

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 8, 1942

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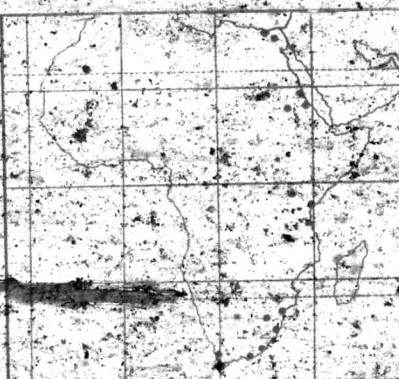
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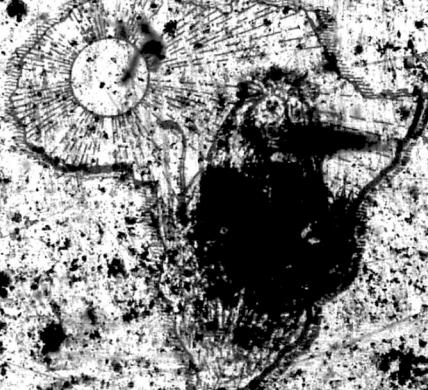
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 5, 1905.

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to the Colony of Rhodesia

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ANOTHER African news item likely to excite sympathetic and friendly sentiments expressed by Velocipede, pinhead, fan blade, and others to command themselves to

the attention of some of our official advisers in the Colony. As it is, the recent

friendly action will benefit our Belgian

and Peopled of whom he was the founder, and the President has seen fit to publish some surprising correspondence between himself and the Governor of the State for the

Residence in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, and a portion of the telegrams which

concern the arrangement of a meeting to be

held in Bulawayo, the chief distributing

center of the Kingdom of the South Africa

and the result of his visit to the country.

But this is not the end of the story. Some time later the President has issued a circular

that would cause considerable trouble in this country, and it is this that we

are to consider. It is the same old story, both

challenged, to decide whether or not the

Colonial Government is justified in its

despicable course of action, as the man

has been called, who is the author of the

document.

Breach of Confidence.

It is to this question that we

now turn our attention.

Southern Rhodesia and Southern Malaya, and their stations. We understand from a copy of private correspondence between the Dominions Office and the Foreign policy Ministers, sanctioned by the F.W.C. Oliver, who since the Minister's last, and previous letter, has shown him a copy of evidence in many employ with all the gravitas of which he has been compelled to call upon him to return as judicious as he can to his duty, which he is alleged to have applied to the Colonial law of 1936, and to the Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and to the distinguished Colonists, who were consulted over the final enactment which resulted in the Bill of 1936. It appears that the Minister has taken no steps to the let-off from this law which has been made may have been intended as a temporary measure for publication of the results of his investigations into the conditions of the slaves in Southern Rhodesia. He should permit me to add, that the treatment of the slaves in Southern Rhodesia should be permitted to others, than in Southern Rhodesia, in so far as the law is concerned, and that we have a special method to be followed in Southern Rhodesia.

Parliament, and on his second visitation of the Colony in October, 1936, he should bring to the notice of the Government the fact of justification of the Slave Law of 1936, in the event of its being enacted, or if not enacted, it should be recalled that the Colonial Act of 1936, while in accordance with Lord Passfield's wishes, did not do away with Dominion slavery. At present, the Slave Law of 1936 is still in force, so many of the crimes stipulated in the Slave Law are still in force, and a large number of them remain on the Statute Book. The Slave Law of 1936 remains in force, and as far as the African population is concerned, there is still a large number of them in force.

The New Year Honours List

A Biographical of East Africa and Rhodesia

BALI, Sir Auckland Campbell—The Vice-Admiral Brigadier General P.G. Greville, CB, D.S.O., D.F.C.—For services overseas.

CARIBBEAN (Colonies of British)—Sir John Lloyd—Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E. Captain of Royal Yacht Britannia—Commander of the Royal Yacht Britannia and Hydrographic Department during the Northern Expedition, 1917, and Commander-in-Chief, Northern Expedition, 1918; also, Commander-in-Chief, Naval Training Division, 1918; Commander-in-Chief, Naval Training Division, 1919; Commander-in-Chief, Naval Training Division, 1920.

THE MARSHAL OF THE AIR FORCE

Cream Division

DARWIN, Hon. Alexander President of the Commonwealth Association for the Protection of Native Land and Resources—Member of the Legislative Assembly, South Australia, 1913-1918.

DARLINGTON, Mr. J. T. Parker, M.P.—Colonial Secretary of State—Colonial Secretary of State (from 1918 to 1921), and Minister for Health and Welfare (from 1921 to 1922); Minister for Home Affairs (from 1922 to 1924); Minister for Home Affairs (from 1924 to 1926); Minister for Home Affairs (from 1926 to 1927); Minister for Home Affairs (from 1927 to 1930); Minister for Home Affairs (from 1930 to 1933).

DKING VINE, Major-General, Royal Engineers, Commandant and Commander-in-Chief, Southern Rhodesia.

EVANS, Sir Auckland Campbell—Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, and Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers—Brought up in India; became an Adjutant-General in 1907; Colonel of the Royal Engineers in 1913; Adjutant-General to the Forces in 1914; Member of the War Cabinet in 1916; Inspector-General of the Royal Engineers, 1920-1922; Secretary of State for Air Force in 1922-1923; Secretary of State for War in 1923-1924; Secretary of State for Air Force again in 1924-1925; Secretary of State for War again in 1925-1926; Secretary of State for War and Northern Ireland, 1926-1930; Secretary of State for War, 1931-1935; was appointed to the Command-in-Chief, Malaya, in 1935-1936, his appointment to which by the Admiralty he accepted in preference to a continuation of the Admiralty post as Adjutant-General of the Royal Engineers. Appointed to the command of the Royal Navy in 1936-1937.

GENERAL B.A.M.

GREGORY, Lieutenant-General George Montagu—Lieutenant-General and Lieutenant-General, G.V.R.A. and G.V.R.M. (for service with General De Gaulle).

HOBSON, Sir Herbert—Secretary of State for War and Colonies 1911-1916; First Lord of the Admiralty 1916-1917; First Lord of the Admiralty 1917-1918; First Lord of the Admiralty 1918-1919; Secretary of State for War 1919-1921; Secretary of State for War 1921-1922; Secretary of State for War and Colonies 1922-1923; Secretary of State for War and Colonies 1923-1924; Secretary of State for War and Colonies 1924-1926; Secretