Treguffin's gloomy and pessimistic view of the decreasing conviction that a man could curse his way out of a bad luck, had a bit of a mistake. After having sent his baggage to the ARIADNE, he landed in Bombay with the clothes he stood up in, a few odds and ends contributed by sympathisers aboard, and the dispatch case containing his papers and money.

A Transport Officer in Bombay was helpful. "Bad luck," said he. "But there's a liner sailing for Durban in a couple of days. I'll put you up till then, and give you a chit to a pal of mine there who'll see you on your way."

He, a pattern of hospitality, was glad to see the last of Treguffin, for the *Khamaigar* had reported sick, and, being taxed with malingering, had decided that the stranger *Sahib* had the evil eye.

At the fall of the Mozambique Channel the liner which bore him to Durban was caught by a hurricane, and the Transport Officer's upper works clean. Treguffin, knocked unconscious by falling down a companion-way during the storm, came ashore still suffering from concussion, and handed to the Transport Officer the chit from his opposite number in Bombay. "It ran—"

"Dear Jim,—The bearer, Gareth Treguffin, is bound for Mombasa, but has had the wrong turning. Send him on safely, will you? He is a bit of a Jonah, but otherwise harmless. Passed to you, please."

The Transport Officer, who on a spot of up-country leave had invested more than he could afford in tickets in the Southern Rhodesia State Lottery, wilted at the thought of the bad luck which might befall him, and lost no time in passing Treguffin, suffering from a touch of fever, along to Mombasa.

"You have heard the news," said the officer in Mombasa, to whom he had been consigned. "Italy has declared war and France has collapsed."

"Dammill!" exploded Treguffin. "You can't blame me for that!"

"What's that?" he asked in surprise.

"Oh, nothing," replied Gareth. "But I seem to carry Bad Luck wherever I go."

"Nonsense," sympathised the other man. "You're a bit under the weather after your round-about journey. I'll get you fixed up all right. The Italians are in strong



...the southern frontier and we were every man who could get a rifle.

The crisis came in the desert northern Kenya, when Gareth was with a British patrol which was falling back under the pressure of overwhelming Italian forces. As he sat at night in the dark under the stars the Curse bit into his soul.

He saw himself as a pariah, a leper, among bad luck among his friends as a typhoid-carrier spreads disease. It would not be so bad if, as a soldier Apasurus, he carried illness to the enemies of his country, instead of among his friends and countrymen. But what was the use of such speculations? All he could do was to carry on.

Next day, while he was on the march out from an isolated hillock, an enemy patrol crept in behind him, fired, hit him in the leg, and took him prisoner.

Rome radio announced jubilantly that a British colonel, seven sergeants and 68 askaris had been captured after the rest of the battalion had fled, leaving their dead with them.

Now the power of the Curse is with the forces of the Duke of Aosta who may imagine that he has cured (another of Italian making Treason) will scarcely prove fatal to him.

### Here's How

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN centres round Bulawayo, where the railway branches off for the north. The businessmen of this market are different from others, for it is the Natives who are the most important customers. Some suppliers cover Southern Rhodesia by means of travellers making the round-trip from Cape Town up to Egypt, via Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, doing the Mediterranean on their way home.

The biggest importers in Bulawayo send out travellers all over the country once a month, carrying a very wide range of samples. Salesmanship is comparatively easy, since there is no cut-throat competition. Brand name of little consequence in Native trade.

The Rhodesian buyer is very much at the mercy of chance—change catalogues that he may have time to open and study, change callers that offer him goods which he might otherwise know nothing about. The gap between supply and demand can easily be filled by a manufacturer who goes to the trouble of finding out something about Rhodesian conditions and needs, and then adapts his products

### Misetti Gordia

...Best of wishes to you and your troops. ... Graziani ... Army ... down ... translated by him ... regard to the susceptibilities ...

The remarks of Graziani have also been ... for he seemed distinctly annoyed, and had permitted himself the use of words not normally employed in polite society. His opinion of some of his Divisional Generals must be omitted as inappropriate to the Christmas season.

Graziani, old ... This war's got to stop ... Illustrissimo, think ... The thing's on the blink! ... Here am I, all alone ... But I'm sure you will own ... That I've done what I could ... As a good soldier should ... To whip the Ingleses.

At first it was aisy ... The blighters weren't ready ... My progress was steady ... Kassala, Gallabat, ... Fell to me ... pat ... So gallant too ... Was a smart job to do.

While you, dear old horse ... (As between friends, of course) ... Have been sitting tight ... Getting ready to fight ... You have stores and munitions ... The best of conditions ... Only Wavell to beat.

to them. He will reap a rich reward for the same goods will probably be readily in other parts of Africa, and rising wages and education among Africans provide an endless vista of expansion.

Except in the European trade, branded goods are rather important in East Africa, as most of the Natives are illiterate and only recognise what they have bought before, by pictures. This does not apply so much to Uganda, where the Natives are better educated. Africans are gradually buying quality goods, as their production of coffee, sisal and maize increases and they obtain better prices for them.

No, there is not spurious quotations offering the Yuletide spirit of fun, but textual extracts from a recent book allegedly designed to assist the British manufacturer to obtain more trade in Southern

...to eat ... the same ...

...these blighted British ... getting too skittish ... I am facing disaster ... But daren't tell our Master ... Povere me, Grazi, ... I'm sitting real nasty ... So bring off a coup ... Or I'll be in the soup ... *Illustrissimo!* blunk ... To the eye-balls, and sunk!

GRAZIANI ... Dio mio, old chap ... Have you taken the rap? ... No doubt it's a pity ... You're not sitting pretty ... But what's biting you, man ... I do all I can ... If you're on a spot ... Mine is ten times as hot ... I'm not fighting a nation ... But the whole of creation ... Wavell's brought, if you please ... From all over the seas.

I'm bombed all to bits ... And shelled into bits ... My tanks and patrols ... Are shot into holes ... ... getting no peace ... We've got mucked up with Greece ... Oh, I'm free to confess ... It's a-heluvva me!

If your trouble grows worse ... And you start in to curse ... Fate for not blockin' ... You bone-headed sap ... Don't open your trap ... STUFF A SOCK IN IT!

Rhodesia and East Africa. The name of the author shall, in Christmas charity, be withheld.

### In Reply to Yours

Owing to the contraction of the earth's surface by wireless, aircraft and what-not, the Near East has gone West and become the Middle East.

But Africa, just to be cussed, has contracted out of the general contraction. There is still East Africa, Central Africa (Middle Africa to the Huns), and West Africa, to say nothing of North East Africa, East Central Africa, South Central Africa, South East Africa, Southern Africa and South Africa.

Italian Africa appears to be ailing and German Africa is as dead as the GRAVAPEE.







After 14 months of war the Colony has 14% of its total European population in the permanent forces. In the last year the 11 regiments at a time when casualties had been very great, the United Kingdom had only 6% in the armed forces. My opinion is that the Empire will be ready to start the war some time next summer, and that it will take a year after that to defeat the enemy. Defeated members of the Kenya Legislative Council are discussing the desirability of introducing in Rhodesia the training ordinance on the lines of the measure recently brought into the House of Commons in Rhodesia. The Germans are reported to be using an Italian tank as a raider in the Indian Ocean. The ship formerly Norwegian, and said to be sailing under Norwegian colours, left Koper, Japan, on December 1 under the command of a German prize crew. Ships and crew and might capture or sink unsuspecting vessels.

**Casualties and Awards**

Sergeant Ronald Shaves, the well-known British aviator, has been killed in an air crash at Cranborne, Southern Rhodesia.

Private Officer J. L. Allen, D.F.C., whose death in action was recently announced, was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Allen of the C.M.S. Hospital at Kaloleni, Kenya. He was attacked and shot down by Junkers 88's, and later 12 Messerschmitts, of which three were shot down and three damaged.

Reference to the stability of sea-going members of the staff of the A. & O. Steam Navigation Company and its associated companies (including which is the British India Steam Navigation Company) was made at the annual meeting of the company last week by Sir William Currie, the Chairman, who said they were inordinately proud of the distinction conferred by the King to their seamen since the outbreak of the war. Awards already announced to members of the associated staffs included five D.S.O.'s, 10 D.S.C.'s, two O.B.E.'s, two British Empire medals, 10 D.S.M.'s and 17 commendations, while in other directions within the group there were a V.C., a D.S.O., two O.B.E.'s, one George Medal, one British Empire Medal, and 17 commendations.

Captain F. W. Bunch Blossie, a former Imperial Airways pilot who flew many thousands of miles over East and Central Africa before the war, and who is now a Flight Lieutenant in the R.A.F., has been awarded the D.F.C. for gallantry in air raids over Germany.

Major M. G. Arthur Woodcock and Major J. G. Sandes, recently awarded the D.F.C. for gallantry in Belgium, both formerly in the Sudan.

Colonel Charles Leitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Buffs, is visiting East Africa.

Mr. A. C. ... acting as an honorary welfare officer to the forces.

Lord ... the Hon. Rajahmulla-Kasim ... Kenya Supply Board.

Lady ... the Women's Transport Service ... succeeded in her quest. Among the recipients were Jane Stanley, daughter of Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia. Lady Stanley's Volunteers came from all parts of Southern Rhodesia and played an important part in Rhodesia and Natal.

As Chief Marshal of the Rhodesia Populace, the ... in the Far East, has telegraphed to Sir Archibald Wavell the congratulations of the ... and Air Force in the Far East on the ... and victory in the Western Desert. It furnishes an example of complete cooperation in the ... of the ... to us.

**Gifts for War Needs**

The organizers of the "Christmas Bazaar" had hope to raise a total of £1,000 for the war by the end of the year. When the bazaar was held last night, the total was £300.

Northern Rhodesia Speed the Plans Fund now exceeds £1,000. The fund totals nearly £1,250,000. The ... Fund amounted to nearly ... in ...

... of the ... in the ... East Africa, ... contributed to a gift ... General Sir Archibald Wavell to ... for ...

Nyasaland ... £1,000 for mobile canteens in this country. Residents of Lilongwe raised no less than £185 by a ... arranged by Mrs. ...

A special Christmas Bazaar was launched in Uganda for presentation unconditionally to the ... of Britain and Greece. Over £700 was collected.

Over £500 was raised in a month in Kenya for the Colony's Flying Ambulance Fund. The organizers adopted the ... of pennies ... in several Highland townships, and donations were made by all nationalities.

Free Frenchmen in Kenya have presented a ambulance to the local Forces in East Africa. Miss ... organized the fund for the ambulance, which is named the Croix de Loiraine. The response to the appeal was so general that it also permitted the presentation of a ... to No. 3 General Hospital.

Greek ... recently sent £500 to General Metexas to assist the Greek war effort.

**Revolt Spreads in Ethiopia**

**All Possible Help for Rebels**

Rebellion ... Mander, who asked whether all steps were being taken to treat Ethiopia and its Emperor as allies in the fullest sense. Mr. A. Butler said in the House of Commons last week that the information on conditions in Ethiopia was naturally difficult to obtain, but the movement of revolt against the Italians appeared to be making progress. It was the policy of the British Government to extend to the Emperor Haile Selassie, as well as to all elements within Abyssinia willing to bear arms against the enemy, the possible assistance in their fight for freedom.

Mr. Noel-Baker asked whether the national anthem of Abyssinia could be included among the other national anthems broadcast each Sunday evening, but Mr. Butler said that could not be added to. Mr. Noel-Baker suggested that there might be a discrimination against those whom the British Government had said were allies, so that they were prepared to treat as Allies in the same way as other Allies. Mr. Butler, however, thought it should be a general disservice to the cause of the Emperor and his Allies, and the cause of freedom, if Mr. Noel-Baker attached any importance to the particular matter. The policy of the Government was perfectly clear, and was having considerable success.

Mr. Noel-Baker: It is not that I attach importance to the matter—it would not matter if I did—but that the Ethiopians do.

**69th Week of the War**

# Colonies and The War

**Imperial Government's Policy Outlined**  
LORD LUGARD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a statement in the House of Lords last week on the Imperial Government's policy towards the Allied Colonial Territories.

He stated that the Colonies had found great scope for advance in Colonial Government activities during the war, and that the co-operation which had been begun, and which was being continued every day during the war, with the Colonies would be continued after the war, when all Colonial Governments would be free from the fear of Nazi aggression.

Our co-operation with the Belgian and Free French Colonies had been rather different in degree and type from our co-operation with the Netherlands Empire. Since the French and Belgian Colonies had always been very much more directly dependent on the metropolitan country than the Netherlands Empire, we had had to give the French and Belgians much more direct and definite support.

Recent agreements had just been negotiated with the Free French Colonies in Africa and with the Belgian Congo. These agreements were now ripe for signature, and the Belgian Colonial Minister had gone to the Belgian Congo to discuss the Belgian draft agreements in the final form with the Governor. The British Colonial Office had given valuable assistance in drawing up the agreements and in organising a common Colonial section to discuss the liaison arrangements with the French Colonial Empire which had already been brought into operation before the collapse of France.

The arrangements proposed with the Free French and the Belgian Colonies tended broadly to give effect to the Government's pledge to maintain the economic structure of those countries by buying as much of their products as we could, and providing in return the imports necessary for their economic life.

### Maintaining Colonial Standards of Living

One of the most important problems confronting all the allied Colonial Empires was that of maintaining in war conditions essential supplies to the Colonies and their standards of living. In Africa, cocoa and palm products in West Africa, and bananas in Jamaica came within this category. In all these cases the Imperial Government had found or was finding financial means for saving the Colonies from grave suffering.

The vast majority of the inhabitants of the Colonies grew their own foodstuffs, and it was rather in luxury and indulgence that the pinch would be felt. The Colonial Office had been trying hard to get the Colonies to grow more food and better food. Some were taking this advice to heart, but it would be foolish to pretend that the effect of the war had not made it both more expensive and more difficult to obtain a very large proportion of the imports which the Colonies required, or to pretend that all those requirements could be filled as before the war.

It had not been the policy of His Majesty's Government to attempt to maintain supplies at 100% of the pre-war level, but to endeavour to prevent serious distress. Where crops upon which particular Colonies had become unsaleable owing to war conditions, the Government had stepped in with special schemes of assistance. Secondly, they had endeavoured to see that the surplus provided could be turned into essential supplies from outside.

In the past the Colonies had concentrated too much on the production of some profitable export crop, and had been content to rely upon imports for their necessary foodstuffs. This had been particularly the case in the West Indies, and the results had been lamentable.

Our successors had urged upon the importance of mixed farming, and of soil enrichment and a more generally diversified agriculture. The Colonial Office would do all its best to increase the production of secondary industries in the Crown Colonies, and it was our duty to try to make the Crown Colonies as healthy entities as possible.

## Mr. S. H. Sayer Elected President of Associated Chambers

Mr. S. H. Sayer's election as President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa is a well-merited award. These difficult times for he is among the most widely-travelled, experienced, well-informed, and popular business men in the territories. He has consistently worked for the unification of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, and has a keen insight into the tendencies which are giving rise to the disunion between coastal and up-country interests. He has been an assiduous influence when the Indian community has tried to give an expression to misdirected feelings, and has for many years borne a heavy burden of public work and discharged it with marked success. He has filled the office of President of the Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Kisumu Chambers of Commerce, and it was his own personal persuasion which secured the presence at the recent annual session of the Associated Chambers of representatives of the three leading public bodies of Uganda, which had all abstained from attendance for several years. It is to be hoped that other bodies will join the Association under the leadership of Mr. Sayer, who will have performed a very important inter-territorial service. Few men in commerce in Kenya are more busily engaged nowadays, and he has set up to promote the war effort of East Africa, and few have his powers of assimilation, of quick and sound decision. Throughout the last war he served with the Royal Marines, mainly with the Naval Division in France, where he was wounded and gassed. In addition, Mr. Sayer, through his professional organisations, has an energetic, thoughtful and influential leader.



### N. Rhodesia's Largest Church

The new church has been consecrated by the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia at Mosoro Mission, Northern Rhodesia. It has a congregation of 1,600 people and is the largest church in the country. The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia was on his way to consecrate the building when he was taken ill and returned to Chipili, where he died.

### Thanks to Lord Lugard

To mark the fiftieth anniversary of Lord Lugard's arrival in Uganda, the Governor, Sir Charles Dunlop, has sent him a telegram expressing the Protectorate's appreciation of the notable services which he has rendered to Africa generally, and to Uganda in particular. The telegram read: "We greet you and send you our warm wishes, remaining ever thankful to one who took such prominent part in establishing this Protectorate and in laying the foundations of the peace, prosperity and progress which has been enjoyed to this day." Another cable was sent to the Kabaka and people of Buganda, recalling with much appreciation the great services which Lord Lugard had rendered them "by bringing them within the British Empire, of which they are proud to be a part," and referring with gratitude to his efforts in introducing good and civilisation to their country.



## COMPANY MEETINGS

## Rhodesian Anglo-American Enhanced Value of Investments

MR. S. S. TAYLOR, ADDRESS

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN ANGLIC AMERICAN LIMITED was held last week at the Charter House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

MR. S. S. TAYLOR, C.M.G., D.S.O., Deputy Chairman and managing director, presided.

The chairman said:— Before dealing with the business of the meeting I have to refer to the loss which the company and its Board have sustained by the death of Mr. Walter McDermott and Mr. J. P. H. A. . . .

The directors' report and the audited accounts which were issued with the notice convening the meeting will have acquainted you with the results of our business during the past year.

I do not propose to go through the accounts item by item, but to offer some explanation or comment upon certain items that may be of interest. The increase of about £11,000 in the amount due to creditors is due to the larger amount of coupon dividends, especially in respect of coupons believed to be held on the Continent.

### Release from Loan Undertaking

There is a note on the balance sheet stating that there were contingent liabilities in respect of loan agreements and other commitments at June 30, 1940, amounting to £907,400 and that since that date the company has been released from its obligations in respect of £892,943 of that sum.

I should mention that in April of this year we joined with other large shareholders in Nchangwa Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, and Rhokana Corporation, Limited, in an undertaking to grant mining facilities to Nchangwa Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, for the purpose of financing its large construction programme, and Rhokana Corporation, Limited, in order to enable it to undertake its own share in the provision of finance for the Nchangwa Company.

Subsequently the directors of the Nchangwa Company decided not to proceed with the programme which I have mentioned, and therefore our company, together with the other participants in the credit, was released from its undertakings.

### Market Value of Investments

On the asset side of the balance sheet there is a note which shows that at June 30 last the market value of the investments exceeded the value at which they stood in our books by £1,486. You will be interested to know upon the basis of yesterday's market prices this surplus has increased to £3,436. There were certain individual investments where the market value was lower than the book value at June 30, but such deficiencies have since that date practically disappeared.

Under the heading current assets the amount of net dividend receivable from Rhokana Corporation, Limited, appears at the figure of £145,758, as compared with £263,171 last year. This is due to the reduction of that corporation's final dividend from 25% to 15% and to the fact that a higher rate of income tax is deductible from it.

### Strong Financial Position

You will have noticed from the statement in the directors' report that the company is in a very strong financial position, having a surplus of net assets of over £1,000,000. When the loan facilities to the Nchangwa Company, which have now been completely repaid, were required the directors used £800,000 of the surplus to subscribe for £200,000 of the new £1,000,000 National War

In the profit and loss account the reduction in the item under the heading "excess profits" is almost entirely accounted for by the decrease in the total gross dividend received and in the amount of the Rhokana Corporation, Limited, dividend, which has fallen from 25% to 40%.

### Taxation

The charge of £6,000 for income tax in the profit and loss account represents in the main tax payable in deduction from our Rhokana Corporation dividends, less the amount deducted from our own share of excess payments. Although the company is presently unable to exceed profits tax, it is a direct result of this duty by reason of the heavy charge upon Rhokana Corporation resulting in decreased dividends from that source.

The reduction in those dividends is a necessary result of your directors to recommend to you the payment of a final dividend at the rate of 4-1-6% less income tax of 15% and in the case of a small amount has been appropriated from the undistributed profit brought forward from last year.

### Rhokana Corporation: Large Increase in Profit

As you have shown in the directors' report there was a very large increase in the profits made by Rhokana Corporation during last year, even although it is stated that that Corporation received from Mufulira a dividend which was less than in the previous year. The Mufulira Company and Rhokana Corporation have included in the computation of their profits and losses for the purpose of excess profits tax the profits of a period when the company had not completed its programmes of development and equipment. Expenses required for taxation were very large, and in each case a smaller amount of profit available for distribution.

### Nchangwa Company

With regard to the Nchangwa Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, I have already mentioned the decision of the directors of that company not to proceed for the time being with the large development programme which had been prepared and for which financial provision had been made. It was considered that the large amount of material that would have been required could be more usefully employed in other spheres of the Empire war effort.

However, the pilot plant, the operation of which began in August, 1939, and which has been carried on with satisfactory results, has been and is being further extended, and the company has been selling and will continue to sell copper from the pilot plant production to the Ministry of Supply.

I now beg to move:— That the directors' report, the balance sheet, profit and loss account, and appropriation account for the year ended June 30, 1940, as submitted, be and the same are hereby received and adopted.

Mr. Ronald Malcolm, M.C.M.S., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The retiring directors were re-elected, and the auditors, if not been reappointed, the proceedings terminated.

### Rhodesia's Great Dyke

AFTER considerable research, Mr. Osborn, a South African, claims to have solved the mystery of the geological structure of the Great Dyke of Southern Rhodesia. Geometric experiments he said, proved beyond doubt that beneath the surface of the so-called Great Dyke was a deep and heavy structure, perhaps a peridotite or possibly pyroxenite rock. It is now the exposed rocks and fragments and masses of economic importance, rather than the white and some black of the platinum content, while tracks of nickel had been found. Now the question arose whether these deep horizons should not be explored by drilling. Mr. Weiss has assisted in his research work by the Mines Department of Southern Rhodesia.



## Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

Mr. Vivian Oury's Address

THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Thursday, December 19, at the registered office of the company, 3, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 4.

The Chairman, Mr. Vivian L. Oury, presided. After dealing with the accounts, which showed that the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1939, were £12,877, compared with £139,728 in the previous year, whilst the working expenses were £410,841, compared with £109,000, and surplus of receipts over expenditure was £102,000 compared with £60,457 for 1938. Mr. Oury said:

"During the current year we had very little trouble from washaways, and although I am afraid that working results will not be so good as for the previous year, ton-nages of goods carried have kept up surprisingly well when one takes into account the difficulties arising from war conditions. But, of course, it is not sufficient for us to keep up on our existing tonnage; our continual struggle is to increase them, and in this connection I am glad to be able to say that I understand that sugar exporters for Rhodesia, which this year show a large falling-off, will revert next year to their normal of about 10,000 tons."

### Future Developments

With regard to the future development of the territories served by your Railway, Portuguese Mozambique and British Nyasaland, one cannot, whilst the war continues, see very far ahead. They now have, however, ample railway transport facilities to the Port of Beira capable of handling a very large increase of tonnage, and it is a matter for satisfaction that in spite of the difficult conditions created by the war, both our friends the Portuguese and ourselves are looking forward and laying the foundations necessary to enable such development to proceed.

"Portugal has this year been celebrating in a spectacular and inspiring manner the eight hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the nation, and in unrolling the story of her past achievements has made it clear that she intends not to rest content with the glorious though they be—but to use them as pointers to a future which will include the development of the resources of her overseas possessions."

"On the other hand, our own Parliament in July of this year passed the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which provides that during each of the next ten years the Home Government will give to the Colonies financial assistance up to a maximum of £5,000,000."

### Bauxite in Nyasaland

"So far it is on agricultural development that the progress of the territories we serve would appear to depend, but recent investigations made by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa indicate that conditions are favourable for the establishment of an important aluminium industry in Nyasaland, where it has been ascertained there is a commercial deposit of bauxite of upwards of 20,000,000 tons. The significance of this possibility for the future of Nyasaland—and of your Rhodesia—is obvious, even if present conditions prevent any immediate action as to its feasibility."

"I should like on behalf of my colleagues and myself to express our appreciation of the valuable and friendly assistance which the Companhia de Mocimboa continue to give us, and I should also like to put on record our recognition of the services rendered by our general manager, Mr. Manzan, and our officials in Africa, and Mr. Carey and his staff in London."

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously. Sir Henry Chapman, G.B.E., the retiring director, was re-elected, and Messrs. Harwood, Banner and Sons were reappointed auditors of the company.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## Rhodesia Mining Output

Southern Rhodesia's increasing importance as a mineral producer was emphasised in a broadcast talk from Salisbury recently by Mr. H. Hardy, Secretary to the Department of Mines and Public Works.

Mr. Hardy said that in view of difficulties the mineral industry has not fully maintained production but had increased. Thus, for the gold output was up by 22,000 oz. to the end of September, and it was hoped that the production for the year would be nearly 830,000 oz. Base-mineral production had risen in the first nine months by about 650,000.

Increase in coal output had been due largely to the activity of the copper mines: chrome produced in July had been more than doubled in September; and though asbestos mines had lost their Continental markets, Imperial markets were being sought with a measure of success. Valuable contributions were being made in tungsten and tin and there was also some activity in mica and corundum.

There was a possibility that the total value of all minerals produced in the Colony this year would be between £9,250,000 and £9,500,000, a very considerable increase on any previous figure.

**New Sazá Mines.**—The quarterly report on this property, which was formerly owned by East African Goldfields, Ltd., states that to the end of September last 13,423 tons of ore were treated for a recovery of 4,112 fine oz. gold and 3,751 oz. silver. Production exceeded the amount authorised by the directors by 863 oz. gold.

Good progress was made with the mill extension. Development footage: 1,712 ft. Hoist at No. 1 shaft was electrified and construction of a trackway from No. 2 shaft to the mill completed. A new fire-bore body has been attacked by means of a stripping operation on the footwall of the reef. This work will give an open exposure of about 40 ft. high to be mined from the surface. Power troubles hampered operations. Four new heads for the Humboldt engines are now satisfactorily installed. Two more heads are in Durban awaiting transportation to Dar es Salaam, and six further heads have been ordered. Work on the company's order for a new Crossley gas producer engine and auxiliary electrical plant, after having been stopped by the Ministry of Supply, has been restarted, and other necessary repairs completed.

Output of gold for the nine months ended September, 1939, worked out at 3,751 fine ounces, or an average cost per oz. was 129.60 cents per ton of tonnage crushed. For the same months, from January-September, 1938, was 1,939 tons, greater than for the corresponding period of 1939.

### Gold Crushing in Town

Following the application of Mr. P. L. Esser to the gold crushing operations on land in the State of Nyasaland area of Southern Rhodesia, the Town Council is applying to Government for permission to allow the ground from the municipal area.

## Poisons in the Blood

caused by weak kidney action

Backache, rheumatic pains and bladder weakness cause acute distress, especially during the night-time. What with the burning urine, pains across the small of the back, the degenerative kidney troubles destroy both peace and comfort.

Doan's makes matters worse, but as long as the kidneys fail, until the blood properly has cannot hope to be well. Stimulate your kidneys to renewed activity with Doan's Backache-Kidney Pills.

This special kidney medicine has helped thousands of sufferers throughout the world. "Thank to Doan's Pills, my kidney troubles have vanished. I wish I had taken them earlier." "I know now that much of my presentism was due to kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache-Kidney Pills in kidney, urinary disorders, backache, rheumatic troubles, numbness, sciatica, neuralgia, dropsy and gravel.



## Africans and The War Abolish the Word 'Paramountcy'

At a recent meeting of the Nyasaland Council of Nyasaland, Mr. W. Tait Bowe said, according to the verbatim report in *The Nyasaland Times*:

"It must be impressed on the African that with British victory in this war the plight of the African in Nazi domination would be such as to make the horrors they endured under the slave-trade of old appear benign."

"I desire to emphasise that the British settler, by shouldering the African's burden as well as his own, has acquired the right of citizenship here. On the victorious conclusion of this war, from official pronouncements of policy, the word 'paramountcy', with all its markishness, insincerity, and arrogance, must disappear. The just 'paramountcy' of race is at the root, and is the real cause, of the present barbaric tragedy. I consider, therefore, that it is our duty, and the duty of the Government, to eliminate the word 'paramountcy' as applied to race or class, and to urge that there should be equal benefits irrespective of class, creed or colour."

Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, the Governor, expressed general agreement with Mr. Bowe's remarks, and added:

"During the last fortnight I have been in consultation with the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia regarding the steps which we shall take jointly, and separately to make the fullest possible use of labour in the three territories, and I have this morning been looking at the first draft I propose to issue to my officers in the districts to bring to their feet as quickly as possible those sections of the population who know the grim struggle in which we are engaged."

"I say, without hesitation that the vast majority of the

people in this Protectorate are all without any real understanding of what might, at very short notice happen, and my officers are receiving their instructions to bring the realisation to them, and make it perfectly clear to them that I shall not allow any human being who is within the scope of my Government to sit idly by and let others do the work for him."

## Education in Rhodesia

Parents in Northern Rhodesia, who are not yet aware of the justice of the decision of the Southern Rhodesian Government to increase the school fees payable by children from outside that colony, quote their opinion in support of the demand for co-ordination of the educational services of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, recommended by the Education Commission.

After a meeting in Ndola, a cablegram was sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Southern Rhodesia is probably discriminating against Northern Rhodesian children in education. Boarding fees increased 30%; primary tuition fees introduced. Urged immediate implementing relevant Education Royal Commission's recommendation to a 'free driving' local children reasonable education. Local representations prevailing.

The retirement of the principal of the Commission, that educational co-ordination should be effected without awaiting territorial amalgamation. European education ought, and is considered, to be administered as a single inter-territorial department.

Hitherto Southern Rhodesia has generally made no charge for tuition to children from neighbouring British territories, and fixed boarding fees at the low figure of £48 a year. Now boarding fees are advanced to £65 a year, the approximate actual cost, and tuition fees vary between £20 in primary schools and £50 in secondary schools.

### Broome Rubber Plantations

Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd. announce the profits for the year to June 30 last amounted to £71,725 (against £10,698 for the preceding 12 months). Dividends totalling 15% have been paid (against 5%). £17,634 is set aside for taxation; £2,105 transferred to general reserve, and £6,485 carried forward, subject to directors' additional re-valuation. The company has interests in northern Tanganyika.

### Better Roads Needed

The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia has urged that steps should be taken to co-ordinate the road-making units of the civil and military authorities, and that the question of the respective financial allocations should be left to subsequent investigation. The importance of maintaining trunk roads was stressed, and it was suggested that the following roads of strategic and economic importance should be approved: (1) from the southern border of Tanganyika via Ndola to Arusha; (2) from Arusha to Nairobi; (3) from Nairobi to the Uganda border; and (4) from Nairobi to Nanyuki.

### Road Railway Figures

A new operating record was established by Rhodesia railways during the first year of the war. In August 1940, the number of engine miles run totalled 666,116, and in September, 685,697 miles. The previous highest figure was in October, 1937, when 655,312 miles were run. The number of engine miles for the year ended September 30, 1940, was the greatest for any complete year in the history of the railway. The average number of engine miles a month during the year was 690,848. These figures are the more so, in that when it is borne in mind that operations have been carried out with the depleted and ageing type of men for military service.

**POWER for INDUSTRY!**

**KENYA  
UGANDA  
TANGANYIKA**

Electric power is available in many areas. Before deciding on the installation of power appliances refer your proposals to the Companies offices.

Special tariffs are available for consumers. Very favourable terms of purchase and payment obtain. The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd. is a member of the East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.

Systems in use include 110, 220, 330, 440, 660, 1100 and 240 volt systems. 50 and 60 cycles. 400 and 200 volts, 240 and 220 volt Direct Current.

**OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA**

**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**  
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Uasin Gishu.  
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Jinja, Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

**THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Isioma, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 65, Queen Street, E.C.4

# ICL

British Industrialists are fully aware of the task before them to maintain a continuous flow of essential material to the Fighting Forces and also to extend our Export Trade.

The trade routes of the world must be kept open through which all peace-loving people may conduct their business. By standing firmly united in the great cause of securing freedom for all nations and rendering our services continually and creatively, victory shall be ours.

**INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION LTD.**  
Nineteen, Woburn Place, London, W.C.1

RUBBER & SUGAR TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



RAIL BEARING WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

**ROBERT HUDSON**

LIMITED

ACETRU HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

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

## DO YOU WANT PAPER?

We sell every description of Writings, Printings, Books, Charts, & Tinted Papers

**MARSHALL & CO.**  
17, UPPER THAMES STREET  
LONDON E.C.4

Cablegrams: Telephone: Telegrams: London: Central 2378 & 9

## BUILDING MATERIALS

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

- Bombaya
- Lagos
- Zanzibar
- Dar-es-Salaam
- Nairobi
- Kampala
- Harare
- Salisbury

**AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY LIMITED**

110, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

## NYASALAND

"Darkest Africa in Earliest Mood"

BEAUTIFUL LAKE AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY GOOD ROADS



THE TOURISTS' PARADISE

Full information and free brochure from The British Office, Planters, Nyasaland, or The Nyasaland Representative, Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

# BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

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

London Office:  
 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.1  
 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.4  
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, GICKSPIUR STREET, S.W.1

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

## ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

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

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

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

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



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

### THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

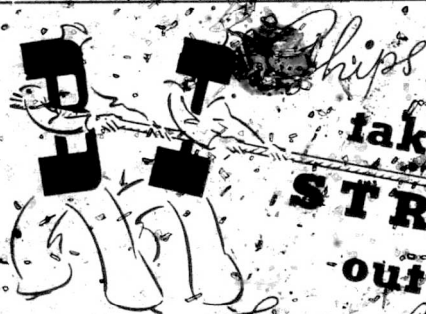
Write for details to:  
 The East African Railways, Nairobi, or  
 to any Travel Agency.

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 2, 1941  
Volume 17 (New Series) No. 850

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

REGULAR FOUR WEEKLY  
SAILINGS FROM LONDON  
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS



take the  
**STRAIN**  
out of

Everything on board a B.I. ship is arranged to create a really restful atmosphere. Each voyage constitutes for the passenger a full and pleasant holiday.

Tickets interchangeable with Union-Castle, Blue Funnel-Ships, Sovill Joint Service, Ellerman and Bucknall, Holland-Africa Lijn and K.P.M., also with Imperial Airways.

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1. 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. FREIGHT: Bellamy, Mankey & Co. Ltd., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C. 3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wack & Shepherd, Ltd.

The Taste Waters of Kings

Famous since 1790

# Schweppes

SODA WATER  
DRY GINGER ALE  
SPARKLING GRAPE FRUIT  
ETC

SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS  
LEADING CLUBS, HOTELS & STEAMSHIP LINES

SISAL & SUGAR  
TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS  
OF ALL TYPES



BALL BEARING  
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL  
LOCOMOTIVES

**ROBERT HUDSON**  
LIMITED  
RALETRUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

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

# ROBIN LINE

FAST REGULAR CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN  
**EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA**

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

(LINDI, MIKINDANI, KILWA, if inducement offers) AND

## NORTH AMERICA

THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR  
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON, HOUSTON, BOSTON, ST. JOHN (N.B.), HALIFAX (N.S.)  
also QUEBEC, MONTREAL (Seasonal)

<p>Outward from</p> <p>S.S. "ROBIN GRAY" S.S. "DREYLOCK" S.S. "ALGIC" S.S. "ROBIN ADAIR"</p>	<p>BALTIMORE</p> <p>January 12 January 20 February 4 February 8</p>	<p>NEW YORK</p> <p>January 18 January 26 February 9 February 13</p>	<p>Homeward from</p> <p>S.S. "ROBIN GODFELLOW" S.S. "EXIRIA" S.S. "EXTON" S.S. "ROBIN HOOD"</p>	<p>EAST AFRICA</p> <p>End December Early January Early January End January</p>
--	---	---	---	--

For further particulars apply to Principal Agents—

LONDON—MITCHELL COTTES & Co. Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4  
Telephone—LONDON W4H 031

MOMBASA AND NAIROBI—MITCHELL COTTES & CO. (E.A.) LTD.  
CAPE TOWN—MITCHELL COTTES & CO. (S.A.) LTD. DURBAN—MITCHELL COTTES & CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: ROBIN LINE, 39, CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.



But your journeys need not be done in the same way as the pioneers. You can now travel in most comfortable trains with sleeping accommodation and fully equipped dining cars, which run to Rhodesia from South African Ports and from Beira, the journey from Cape Town to Bulawayo taking 47 hours and that from Beira to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, 23 hours.

**RHODESIA  
RAILWAYS**

Ltd., 2, London Wall Buildings

ASK ANY TOURIST AGENCY FOR  
FULL PARTICULARS

London E.C. 3

Buy Advertised Goods: They Have Been Proved By Use

# POWER PUMPS

WITH FORGED STEEL CRANKS AND  
CONNECTING RODS  
SELF-OILING TOTALLY ENCLOSED  
(BUCKET TYPE)



FIG. 678  
THE  
"CULWELL"  
QUADRUPLE  
ACTING  
POWER PUMP



FIG. 816  
THE "CULWELL"  
DOUBLE ACTING  
POWER PUMP

WRITE FOR LIST No. 380

**JOSEPH EVANS & SONS**  
(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.

Culwell Works, Wolverhampton, England

Cables: Evans, Wolverhampton  
LONDON OFFICE: KERN HOUSE, 36 & 38, KINGSWAY, W.C.2.

# SMITH'S CAN SUPPLY ANY BOOK

Wherever you may be, W. H. Smith & Son can supply the books you want, through 1500 branches in England and Wales or by post.

Smith's have special facilities for posting books to destinations for which a censor's permit is needed.

If you would like to receive up-to-date information about the new books, W. H. Smith & Son will gladly add your name to their mailing list for Current Literature, monthly, free of charge.

## W. H. SMITH & SON

Newsagents Stationers Bookbinders Adversing Agents Librarians Printers

BRANCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES  
Head Office: W. H. Smith & Son Ltd., Strand House  
(Dep. 275), Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

# "The Lion has TEETH!"



# DUNLOP TYRES

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD. FORT DUNLOP BIRMINGHAM. Branches throughout the world.

# UNION CASTLE LINE

**SOUTH AFRICA WEST & EAST AFRICA**

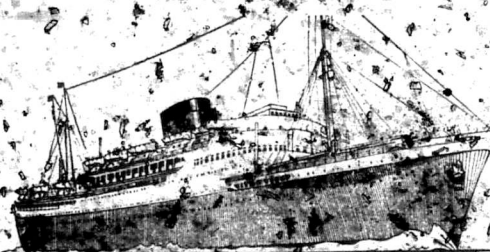
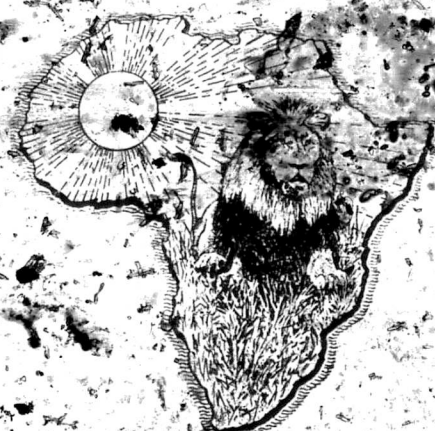
**MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS**

Coastown, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban.

**INTERMEDIATE SAILINGS TO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA**

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

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



For particulars of Sailings, Route of Passage Money and Freight apply to the

**Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3**

Telephone: MANSION HOUSE 2850

West End Passenger Agency: **125, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1**

Telephone: WHITEHALL 1111

Branches at: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester. And at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mombasa.

Agents at Middlesbrough: T. A. SUMNER & CO., LTD.

## THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED.)

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

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

Telegraphic address: AFRICORUM, LONDON.

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 67, London Wall, E.C.4.

WEST END BRANCH: 7, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 67, Wall Street.

The Bank has Branches in  
**KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA ZANZIBAR**  
**SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND**

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

**TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.**

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

**FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.**

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

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 2, 1941  
Volume 17 (New Series) 250

6d. Weekly; 30s. Yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Joelson

Registered Office:  
Great Mitchell Street, London, W.1.  
Emergency Address:  
60 East Street, Clarendon, Southampton.

## Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	280	Barclays Bank	285
The Western East Africa	280	(D.C. & Q.)	285
Production	280	London and Rhodesian	286
Personalia	280	Mining and Land Co.	286
Questions in Parliament	280	Brookside Rubber Planta-	287
		tions	

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONE RESULT of the splendid victory of the Empire's forces in the Western Desert of Egypt and in eastern Libya has been the capture of great quantities of Italian arms and ammunition, much of which has been and will be sent to our Greek allies, but a good deal of which will be available for prompt dispatch to the Sudan for distribution to the Abyssinians. This possibility coincides with new evidence of the increasing restlessness of the tribes under Italian domination, and of more frequent attacks upon isolated Italian posts, patrols and convoys. In these engagements, in which the Ethiopians are frequently successful, they have often acquired rifles and ammunition, and sometimes machine-guns. Indeed, their standard means of replenishing their scanty store of cartridges and of adding to the number of their rifles has been to surprise the Italian possessors of these coveted accoutrements, and when an uprising becomes general, it will be from the Italians that the revolting tribesmen must expect to secure ever-growing supplies of these necessities. Meantime the great booty left in our hands by the tens of thousands of Italians who have surrendered on the borders of Egypt constitutes a most important means of accelerating outbreaks in Italian East Africa,

where modern weapons of insurrection have been lacking, even though deepening discontent has been spreading. To have furnished the Abyssinians with rifles would have compelled them to look to their rear for further supplies of ammunition, but to give them Italian rifles, and remind them that immense quantities of ammunition can be had for the taking from their hated Italian task-masters, must have an enhanced psychological and practical value.

Another aspect of recent developments in North Africa, to which no newspaper in this country appears to have called attention, must not be overlooked. When Italy declared war we suggested that the Suez Canal Dangers to Suez Canal would almost certainly be spared by Italian bombers, for the moment in the hope that enemy submarines and aircraft would master the British fleet in the eastern Mediterranean and that the Canal could then be used for the replenishment of Italian needs in East Africa, but that there would be real danger of concentrated attacks upon the Canal when the Italians at last realised the unsubstantial nature of their dreams. Now that the rough handling of Graziani's forces has destroyed all possibility

of the occupation of Egypt, that Italian ships and aircraft have learnt to show due respect to the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, and that the harbours, arsenals, and airfields, objectives of Italy herself are frequent targets for our bombers; Mussolini must recognise that the Canal can be of service to him only if it can be made unserviceable to British vessels. Our success has therefore greatly increased the risk of Italian attempts to bomb that vital maritime highway—which is, however, now almost efficiently protected by anti-aircraft defences in the air and on the ground. It is prudent to bear in mind that those defences may be seriously tested by Italian and German bombers ordered to run great risks in the hope of scoring a blow which would hinder British mastery of the skies in North-East Africa is fortunately now unquestionable, and the number of good Italian aircraft has been steadily reduced by the ceaseless raiding of the Royal Air Force and of South African and Rhodesian squadrons, which, by carrying the offensive deep into Italian Africa, have provided the best form of long-range defence. Nevertheless, constant vigilance is essential to defeat the plans of pilots who, selected for their skill and determination, might at any moment be sent to endeavour to sink shipping in the Canal or otherwise dislocate traffic.

**THE INFORMATION OFFICES** established in the two Rhodesias since the outbreak of war have unquestionably performed far more useful public service than those created at the same time and for the same purpose in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Nyasaland. Indeed, judging by our own experience, which necessitates close and regular control of the output of these organs of public relations, we do not hesitate to write that the officer in charge of the work in Northern Rhodesia—a Protectorate with a European population approximately equivalent to that of Tanganyika Territory, and much smaller than that of Kenya—has supplied the British Press with more useful information in useable form in any one of the past six months than his colleagues in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland combined over the whole of that period. This is not a sweeping generalisation, but a carefully considered verdict. Indeed, of all the Depen-

dencies in East and Central Africa under Colonial Office supervision, the only one which has not failed disastrously in this respect is Northern Rhodesia, which, having secured an officer who had given previous evidence of sound judgment, literary ability, and initiative, has allowed him to take the public freely into his confidence.

In contrast, Kenya, which should be leading the way in East Africa, has been recording a case of failure that a change in personnel was overdue, and we trust that the recently

announced appointment of a new **Queer Case** Information Officer will be promptly followed by the abandonment of the

stupid policy of confining the distribution of news to within the borders of the Colony and Protectorates. Thinking that the British Press, which has received bulletins direct from all the other territories, had been inadvertently overlooked by Kenya, he brought the matter privately to the attention of the Information Officer months ago—only to be told, to our astonishment, that the blunder was not due to any oversight, but to a decision that none of the material circulated by his department should be made available to the Press outside Kenya! We pointed out that valuable opportunities were being sacrificed of informing the rest of the Empire of that part of the war effort of the Colony of which news could and should be published, and that his practice was in direct conflict with that of the rest of East Africa and the Rhodesias. But it made no difference.

The one East African territory which has for years complained and with justification that it has been frequently misunderstood by opinion in Great Britain insisted on remaining the one and only Dependency in Africa from Southern Rhodesia northwards to withhold its bulletins of information from British newspapers—and for all we know it may still restrict their distribution to Kenya itself, even denying them to Uganda or Tanganyika. It was of course, as our Kenya piece of parochialism can be noted, and for the sake of Kenya we trust that so purblind a practice will have been promptly revoked by Mr. Gervin Hill, who has a splendid opportunity of rendering services of great value.

**70th Week of the War**

# Constant Raids on Italian East Africa

## Gallantry of Airmen and Soldiers Recognised

AT LEAST THREE MORE ITALIAN AIRCRAFT have been destroyed in East Africa during the past week.

December 21.—The R.A.F. Middle East, (unofficially)—An aircraft of the Rhodesian Squadron, on a patrol raid on Kassala, was shot down in flames. It was raided by bombs causing an ammunition dump to explode. Buildings were set on fire at Bufo. At Heis stores and dumps were attacked and considerable damage caused by low dive-bombing. Numerous reconnaissance flights were carried out with success. There was no loss to R.A.F. aircraft or personnel.

December 26.—H. O., Cairo, stated: "One of our fighting patrols carried out a successful raid east of Kassala, inflicting casualties on the enemy and returning with a prisoner and some equipment."

### Rebel Activity in Ethiopia

Telegrams to the Press from Nairobi reported that Abyssinian insurgents had brought across the border to British officials papers of an Italian administrator of the Mega district who had been ambushed and killed. The rebels declared that an Italian punitive expedition consisting of a complete battalion had been ambushed in a forest and put to flight after some 50 members had been killed.

December 28.—A communique issued by R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, said:

Assab was raided, bombs straddling military stores and large transport yards. In the Kassala-Sobert area a Rhodesian squadron carried out bombing and machine-gun attacks on enemy positions. Bombs fell in the target area. The extent of damage and casualties is not known. A Royal General Staff aircraft of a South African squadron intercepted two CR.2s, one of which was shot down in flames. All our aircraft returned safely.

December 29.—British H. O., Cairo, stated: "South east of Kassala, west of Gahabat our patrol supported by artillery, successfully harassed the enemy."

December 30.—British H. O., Cairo, stated: "On the Sudan and Kenya fronts active patrolling continues. A communique from R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced that a raid had been made on motor transport repair workshops near Dessies."

December 31.—The R.A.F. communique stated that "four aeroplanes had been machine-gunned, one of them bomber-bomb destroyed and others damaged, and that in extensive reconnaissance over Somaliland buildings and landing ground had been bombed. British land patrols continued their activities on the borders of the Sudan and Kenya."

### Awards for Gallantry

Squadron-Leader R. Gordon-Finlayson, who has been awarded the D.F.C., was D.C.M. in Kenya to Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Pemberton. Now commander of the Bomber Squadron, 211 Squadron, Middle East, he has led more than 40 raids and reconnaissance over enemy territory. Recently he displayed amazing skill and courage in getting his aircraft back over friendly territory after one engine had been put out of action and the other damaged. He landed on a stretch of ground only 20 yards wide. The wife of General Sir Robert Gordon-Finlayson, G.O.C. Western Command, was born in 1914, and joined the R.A.F. in 1936.

Squadron-Leader D. C. Stapleton, who has also been awarded the D.F.C., has shown consistent skill and daring in operations from the outbreak of war. Once he

was leading a raid on an enemy target in Eritrea when the machines were intercepted south of Massawa by enemy fighters, which succeeded in putting an engine of one plane out of action. The pilot, forced to break formation, was followed by enemy fighters and eventually compelled to land in Italian territory. Meanwhile Squadron-Leader Stapleton ordered the remainder of the formation to continue with him and attack their targets. This accomplished, he returned to search for the missing machine, discovered it, landed alongside, and rescued the crew after they had burnt their papers and aircraft. Squadron-Leader Stapleton, who is 22 years of age, joined the R.A.F. in 1936, has served in the Middle East since 1937, was awarded the A.F.C. in June, 1939, and mentioned in dispatches in the following September. He commands No. 11 Squadron.

Stories of great gallantry during the Somaliland campaign, for which awards were announced in November, have just been told in an official account of the deeds for which the honours were conferred.

Captain D. M. Campbell Rose, 11th Black Watch, who received the D.F.C., headed a battle by leading bayonet charge. His company was pressed by a greatly superior force, and at a critical moment when it appeared likely that the enemy would pierce the front and gain access to an important main road behind the charge, which effected a rout, the enemy. Although wounded, he remained in command until the situation was restored.

### Second Bar to Military Cross

Captain D. C. Morrison, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, received a second bar to the Military Cross for courage during the Argan Pass engagement. When acting as observer in office for a battery section, his observation post was hit by a shell fire, but he continued to control the battery for two days, though exposed to heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. Later, when his section was cut out of action, he continued for a further two days to help the infantry by directing their mortar fire from an exposed position, with complete disregard for his own safety.

Second Lieutenant A. C. Molison, Royal Artillery, received the Military Cross for keeping his Native gun detachment perfectly steady under fierce machine-gun and rifle fire. To assist the infantry in the defence of a vital position, he organised two sections from his spare gun numbers. When at last the position was finally abandoned, he destroyed his guns and withdrew his men in complete control, covering the withdrawal by Lewis gun and rifle fire. His section's fire was conspicuous in accuracy, largely as a result of the courage and example he inspired.

Lieutenant J. Desautain, Rhodesia Regiment, also received the Military Cross. He was in command of the most isolated rifle outpost of the Somaliland front, which, by his example of bravery and determination, held on for four days, and was captured at last.

The D.C.M. was awarded to Lance Sergeant W. McGibbon, The Black Watch, who, when his platoon was heavily engaged by a greatly superior force, and was all but surrounded, noticed an enemy machine-gun section coming into action. He armed himself with grenades and, dashing across 40 yards of bullet-swept ground, killed the entire crew of the machine-gun section and destroyed the gun.

Geporal H. Robertson, The Black Watch, who was awarded the Military Medal, remained at his post although completely surrounded, fighting against overwhelming odds, until all ammunition was expended. He then skillfully withdrew his section, although fired on by

both horses and made his way without food or water to the main body of troops some 40 miles distant.

In recognition of gallantry in action in the Sudan the C.O. has been awarded to Lt. Mulazim Fani Abdulla Effendi Mustafa and Mustafai and the O.M. to Sergeant Bakher El Deif and Sergeant Gubailla Yassin both of the Sudan Defence Force.

Miss Mary Jane Jute and Miss P. E. O'Connell are serving with an ambulance corps in East Africa. They have been invested in Kenya with the Croix de Guerre (with palms) for services in France with the French Army.

#### Mr. Tredgold's Tour to Kenya

Mr. Tredgold, Director of Defence in Southern Rhodesia, reached Bulawayo last week from a visit to Kenya, where he met and discussed matters with the Hon. General A. G. Cunningham, General Officer Commanding the Forces in East Africa. Mr. Tredgold, on his return that he was very satisfied with the British contribution to the campaign in East Africa and that the troops were highly confident.

Vice-Admiral Geoffrey S. Arbutnot, C.B., D.S.O., British Sea Lord since October, 1937, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, as from May next, in succession to Vice-Admiral Ralph Hamlyn, C.B.

Mr. Evelyn K. Hill has succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Turner as High Commissioner in Kenya.

The Hon. S. G. Ghersey, M.L.C., was recently appointed Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property in Kenya.

Mr. J. A. Lee has been appointed a member of the Permanent Tribunal set up in Nyasaland under the National Service Ordinance.

Two hospitals for military casualties from East Africa and other parts of the Middle East Command are being established in South Africa, one near Johannesburg and the other at Port Elizabeth. The South African Railways have commissioned two ambulance trains to be staffed by railway employees who are members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Although the military authorities in Southern Rhodesia have decided not to avail themselves of the services of the two mounted units recently formed in Salisbury and Bulawayo, the services of members will be utilised as a mounted police reserve.

It has been decided, as a result of the Delhi Conference, to establish in India an Eastern Group Supply Council with the object of making the British countries east and south of Suez self-sufficing in war supplies. This permanent Council will be composed of members nominated by the Indian, Australian, New Zealand and South African Governments, with a Chairman from the United Kingdom. Two important consequences will be to achieve a great economy in the use of shipping and an increase in the volume of supplies.

Active steps are being taken to promote closer

collaboration between Rhodesian and South African manufacturing interests. A survey has been completed in the Colony of work-shops, machine tools, and materials, and Air Commodore Meredith, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian War Supplies Committee, has visited munition-making plants in South Africa to coordinate arms manufacture to the best advantage.

Kenyanians and East Africans on military service in the country were among those present at a Christmas party for the troops given at the headquarters of the Royal Empire Society. Mrs. Samigan O'Keeffe, wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was among those present.

#### Gifts for War Purposes

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia an expression of his warm appreciation of the resolution of the Legislative Council to vote from the 1941 surplus revenues the further sum of £50,000 for the Empire War effort.

Another gift of £25,000 from free surplus balances has been offered by the Government of Nyasaland and gratefully accepted by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Peter Hay, a settler in Pomba, Northern Rhodesia, has loaned £2,000 to the Northern Rhodesian Government free of interest for the duration of the war.

The Governor of Kenya has remitted £1,162 to the Imperial Government £650 from the Kenya War Welfare Fund for the purchase of a mobile canteen to bear the name "Kenya" for use either in London or elsewhere, £257 for a canteen to be named "Magash Kenya" for use in the Liverpool area, and £250 for a canteen to be named "Kitala and District" for use anywhere in the United Kingdom. The remaining £45 was sent to the Lord Mayor of London for gifts for homeless families or children.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia remitted £200 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund for the purchase of Christmas presents for children suffering from the effects of air raids. £140 represented the cost of Christmas trees and decorations which the children of Nehanga decided to forgo for the sake of those in bombed areas.

£8,000 was quickly raised by Greeks in Southern Rhodesia to help the Greek war effort. A federation of Hellenic bodies has been established in the Colony, with Mr. Antoniadis of Gwelo as Chairman, and Mr. C. X. Conninos, of Salisbury, as honorary secretary.

#### Italian East Africa Supplies

The Viceroy of Italian East Africa has issued a decree which creates a commissariat to control the distribution of food, raw materials and supplies of all kinds to the Army and civil population. Signor Gasparini, appointed head of the new department, will be assisted by a council consisting of the Chief of the General Staff in East Africa, the Chief Assistant to the Viceroy, and the Inspector of the Fascist Party in the East African Colonies.

## THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Cable and Telegraphic address: MARRONIAN

LONDON OFFICE:  
5, St. Bene't Chambers,  
Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

THE LEADING STEAMSHIP

AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING

AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BEIRA

SALISBURY

LOBITO

P.O. BOX 14

P.O. BOX 72

P.O. BOX 118

# The Capture of El Wak

## An Operation of Importance

THAT THE CAPTURE OF EL WAK, on the Italian-Somaliland frontier, on December 16, was of the probably greater importance than was suggested in earlier reports (chronicled in our last issue) is indicated in a telegram from the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, who says, *inter alia*:

"Divisional Commander, paying tribute to the West, East, and South Africans, declared that he was amazed at the courage and dash of the troops engaging in action for the first time, and the loyal co-operation of all sections of his force in undertaking a most arduous task over 100 miles from their original locations, and bringing themselves, their vehicles, and their weapons through to the starting point in the face of the almost insuperable difficulties presented by the sandy country and thickest bush.

"El Wak might have been a most serious obstacle had it been stoutly defended. The defensive positions were very numerous and well supplied, but the surprise appearance of the tanks, which the Italians never believed could reach there, also the unexpected direction from which the attack developed, and the determined spirit of the British force, overcame their spasmodic resistance. Three hundred thousand rounds of small arms ammunition were brought back, well above that quantity was destroyed. Large quantities of weapons and equipment of every kind were recaptured.

### An Important Forward Base

El Wak was well supplied with all necessities, showing the importance that the Italians attached to this forward base, and supporting the reports current two months ago that they contemplated a large-scale offensive, which was apparently later abandoned. Now not a single wall is standing, the positions and supplies have been thoroughly destroyed and the story of Italian demoralisation is spreading over the country among the frontier tribes.

The attack was carried out by two columns. One, consisting of one Cape battalion with an East African armoured company, cleared up positions west of the boundary. Simultaneously a Gold Coast battalion and tanks attacked El Wak. Under covering fire engineers blew up wire defences, and the tanks, followed by the Gold Coast battalion with bayonets fixed, crashed through the gaps and captured guns and rifle positions.

### Sapper's Gallant Act

Lieutenant Christopher Ballenden, a British engineer officer, only three weeks out from England, performed a gallant act. A Bangalore torpedo bomb which was being carried forward to destroy wire, accidentally fell and started to fuse. With only a minute to go he picked up the torpedo, ran forward, and placed it in position, ran back a few yards, and escaped injury when the bomb exploded, thus saving the lives of his platoon, who would have suffered seriously had the torpedo exploded among them.

Farther east the Natal battalion, after most effective mortar work, charged the burning village of Buro Hachi across 400 yards of open ground, singing the regimental Zulu war song, and firing Bren guns from the hip. On the extreme right of the flank the Transvaal battalion captured the Italian brigade headquarters and the flag of the 191st Regiment, and stopped the enemy's road of retreat to the east. Armoured cars mopped up parties hiding in the bush. The whole action was over in a few hours, and afterwards the sky was shrouded in a pall of smoke from the burning buildings and exploding petrol and ammunition dumps. One tank in a trap was pulled out by another, while the crews dug it out under fire.

Next morning enemy bombers ineffectively bombed our forces, not causing a single casualty, while thousands of our troops stood on the tops of trees and cheered wildly as Hartebeest army co-operation aircraft turned themselves into fighters and shot down a Caproni.

### Valuable Co-operation by Aircraft

Aircraft co-operation, particularly in dropping position maps every half-hour, was one of the features of the action, which was described to me as a textbook operation in bush warfare.

The fighting was so close that two Italian officers were captured by the Divisional General's escort. The best comment on the Italian attitude was the action of one officer, whom I saw pick up a stick, break it in two, and with an expressive shrug of the shoulders utter only the single word 'Italia'. The prisoners were most dejected, and one was so disgusted by his commander's desertion that he showed where the supplies were hidden.

After long preparation and inactivity, El Wak was a fine tonic and was won by our force as a splendid Christmas present. Two men were killed, both South Africans, by a shell that our brigade headquarters. The fact that the action was fought on Dingaans Day, unified the South Africans.

Nine light field guns captured in the British raid on El Wak were on show in Nairobi over Christmas.

Farmers in Kenya have been officially advised that produce needed in the near future will include green vegetables, potatoes, onions, wheat, eggs, bacon and dairy. Each of these items will be required in considerable quantities, and even if a surplus were produced it is anticipated that it could be profitably marketed outside the Colony. Planters who increase their crop areas considerably are asked to advise the Director of Agriculture.

## "MONEY IN EXPORTS"

This is a volume invaluable to all engaged in Industry, Trade or Commerce. Whether you are a Manufacturer, Merchant, Banker or Exporter, you will find useful and profitable material in this book covering 40 different markets. Price 1/6 post free.

Of special value to business men, manufacturers, merchants and "Citizens." "Public Opinion."

The manufacturer who finds the points of value in Great Britain and the East.

Opportunity is taken to show how trade can be developed. "Fairplay."

This hardy volume will prove invaluable to all engaged in Industry, trade, and commerce.

Modern Transport.

Whatever happens after the war, a careful study of the book is well worth while. "Iron and Coal Trades Review."

### FICTION

**"HIRAYAMA TAKES A CHANCE"**  
By Walter Buchler  
A thrilling romance of Japan, true to life and exciting, it must recommend with some particularity. This story is an exquisite work of art. It is comedy, farry farmed, mature, and well-rooted in natural humor. Richard Church in John O'Leary's Weekly. Price 4/- post free.

### "HOW I TOURED THE WORLD ON NOTHING"

Mr. Buchler started his trip by borrowing £10, and in course of four years earned £5,000 by his pen and camera. For the outlay of 1/6 on this booklet, you can acquire all the information as to how this was done and how you can apply it to your own locality or wherever you happen to be. Price 1/6 post free.

**USEFUL PUBLICATIONS,**  
324, Mansion House Chambers, LONDON, E.C.

# Background to the

**Nazi Paganism.**—Where the Britons of 1815 taxed themselves to abolish the slave trade, the Nazis have restored slavery in its primitive form, in the shuffling of the zaravans which tear human beings in thousands from their homes, to penned like beasts in a compound to work as helots for their oppressor. In seven years they have outdone the pillage of Bonapartism in the Crimea, the savage long memories of the Thirty Years War, the heresy hunting of the Inquisitors, the destructiveness of Jenghiz Khan and every passing Oriental horde. They have rolled up the map of Europe—not just the map of its frontier posts, but the *wappa, munda*, the chart of civilisation. Wherever they go, 'self government' and free speech and Christian religion perish, the Pope under their shadow, and German Lutheranism is their laughing stock. Their cruelest war is waged on the mind and the soul of men, degrading the intellect of the peoples whom they subdue, and poisoning words in its pure wells. —Mr. Keith Prelling, in *The Observer*.

**India's Future.** The Indian deadlock is now chronic because we are attempting the impossible. We are asking the Brahmin and particularly the Kashmiri Pandit to relinquish his hold on Hindu India. We are trying to find some particular Muhammadan who can barter Islam and we want the Indian ruling chiefs to sign away their birthrights. None of these things will ever happen, and they are not necessary if we will abandon the vain hope of perpetuating the British system of government in Indian India. We must now try indirect rule as a stepping stone to Dominion Status? Not exactly on the African model, but one suited to the country. The Indian Provinces and States could then be given real autonomy and would work out their own federation, while the principal ports and certain cantonments could be retained as British enclaves. India is a British creation, and the danger of the sudden departure of the British is not so much internal disorder as destruction. We must therefore be in a position to prevent the possibility of any foreign intervention until an Indian India takes shape. At present, apart from Mr. Gandhi's great personality, Congress only controls certain Provinces because it is anti-British and heavily subsidised. In a free India much more powerful sectional and local interests will arise, in fact they are being considered now, and any threat to the Muhammadan religion or the independence of the chiefs would cause these to materialise at once. —Sir Reginald Clarke.

**The True Germany.**—I was at a German school at the end of the last century, and learned what it was like to be really hated. It became apparent to me that the Germans in the plural meant to destroy all they could. There has never been any true German departure from that inner political hatred of England, based mainly on jealousy. We have had the path of the brazen horde to world domination. Hence the sun and fury and sabre-rattling, allaying with sapping and burrowing and subtler propaganda and the covert preparations for the war of 1914 was no more an accident than the war of 1939, or the war of 1870, or the war of 1866, or the war of Frederick the Great, or the wars of Barbarossa, or the wars of Charlemagne, or the wars of Caesar's annual wars on Gauls. In no other country could a head-hunter like Treitschke have perverted an entire generation. And in no other country could you make a leader of the German Youth Movement out of a noisier pervert like Baldur von Schirach, or a leader of the German Labour Front out of a noted drunkard like Dr. Ley. Bad taste and hard drinking were a veritable passport to success in imperial Germany. When Bismarck committed forgery to insure the Franco-Prussian war, it did not occur to one German in ten thousand that he was a forger. On the contrary, they all thought him very clever. —Sir Robert Mansfield in a broadcast talk.

**Causes for Confidence.**—It is no true that during the 30 years we were merely struck by our social problems. On the contrary, we halved the death rate from tuberculosis, halved maternal and infantile mortality, added three pounds to the average weight of elementary school children, and built a thousand houses a day—which was a good deal more than Germany, or for that matter any other country, achieved during the same period. When the time comes we may surely approach our goal with confidence both in ourselves and in our past. It is conceivable that the State will no longer shrink so timidly from teaching religion. After passing through the fires in defence of Christendom we shall surely see to it in future that our children at least know what Christendom is. —Lord Elton.

**Italy Collapses.**—Assuming for a moment the arrival of the German or Italian strength in the northern shores of the Mediterranean, we can likewise assume that the Italian fleet would be manned and used more effectively, and we might even conjecture that some of the Italian submarines would be sent to help in the Atlantic. The remnants of the French navy would scarcely be left idle once the passage of German troops across unoccupied France had shattered the last vestige of the idea that any part of France was really free. To what conclusions do these speculations lead us? Surely that the collapse of Italy, now that she has failed to invade Egypt, will actually be to Germany's advantage. Hitler has hundreds of thousands of soldiers under arms, with little to do but to brood on unfulfilled promises of invading England. It would be a positive advantage to send them to deplore a salubrious climate of southern Italy. We consider how far more efficiently the Italian fleet would be manned and disposed. —Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Brownrigg, in *The Daily Telegraph*.

**Britain's Leader.**—Before the war we imported nearly 70% of our food. In 1939 our overseas areas were under obligation for these percentages: fruit, total exceeds 100%; butter, 92%; cheese, 69%; bacon, 71%; mutton and lamb, 57%; beef and veal, 29%. These figures represent the average of the three years 1937-39, when there were 1,000,000 acres of arable in England and Wales, 3,450,000 acres in Scotland, and towards 1,500,000 acres in Northern Ireland. In 1939, before the first ploughing-up campaign, the figures were: England and Wales, 936,000 acres; Scotland, 2,940,000 acres; Northern Ireland, 3,030,000 acres. The situation as regards the shipping of feeding stuffs being what it is—any war year worse—slags may give us the salvation of our dairy farming in the winter of 1941-42. 100,000 acres next year, at least 180,000 acres of potatoes in the United Kingdom, as contemplated, which should bring our total planting of this crop to about 1,000,000 acres—more than in 1939. In 1939 the United Kingdom average was 704,000. The Agriculture Department's aim at maintaining our sugar-beet acreage at the 1939 figure of nearly 545,000 acres. This should yield us next year at least 500,000 tons of sugar, well over a third of our war-time needs. —Mr. W. G. Wood, in *The Daily Telegraph*.

# the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.**— "Better be grim in a gear than bewilder in a madhouse." — B. Priestley.

My métier is chess. Colonel J. C. Wedgwood, I.P. The Hurricane is still the miracle aircraft of the R.A.F. Mr. Noel Morris.

It is no part of Hitler's policy that the Italian fleet should fight. Admiral H. P. Pakenham.

"Most of our present Ministers speak as if they were in a bath." — Attlee.

The purpose of the war is a gain from almost every point of view. The London Chamber of Commerce. Energy in pursuit of the stars. The Committee on the Rights of Women. General Sir Alexander Wavell.

The British Empire has been won on successive acts of courage. Mr. S. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for India.

War and reason must be made to work together as the German says. — Commander Stephen Digby Hall, M.P.

The character of a state depends as much on the people as on the way as on the institutions. — O. C. Dines.

Kipling is right. We have seen that the world divides into human beings and Germans. — Mr. Coulson Kerridge.

A successful German has to win Great Britain would require three weeks of unbroken fine weather. — *Aftonbladet*, Sweden.

There is a newspaper in this country advocating every possible sabotage of the war effort. — Mr. Berkeley Baxter, M.P.

"During the last year of the war 749 zero planes were shipped to Great Britain from the United States." — *The Aeroplane*.

"Memory makes past scientific real and effective for present use. It is the fount of invention and the spring of action." — General W. Wright.

"I am filled with admiration at the way in which, in the face of difficulties, the Press continues to serve the public." — Mr. ...

Full-time messengers officers now being employed for every Army unit where the establishment exceeds 1,000. — Mr. ...

The printing trade remains the most readily available source of power for quick training in precision machine setting. — tool-room operators. — Shinwell, M.P.

Mussolini declared that nothing would stop the Italian troops in Africa. His word is fulfilled now. — *Turkish Bulletin*.

Why are battalions and Army wearcoats being sent to British prisoners of war in Germany in view of what happened in Holland? — *Week's Review*.

It is a highly questionable method of organizing a special force. — *Medical Journal*.

It is not the case that the people are running under a new name. — *The Times*. The Greeks are inflating as they are inflating in paper currency. — *The News*.

It is not many parties that are suffering from the effects of the national suffering caused by the enforced curfew. — *The Times*.

British troops are not used in the same way as many people have been led to believe. — *The Times*. The Greeks have received good assistance and in goods. — *Truth*.

The latest biggest warring nations run regular passenger air services to Lisbon. — *The Times*. Every day we take off for Berlin and back, and several times a week for England. — Mr. Ernest Pyle.

General ... Southern Command, ... on the beach. — *Dank*. When German bombers dropped their bombs. — Mr. Charles Greaves.

"There is no opposition between moral and economic interdependence and national independence founded on common culture and spiritual traditions." — *Emile Camille*.

"Germany is not a nation in the sense of an armed doctrine. This armed doctrine must be destroyed finally, or it will destroy us and everything we hold dear." — Mr. E. H. ...

The distressed of the whole world have learned to look to Colonel Wedgwood, and through him to ... for a patient hearing and the address of their Prime Minister.

Such are the regulations of the Paper Control that there remains no room for initiative or any incentive to utilize in any way in producing out of each materials as may be available either greater quantities or more varied qualities of paper products. — Eric V. Bowker, Chairman of Bowker Paper Mills, Ltd.

A House should be regarded as permanent for only 30 years, and should then be replaced by an up-to-date one. — Mr. ... Gibson, city architect of Coventry.

The day is not far distant when we should say about poverty, unemployment, and all the other things that have ailed us as a part of our economic regime that it is as much a disease as illiteracy has been. — Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

"During the whole of the nineteenth century, at least, Germans were belittled as the wholly fictitious myth of their Nordic descent and that the domination of the world belonged to them." — The Hon. Edward Lytton.

Believe it or not, suburban landowners still think more of their garden than of the bulbs, the pres-bulbs, and plants are being in excess of a steady demand. — *The Times*. This time of year is surprising. — *Dagbladet*, Alchanda, Stockholm.

It is not a national economic and freedom of political opinion with a mutual respect for each other as long as they do not cause annoyance to the community. — are the foundations of the might of the British Empire. — Mr. ...

General ... has a past record of a ... and ... is today a Government which does not number a single European among its members. — Yet in every town and village they have formed a purpose committee. — *Winter*.

Great Britain, whether gallant sons from the Dominions, India, and a microcosm of the Empire, she is a ... not only microcosm of the Peoples of the world, with measure, freedom, and honour, above the rest. — The Duke of Connaught.

The aim of education should be to preserve individual men from the vulgarities of opposing conventional opinion to be wiser than the corporate wisdom of the race, to save men from the vanity and egotism of heretical impulse, to foster a capacity for the individual judgment in a fully comprehended relationship to the accumulated experience of mankind. — *Witlewood*.

The brilliant charge of the Australian 500th Battalion capturing the main basis of Kambo is one of the most remarkable strokes that has been made in modern warfare and it says much for the organization of the cavalry force. — *The Times*. The decisive charge of the 500th Battalion during the American Civil War. — Major C. S. ...

## PERSONALIA

The Duchess of Gloucester celebrated her birthday on Christmas Day.

Colonel B. N. Abbay is now a member of the Nairobi Sports Club.

Mr. J. M. Ellis is now President of the Commercial Union in Lilongwe, Nyasaland.

Mr. K. Patel is now an hon. member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

Mr. R. D. Linton, Agent in Charge of the Tanganyika, has been transferred from Mombasa to Tanga.

Sir Henry J. Delves Brookfield and Mrs. Diana Catewell were recently married in Durban, and have now arrived in Kenya.

Viscount Furness, who died recently and who repeatedly visited East Africa, left £3,661,000 (net personalty) £2,843,416.

Mr. J. Marsden, general manager in Nyasaland of the African Lakes Corporation, has been spending a brief holiday in South Africa.

Mr. A. L. Moss, Assistant Registrar-General in Tanganyika, is on leave pending retirement after 14 years' service in the Territory.

Mr. H. W. D. Prudd, former agent at Mombasa for the Union-Castle Company, has been elected Chairman of the Durban Publicity Association.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, former Governor of Uganda and now Governor of Nigeria, makes a weekly broadcast from Lagos on the progress of the war.

A son was born in Shrewsbury last week to the Hon. Mrs. Sylvia Ormsby Gore, wife of the Hon. W. D. Ormsby Gore, Berks Yeomanry, and son of Lord and Lady Haldon.

Sir Percy McElwaine, Crown Counsel in Kenya from 1924 to 1927, and Attorney-General in the Straits Settlements for the past seven years, left England recently to return to Singapore.

We deeply regret the death in Oxford of Mrs. Alice Mary Hobley, wife of Mr. Charles W. Hobley, to whom the sincere sympathy of his many East African friends will be extended.

The engagement is announced between Captain T. H. Gibbon and Miss J. H. Austin, daughter of the late British General Sir W. Austin, formerly of East Africa, and Mrs. Austin, of Southampton.

Mr. J. Hathorn Hall, the new Governor of Aden, and the recently British Resident in Zanzibar, reached Aden on Christmas Eve to take up his appointment after spending a brief holiday in South Africa.

Mr. F. C. Sears, manager of the Blantyre branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been transferred to the Observatory branch, Cape Province. Mr. R. B. Wierdm from Observatory, has succeeded him in Blantyre.

We much regret to learn of the death after a long illness of Mr. W. Ingram Lyons, editor of the African World, which had been associated for some 25 years with the past generations of editors, and previously as a prominent actor.

His many friends will be glad to learn that the Hon. H. G. Wilson, M.L.C., has completely recovered from the serious operation which he recently underwent in Johannesburg. He has now returned to Nyasaland after a holiday in South Africa.

The engagement is announced between Flying Officer G. G. G. Guest, a younger son of Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Guest, M.P., and Mrs. Guest, Salisbury, southern Rhodesia, and Miss Katharine Husler, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Husler of Parslo, Yorkshire.

Mr. P. A. D. Bysaght, who has lived in Nyasaland for many years, has arrived home on retirement. First reaching the country as a member of the staff of the old African Press (Continental Telegraph Company), he later became a planter, and finally joined the staff of Nyasaland Railway.

Mr. F. H. J. P. Harris, who has spent years on anti-typhoid work in South Africa, and who invented the so-called "Harris fly-trap" will shortly retire and live near Durban. He intends to write a book on typhoid research work. He recently offered the patent right of his invention to the Imperial Government. Many of his traps have been used in East Africa.

Mrs. H. H. C. Hick, who has died in Salisbury, had been a great worker for good causes. In the last war she organised the making of comforts and the dispatch of parcels to Rhodesian soldiers serving outside the Colony, and was awarded the O.B.E. for her services. During the influenza epidemic of 1918 she became matron of the Drill Hall Hospital, and on the death of her husband, Dr. H. E. Lack, she was appointed matron of the Rhodesian Children's Home, from which position she retired in 1929.

Major A. H. du Frayer, an Australian, who recently died in Talora at the age of 67, was formerly a tobacco planter in Nyasaland. He was one of our British soldiers to receive a scarf knitted by Queen Victoria during the Boer War. Major du Frayer was attached to the personal staff of the late King George V and Queen Mary when they toured Australia as Duke and Duchess of York. During the last war he was awarded the O.B.E. and four times mentioned in despatches. After demobilisation he went to Nyasaland, but a few years ago he sold his estate there and went to Tanganyika Territory.

## New Year Honours

At the moment of closing for press we have received the New Year Honours List, which will be fully recorded from the East African and Rhodesian standpoints in our next issue.

Meantime, we warmly congratulate all recipients of honours, of which the principal are—

G.C.M.G.—Sir Harold MacMichael.

K.C.M.G.—The Hon. G. Martin Higgins, M. J. Moffat Mall, and Major Sir William Lead.

O.B.E.—Lady Kennerley Stanley.

R.B.E.—Lieutenant Colonel Frank Johnson, Knights Bachelor—Mr. Hanns Vischer and Mr. E. C. Richards.

G.M.C.—Major F. W. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. E. B. Freeston, Mr. G. E. J. Gent, Mr. Walter Harragin, and Dr. A. G. H. Smart.

O.B.E.—Mr. J. B. Pandya, and Captain A. C. J. Willmott.

Our Southern Rhodesia (£1,000,000) 3½% 1945-1966 loan has been fully subscribed.

**BOVRIL**  
puts  
**Beef into you**



# VIROL

## BUILDS FOR LIFE

Weekly Dose

**2.6 oz.**  
while on  
**VIROL**

**1.2 oz.**  
while on  
**Halibut Liver Oil**  
(and milk) **is**

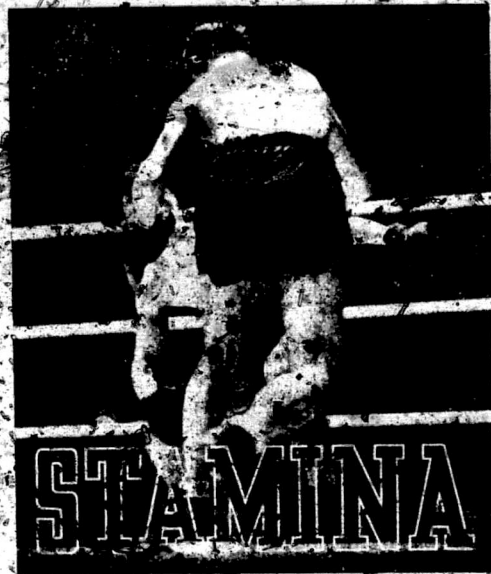
**1.0 oz.**  
while on  
**Cod Liver Oil**

**0.3 oz.**  
while nothing was  
added to usual meals

**Results of scientific investigation**  
*Recently published in "The Medical Officer"*

It is only on Virol that the child has reached the ideal  
growth rate for life's age. Put your child on Virol now.  
Virol builds new strength and vitality after illness.  
Obtainable at all Grocers.

Virol Ltd., London, W.C.2, England



"Gee, this boy is tough!" He's taken terrific punishment to-night. Twice he seemed practically "out." But here he is in the last round, actually forcing the opponent's lovely left to the head, followed by a hard right to the body and another! The crowd is on its feet. He's definitely on top. Fighting like a champion! What's his secret? Back to what stamina!

So, too, in fighting rust, you need paints of stamina. Paints capable of withstanding punishment, whether this be prolonged weathering or exposure to steam, acid fumes, moisture or extremes of temperature. Wherever conditions are severe, use "Atlas Ruskill's" Paints. These sturdy coverings give real protection to iron and steel work, and stay on the job when others have quit. Their use means fewer repairs and less frequent re-paints. The k.o. to high maintenance costs! "Atlas Ruskill's" Paints can be had in Black, White, Aluminium and Colours, and the range includes paints designed to meet your particular problem. Technical recommendations sent without obligation, on receipt of data.

BRANCHES IN KENYA  
NAIROBI and KILIMNJI

**THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO., LTD.**

MILLERS OF  
EAST AFRICAN  
and  
CONGO COFFEES.

**EXPORTERS**

10, BISHOPSGATE  
LONDON, E.C.4

Exporters of Wattlebark, Native Grown  
Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Clover,  
Hides, Grasskins, etc.

**THE  
AFRICAN  
MERCANTILE CO., LTD.**

Importers of Hardware and Building  
Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits.  
Specialists in Cotton piece goods for  
olive trade.

**IMPORTERS**

# ATLAS RUSKILL'S

REG. TRADE MARK

## IRON AND STEEL PRESERVATIVE PAINTS —the Paint of Stamina!

Partners and Supplies obtainable from:

SAYBERRY & Co. (East Africa) Timber Co., Ltd.	Box 108
BULAWAYO: Sidhu Mangal Timber Co., Ltd.	Phone 508
FRASER & NEAVE, Ltd.	Phone 3541
PORT VICTORIA: Taylor & Nisbet, Ltd.	P.O. Box 92
SELUKU: Messrs. J. G. & Co., Ltd.	Phone 35
N'DOLA: J. G. & Co., Ltd.	Phone 35
	P.O. Box 92
	Phone 24

Sole Mfrs.: ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO., LTD., SMITH, KENT, ENGLAND.

## Questions in Parliament Tanganyika's £200,000 War Gift

Mr. Crech Jones asked whether the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware that Tanganyika had recently sent a considerable war gift to this country and set up a special Economy Committee to manage the gift, thereby creating in its territory that the Government had proposed cuts in medical, educational and other social services because of the impaired taxable capacity of the Territory; and what steps were being taken to prevent these inadequate services from being crippled in that way.

Mr. George Hall replied that Tanganyika's gift of £200,000 towards the cost of the War had been drawn from the Territory's reserve fund and not from cash finances. The reserve had been instituted in 1936 to provide the nucleus of a future development programme, and it was never intended that it should be used to supplement ordinary normal expenditure.

While the Government of Tanganyika was of necessity refraining from expanding social services in the manner and to the extent that might have been possible but for the war, it was not the case that they were being crippled. In fact, the provision of the Territory's 1941 estimates for the three services referred to exceeded the actual expenditure in 1940 by the following amounts: medical, £15,000; educational, £5,000; agricultural, £10,000.

Mr. Jones: In view of the recommendations of the Economic Committee that there should be drastic cuts in the social services, will the Secretary of State watch the position carefully, since already the social services are inadequate in the Colony.



## Fixed for life

The valve body becomes part of the pipe line and need never be removed. The diaphragm alone wears in time and is quickly replaced. A big saving in money, time and trouble on valve maintenance for year. Send to-day for free trial valve or illustrated handbook to

**GANEY & ROBERTS, Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi Kenya, nearest branch.**  
**WALFRID WATSON, Ltd., P.O. Box 150, Ndola, N. Rhodesia.**  
**STEWARTS & LLOYD, of SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd., P.O. Box 744, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, or P.O. Box 325, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.**

An advertisement of THE SAUNDERS VALVE CO. of Wigan, Lancashire.



Mr. Hall: My hon. friend is putting it rather harshly when he suggests that the recommendations were for drastic cuts. There were some recommendations for cuts, but in view of the expenditure is to be increased during the next year.

## Kenya's £100,000 Gift

Mr. Crech Jones asked whether the surplus of £100,000 on the Kenya budget, instead of being offered as a free gift to the Imperial Government, could be held in Kenya as a reserve for developing medical, educational, soil conservation and other necessary services.

Mr. George Hall replied in the negative, adding: "Apart from a statement in the Press, the Colonial Secretary has no information that £100,000 is to be offered to the Imperial Government by the Government of Kenya, but a report from the Governor will no doubt be received in the near future. In August last, however, in response to a wide spread demand from all sections of the community in Kenya that the Colony should make a greater contribution to the Empire's war effort than had hitherto been possible, additional taxation was imposed solely for the express purpose of converting the estimated deficit on the 1941 budget into a surplus which could be given to the Imperial Government as a contribution towards the cost of the war. Medical, educational and special agricultural services have been and will be maintained to the fullest extent possible under war conditions."

Asked if he could make a statement on the recent visit of Lord Hailes to Northern Rhodesia and the West African territories, Mr. Hall said that Lord Hailes, at the invitation of His Majesty's Government, had left for the Belgians on 30th October on an economic mission before he could begin to report on his earlier investigations in Africa. He hoped that the interruption would be only a temporary one, but, meantime, he (Mr. Hall) was not in a position to make a statement.

What is the cost of the Orde Browne report on labour problems in Northern Rhodesia? asked Mr. Crech Jones.

Mr. Hall replied that since he had replied to a similar question in August one Labour officer had been appointed for the Copperbelt, and provision for a second appointment had been included in the 1941 estimates. The cost of the Labour Department would be increased by £1,900 in 1941. It had further been decided, within war time limits of man-power and materials, to proceed in 1941 with the full programme envisaged under the Five-Year Plan.

Financial provision would be made for the construction of African housing at a cost of £21,000; African schools in the Copperbelt at a cost of £14,000; African hospitals and dispensaries costing £10,000; and grants to local authorities, principally for African housing £20,000. It was proposed also to provide in the 1941 estimates the sum of £5,000 for medical welfare work in the Copperbelt, in addition to £9,500 already being expended there by the mining companies, Government and mines canteen fund.

## To Fix Wages

A committee set up by the Kenya Government under the Chairmanship of the Director of Man-Power to consider the non-Native labour position in the Colony has recommended that legislative action should be taken to provide for the fixing of maximum and minimum wages for various classes of artisans, and that a standing Board should be established to adjust rates in accordance with changes in the cost of living. A further recommendation is that the Board should have an official as chairman and four other members, two of whom should be Indians, and that a military member should be co-opted when desirable.

COMPANY MEETINGS

**Barclay's Bank (D.C. & O.)**

**Sir John Caulcutt's Review**

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS) was held on December 23 at 29, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

SIR JOHN CAULCUTT, R.C.M.G., the Chairman, in the course of his speech, said:

"I have to refer with profound regret to the great loss the Bank has sustained through the death of Mr. H. L. M. Tritton. Mr. Tritton, who was a director of the Colonial Bank, became one of the original directors of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) in 1927. He was Vice-Chairman of this Bank from 1932 to 1934 and Chairman from 1934 to 1937. I feel sure that shareholders will wish to join with me and my colleagues in expressing our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Tritton and the family in their bereavement.

I also have to record with deep regret the death of the Hon. J. W. Downie, C.M.G., which occurred in August last. It is little more than a year since he was appointed a member of our Rhodesian Committee, and we deplore the misfortune which has so soon deprived us of his services.

The directors have elected to the board Sir William Henry Clark, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., and Mr. Harry Robert Bradfield. We feel we are indeed fortunate to have in Sir William Clark a colleague so experienced in affairs of the Dominions, to which he has rendered such distinguished services. Mr. Bradfield, as you are aware, only relinquished his position of general manager during the year. I am glad to feel that he will still retain the benefit of his wide experience and long knowledge.

Mr. J. D. Race, our secretary, has retired on pension, and has been succeeded by Mr. H. T. Egerton.

**The Accounts**

Turning to the balance sheet, it will be seen that the current and deposit accounts at £126,500,725, show an increase of nearly £20,000,000 on last year, and daily constitute a record figure for this Bank. Cash in hand, £42,416,905, has increased by nearly £8,000,000, and represents a ratio of approximately 33% of liabilities.

The net profit for the year, after making provision for taxation and for bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, amounted to £123,622, an improvement of approximately £9,000 on the previous year. A sum of £200,000 has been carried in contingencies account, compared with £175,000 last year, and it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 4% (amount) on the cumulative preference shares, less income tax at 7s. 4d. in the £, and 11% (actual) on the A and B shares, less income tax at 7s. 4d. in the £, payable on December 28, 1940, leaving £111,936 to be carried forward.

In the Union of South Africa the hesitant business outlook which followed the outbreak of war had largely disappeared by the end of 1939, and since then business has continued on a quiet but steady basis.

A substantial increase was recorded in primary figures of the Union's external trade during the first months of this year, and a healthy undertone is evident. The opening of Continental markets which formerly absorbed a large portion of the Union's wool and maize has also been a great boon by the conclusion of an agreement under which these two commodities, among others, are being sold to Great Britain.

Negotiations with the United Kingdom, regarding disposal of the 1940-41 wool clip culminated in an agreement in August last, whereby the British Government undertook to purchase the whole South African clip for the duration of the war and one year thereafter. The price basis is the same as that agreed upon for the pre-

vious season, namely, 10½d. per pound—as an average for the entire clip, and, in addition, farmers will benefit to the extent of 50% of any profits which may accrue as a result of the re-sale of South African wool by Great Britain. The amount of the clip is expected to be in excess of that of the past season. The disposal of the wool clip for the duration of the war is thus assured, and the Union Government has also taken steps to ensure an economic return to producers of certain other commodities.

An interesting development, affecting both industry and finance, has been the formation in September last of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., having a capital of £5,000,000 subscribed by the Union Government. Its objects are to promote and assist in the financing of new industries and the improvement of existing concerns.

**Rhodesia, Nyasaland and East Africa**

An encouraging feature of the year in Northern and Southern Rhodesia is the increasing trend in the mineral output. The first issue of Southern Rhodesia Currency Board notes was put into circulation in March last, and Nyasaland has since entered into the Currency Board area.

The 1939-40 crop in Nyasaland was very satisfactory, and the British Government has contracted for the purchase of the entire yield at a fraction of a penny over 1s. per pound.

In East Africa the past year has naturally been a difficult one for producers and traders, but improvement may be anticipated as a result of measures that have been taken by the Government to cope with the situation. An East African Economic Council has been established under the chairmanship of Sir Philip Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C., with a view to the coordination of the war efforts of the East African territories. Supply Boards have been formed to control imports and certain of the chief exports, such as sisal and coffee. While there may be some falling off in certain crops, coffee in particular, it is probable that this will be offset by increased production in others, and that the export of gold will continue to increase. There are reasonable grounds for hoping that the export trade of the East African territories will be well maintained.

**Government Purchases of Crops**

This brief review of conditions in some of the territories served by our Bank underlines once again the immense significance, from the economic point of view, of the measures taken by the British Government to purchase many of the primary products or surplus which may be offering. While at the outset this policy had the effect of restricting any undue rise in prices, it has in the long run been of great assistance to producers, to whom it gives an assured and stable market for their produce. Moreover the avoidance of inflated prices during the war should do much to mitigate reaction when normal conditions return.

I will not presume to deal with the splendid contributions to the common cause by the Dominions and Colonies and Egypt and the Sudan, but their scope and nature amply inspire us to view the outcome with confidence.

It is gratifying to know that the Bank is uniquely placed to play its part on the economic and financial side, and I am glad to be able to give you such a satisfactory review of our past year's working.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the dividends recommended.

Mr. W. M. Goodenough, Deputy Chairman, moved the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

## London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd. Viscount Elibank's Address

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LONDON & RHODESIAN MINING & LAND COMPANY, LTD., WAS HELD AT WHITFIELD HOUSE, 104 BROAD STREET, LONDON, ON Monday last, the 18th. Viscount Elibank, Chairman of the company, presiding. Mr. A. Nind, representing the Secretaries, the African Investment Trust, Ltd., having read the notices convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman first referred with great respect to the death of Sir Abe Bailey, who had been Chairman of the company for many years. Southern Rhodesia he said was peculiarly indebted to his courage, foresight, wisdom and his name and memory will long be respected in that Colony and in South Africa.

Commenting on the profit and loss account, Lord Elibank said: "The decrease in the revenue from interest and dividends of approximately £10,000 is due almost entirely to the absence of the dividend usually declared in June by the Cam and Motor Company. Our administration expenses have increased by about £1,000. Owing to the loss of a number of members of our staff kept away on active service and this entailed the engaging of temporary staff."

With regard to the appropriation account, you will observe we have available £43,430.7s.6d. transferred £50,000 from our general reserve account. Of the stockholders have received a dividend of 5% which amounted to £2,900. We have written off the value of the mining option abandoned or restricted in the directors' reports provided for depreciation and doubtful debts and we have had to make provision for income tax and N.D.C.

### Results of the Year

We have written £10,500 off certain of our investments, bringing them down to the prices ruling on June 30. Our investments, other than those in subsidiaries, companies and bonds on the books at £367,448, compared with £400,078 in the previous year. At the close of business on June 30, there was an appreciation above the figure at which our investments stood on our books of approximately £50,000. To pay the appreciation on our bonds and shares aggregated over £100,000.

The result of the year's operations was a net profit of £37,894, compared with a profit of £25,000 in the previous year. An interim dividend of 2% was paid in January, 1940, but the directors subsequently decided that it was in the best interests of stockholders not to declare a final dividend in the following June, so that the total dividend for the year was 2%. The directors have again declared an interim dividend of 2% for the current year.

Results at the Cam and Motor Mining Company were not so good as in the previous year, the net profits being £201,875 compared with £250,000 and dividends distributed amounted to only 3s. per £100 unit, against 4s. 6d. The most serious matter was to be faced in connexion with the Cam and Motor Company is the very heavy increase in taxation. The directors of that company have had to reserve for less than 5% of net profit and general reserve in order to cover present taxation and to go forward to meet other probable increase in outgo, nevertheless, of the heavy taxation and falling off in average grade of ore reserves, we look forward to a satisfactory return on our investment in this company for a good number of years to come.

Southern African Coal Estates Company have had another very satisfactory year and during the year we have received two dividends, amounting in all to 12½%. Rhodesia Mines had a satisfactory year, but the profits were somewhat disappointing. No dividend was de-

clared for the current half-year owing to the big increase in Southern Rhodesia's taxation, and also in consequence of heavy capital expenditure incurred during the year and the necessity for reducing the company's loan indebtedness.

The Eastern Transvaal Company reported a profit of £11,000, but no dividend was declared as the available profits were used to improve the financial position. The African Investment Trust earned a net profit of £20,000 and no dividend was distributed as the position with regard to the valuing of investments at the June 30th was not satisfactory. Dominion Tobacco Company still makes steady progress in spite of the adverse conditions due to enemy action.

Summing up the position, I may say we expect (1) that the Cam and Motor Company will continue payments of dividends during the current year, (2) that both the Rhodesia and Eastern Transvaal Companies will be able to pay dividends during the year, and (3) that our dividend for interest from the above holdings should be not less than for a year £2,000,000.

### Rhodesian Tobacco Industry

Another matter on which I wish to touch is the Rhodesian tobacco industry, which is the leading export and trade importance of the industry. Sales this year are approximately £5,000,000 as against £4,000,000 in the previous year, while the average price realised was 1s. 0½d. as against 10d. in the previous year. You can imagine what other large figures must mean. Southern Rhodesia's tobacco industry, the circulation from the previous year of nearly £1,750,000 among the farmers must be very buoyant and must draw the attention of prospective settlers to the possibilities of the colony. This should indirectly, or even directly, materially affect your interests in view of the very large landholding this company possesses, a considerable portion of which can be made available for settlement.

As to the immediate future, your revenue from investments, mining and other sources by way of rentals should be sufficient to enable us to meet the dividend paying list. On the other hand, any improvement in conditions which victory might bring or should materialise for us, and enable us to return to the dividend paying list of past years.

Lord Elibank concluded, by expressing thanks to Mr. D. W. Burnett and the local staff in Southern Rhodesia, and thanking Mr. R. R. Meldrum as a director.

Resolutions and accounts were unanimously adopted and the passing of a motion recommended was confirmed. The retiring directors, Mr. Rt. Hon. Viscount Elibank, Mr. H. S. Stiller, and Mr. R. Rev. Meldrum, were re-elected, and Messrs. Liffers, Wise, Fisher & Company were re-appointed auditors.

### The Tobacco Outlook

A warning that Empire tobacco growers must be prepared for a poor year ahead was given in a broadcast talk from Salisbury recently by Mr. John Parker, secretary of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association. "The tremendous stocks of tobacco were, he said, accumulating in America and Canada, and the Anglo-American Trade Agreement which in 1912 affected the amount of Imperial preference allotment of Colonial growers. To offset these, the R.T.A. was doing its best to get a foothold in the Australian market, which bought about 17,000,000 lb. a year from Australia, emphasising the importance of the industry to Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Parker said that of the £1,762,500 realised for the last Virginia tobacco crop, £1,603,380 represented new money entering the Colony from other countries. He estimated the annual value of the tobacco industry in Southern Rhodesia at over £2,000,000, and perhaps over £2,250,000.

## Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd.

### Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Address

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BROOME RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LTD., was held on Friday last in London, Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt., Chairman of the company, presiding.

The notice concerning the meeting and the report of the auditors having been read, the Chairman referred to the great loss the company had sustained by the death of Mr. W. J. North, who had been a director. He continued:

Profit of £43,863

Profit for the year was £43,863, and after adding the balance brought forward, deducting debenture interest and trustees' fees, and £2,694 for income tax, there is an available sum of £41,169. Three interim dividends of 2s. making a total of 6s. for the year, have been paid, absorbing £18,172, and leaving a balance of £22,997. Although the liability for E.P.T. is not yet ascertainable, a sum of £15,000 has been reserved. A general reserve of £5,000 has been created by transferring £4,894 from premium account and £2,105 from profit and loss account. It is proposed to carry forward the balance of £6,487, subject to directors' additional remuneration and staff bonus. The balance sheet calls for little comment, and you will see that £10,000 of 3% War Loan has been subscribed for.

You will see from the schedule attached to the report that 7,736 acres are now under cultivation, of which 6,656 acres are mature. The immature areas consists of 402 acres of replanted rubber and 1,088 acres of new plantings, including the 1,000 acres of virgin jungle contiguous to Eldred Estate. Old rubber planted prior to 1918 is now only 2,163 acres, or 30% of the total planted area. While the old rubber on Broome and Balau continues to give good yields, if circumstances permit a steady replanting programme each year is contemplated as an insurance against inevitable deterioration due to old age. All replantings and new plantings are dealt with on modern lines, and the best known high yielding materials used. With regard to the 1,000 acres newly planted on Eldred, 900 acres will be budded with first-class clones and the balance of 100 acres planted with clonal seed from 10 different sources.

### Arusha Plantations, Ltd.

In past years I have referred at some length to our holding in Arusha Plantations, Ltd., a company engaged in the production of sisal and coffee in Tanganyika Territory. This concern, whose financial year coincides with our own, has fared as well as was to be expected. The interest of 5% debenture stock has been received, which gives a profit of about 3% on the sum invested.

I do not propose to attempt to prophesy to the future. All I can say is that we have started the new season very well. Approximately 1,800,000 lb. of the 1940-41 crop have been sold at an average price equal to about 4s. per pound London terms, while the F.O.B. cost to the end of October showed a slight reduction as compared with 1939-40. It must be borne in mind, however, that E.P.T. will take even a heavier toll in the future, on the basis of 100% as against an average of 50% for the fiscal year now under review.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the retiring directors re-elected. A resolution concerning the existing ordinary shares and ordinary stock was unanimously approved, and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the staff.

## Sudan Cotton Growing

A circular to shareholders of the Sudan Plantations syndicate states:

It is not possible to give any reliable indication as to what the results of the year's working will be. There are considerably larger stocks of cotton and seed remaining unsold than there were 12 months ago, and unfortunately these stocks are in a danger area where insurance against risk of enemy action cannot be effected. Every effort has been made to remove them to this and other countries where it would be possible to make sales, but lack of shipping facilities has prevented this and although there has been a slight improvement in this respect in the last two months which may not continue, the valuation to be placed upon these stocks while still at risk is very difficult to assess. For this reason, bearing in mind the effect that such a valuation must have upon the balance sheet figures, it would in any event have been desirable to postpone the presentation of the accounts until it is possible at least to reduce the risk at stake. The whole of the 1939 crop has been sold, and under the circumstances fair progress has been made in the disposal of the 1940 crop cotton and seed at satisfactory prices.

A circular in similar terms was sent to shareholders of the Kassala Cotton Company, Ltd.

### Lewis & Peat

Lewis & Peat, Ltd., who handle considerable quantities of East African produce, announce payment of the dividend on the 5% cumulative preference shares in respect of the half year to June 30, 1939:

### Parry, Leon & Hayhoe

Parry, Leon & Hayhoe, travel and tourist agents, who have specialised in tours to Central and East Africa, announce a net profit of £7,436 for the year ended June 30, compared with a loss of £1,621 for the preceding 12 months.

### Postponement of Annual Meetings

Delay in the receipt of accounts from East Africa as a result of the war has necessitated the adjournment of the annual meetings of several important companies operating in the territories. Among them are Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd., Sisal Estates, Ltd., Arusha Plantations, Ltd., and Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., all of whom will call further meetings when the full accounts become available.

### Beira Town Sites

Beira Town Sites, Ltd., state in their annual report to June 30, 1940, that during the year approximately seven acres of land were sold to the Companhia de Mozambique for the extension of the Beira aerodrome. The land owned by the company now amounts to 632 acres. The directors have again waived their fees, and no charge has been made for office rent or secretarial services. Loss for the year amounted to £184.

### Mitchell Cotts Pays 13%

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., state in a circular to shareholders that, owing to the war and the consequent delay in receiving the accounts of subsidiary companies abroad, it was not possible to complete the audit in time for the accounts of the year to June 30, 1940, to be submitted at the annual meeting convened for December. Another meeting will be called as soon as the accounts have been audited, probably in February of next. Draft accounts for the year to June 30 last show that the results, subject to audit, have again improved and the directors have therefore felt justified in recommending a final dividend at the rate of 13% less tax-making 8% for the year.

## Colonial Labour Officers

The African Council of Mines announces that the Colonial Officers has suggested that some experienced trade unionists, with their intimate knowledge of the movement in this country, might be appointed labour officers in the Colonies, and that it is hoped that the best nominations will be made. Persons elected for appointment will be given a few months' training at the Ministry of Labour, after which they will be attached to the best local unions, experience to one of the existing Colonial Labour Departments. Candidates must be British-born and of mature age.

### Coastal Roads Needed

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa has urged the construction of an all-weather road between Dar es Salaam and Tanganyika, via Morogoro and Kilimanjaro, as a matter of commercial and strategic importance, particularly in view of the lack of shipping communications. Regret was also expressed at the delay in the construction of the re-aligned Mombasa-Tanga road, which will open up a large Native agricultural area and is greatly beneficial to coast development.

### Yellow Fever

Following an outbreak of yellow fever in a remote part of the Sudan in November, representatives of the medical services of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Sudan, South Africa, the Belgian Congo and the military forces in East Africa have met in Nairobi. Their chief recommendations concern measures for the extermination of the yellow fever carrying mosquito from all seaports in Eastern Africa, from all inland and urban centres and air terminals, and all steamships plying in East African coastal or inland waters and along all railway communications. The Sudan outbreak involved some 15,000 cases, of which 10% proved fatal.

## POWER for INDUSTRY!



## KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas.

When selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' Offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to small growers in the agricultural areas.

**SYSTEMS:** In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 240 and 240 volts.  
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 220 volts, or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

4 OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**

Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret  
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja

**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**

Dar es Salaam and Tanga

**THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**

Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kisumu, Moshi, Mwanza

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

## LATEST MINING NEWS

### Company Progress Report

**Kavirondo.**—The progress report for October 1951 states that during the month 888 tons were crushed on Kariakoo, producing 866 oz. of fine gold, and 612 tons in Chikusa, yielding 234 oz. of fine gold, making a total output of 1,100 oz.

On the 4th level at Kwa-Muhimu, No. 7 rise N. advanced 12 ft. and holed to No. 3 level at 118 ft. The last 58 ft. was on quartz 9.6 ins. wide worth 5.5 dwt. gold per ton; No. 2 rise S. adv. 40 ft. to 107 ft. Assays not available. No. 3 rise S. adv. 21 ft. and holed to No. 3 level at 147 ft. From 30 ft. to 80 ft. the quartz is 15 ins. wide worth 20 dwt. gold per ton. Sub-drive from rise N. adv. northwards 4 ft. to total 10 ft. and southwards 7 ft. to 63 ft. 3rd level N. adv. 41 ft. to 200 ft. on beds of low value. Stopping continued on 4th and 2nd levels.

At Turbul West the second level drive N. adv. 37 ft. to 172 ft. Lodes 2.2 ins. wide, with 16.5 dwt. is disturbed by adyke. No. 1 rise N. adv. 37 ft. to 90 ft. on bed 31 ft. wide worth 12.5 dwt. gold per ton; No. 2 rise N. adv. 10 ft. to 38 ft. on bed 15.3 ins. wide worth 37 dwt. gold per ton. At Dudgeon, Es. subsidiary work to facilitate stopping called for; hoisting was suspended for several days while the collar of Colquhoun shaft was re-ambered.

In No. 2 Area, on the 2nd level at Chausu No. 5 rough winze, sunk 20 ft. to 210 ft. Show 1st level. No. 2 rise adv. 8 ft. to 46 ft. on strong quartz with fair values. No. 3 rise adv. 24 ft. and holed to No. 3 level at 97 ft. on narrow quartz of fair value. In No. 1 Area, on the 5th level, E. 7 was resumed and extended 11 ft. to 227 ft. on strong quartz of fair value.

### Bellamira

The annual meeting of the Bellamira Development and Mining Company was held in Nairobi last week.

### Nigel Van Rye Reefs

Nigel Van Rye Reefs, Ltd., announce the payment of dividend of 3% for the year ended September 30, compared with a distribution of 2½% for the preceding 12 months.

### Workmen's Compensation

The Chamber of Mines of Southern Rhodesia has compiled a memorandum which strongly disagrees with the provisions of the proposed Workmen's Compensation Act in the Colony.

### Territorial Outputs

Kenya gold production in July amounted to 6741 oz., making a total output for the month valued at £378,772, for the first seven months of the year. Kakamega produced 350 oz. of the July output.

### Mining Personalities

Mr. F. G. Wiseman, of the Marloth Mine, Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 70.

Mr. H. J. Joel has been appointed a director of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. B. Joel.

### Smallworkers' Spittle

The Rhodesia Mining Federation is considering the suggestion of the Mazoe Smallworkers' Association that it should organise a scheme to grant the B.A.F. with a Spittle, the cost to be raised by all smallworkers donating the proceeds of a day's scraps to the fund.

### Ankole Tinfields

Ankole Tinfields, Ltd., state in their annual report to March 31 last that the private workings at the company's mining claims resulted in an output of 191 tons of tin concentrates, from which the company derived a revenue of £37. Net profit amounted to £22, making a total of £80 to the credit of profit and loss account.

### To Represent Mining

The mining industry of Southern Rhodesia is now represented on the Industrial Council of the Colony by Messrs. C. A. Davenport, Kirby V. Burnett, E. G. Harding, T. W. Gilbert, G. Musgrave, and A. J. Darby, representing the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, and Messrs. R. Connolly, F. Miller, C. W. Murdoch, P. J. W. Tink, J. Gaye, and J. I. Deary, representing the Associated Newworkers of Rhodesia. The Industrial Council was recently established under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

### L.A.G.S. and East Africa

The mining progress in the East African mining concerns in which the company is interested, Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick said at last week's annual meeting of London, Australian and General Exploration, Ltd., that very gratifying reports had been received from Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., and from the Borderland Syndicate. In Rhodesia the company still holds its interest in Luqa Gold Areas, Ltd., which had for some time been operating on a limited scale. The prospects of deeper ground warranted the provision of additional plant to extend the scale of operations and steps were being taken by the Luqa Company to secure the finance necessary for the purpose.

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)  
 NAIROBI  
 DAR ES SALAAM  
 ZANZIBAR  
 KAMPALA  
 TANGA  
 LAMU  
 LINDI

Incorporated in Kenya  
 Head Office: 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3  
 Telephone: Avenue 4685 (Kilner) 2503

Agents for:  
 British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.  
 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.  
 Johnnie Walker

**CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS**  
 You Want the Best Service  
 WE GIVE IT

# NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1906 on the 23rd of March, 1866.  
 Established in Calcutta 29th September 1854

Bankers to the Government in INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON, GANESHA, AND SINGAPORE.

Subscribed Capital	£5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,700,000

**Board of Directors:**

T. CAMMICK, Esq., F.R.S.	B. LANGFORD JAMES, Esq., Chairman
Sir JOHN D. HEWITT, Esq., K.B.E., C.I.E.	J. H. HINCKLEY, Esq., C.I.E.
B. H. LAWRENCE, Esq.	W. SHAKESPEARE, Esq.
General Manager: H. LAWRENCE, Esq.	London Manager: J. H. HINCKLEY, Esq.

**Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2**

**BRANCHES:**

CALCUTTA	CAWNPORE	MANDALAY	STEAMER POINT	ENTERBE
BOMBAY	DELHI	SOLOMBO	ADEN	KAMPALA
MADRAS	LAHORE	KANDY	ZANZIBAR	INJA
KARACHI	TUWGORIN	NUWARA ELIYA	MOMBASA	TANGA
CHITTAGONG	COCHIN	ADEN	NAIROBI	DAR ES SALAAM
AMRITSAR	RANGOON		NAKURU	SARAWAK
			KISUMU	UWANZA

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented, negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange, collects Pay, Pensions, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking business. Current Accounts are opened and Deposits are received for fixed periods, not exceeding one year, at rates to be obtained on application. Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques available throughout the World are issued to Customers by the Head Office and Branches. Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken.

Tell Our Advertisers you saw it in "East Africa and Rhodesia"

# BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

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

London Offices  
CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.2  
25, ABchurch STREET, E.C.3,  
OCEANIC HOUSE, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.15

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

## BRECO ROPEWAYS



BRITISH ROPEWAY ENGINEERING LTD.  
14-18 HIGH HOLBORN LONDON W.C.1  
Telegrams BOXHAULING 10N

## SISAL PRODUCTS (East Africa)

LIMITED

RUIRU, KENYA COLONY.

Manufacturers of Sisal Sacks,  
Hessian Cloth, Mattings, Ropes and  
Twines.

Exporters of Carded Fibre Yarns and  
Carded Bulk Grade Fibres.

Enquiries made, and orders  
sent, to  
our Agents

Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar

THE AFRICAN YARN & FIBRE CO., LTD.  
(All Branches in East Africa)

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (Co-operative), LTD.  
(All Branches in East Africa)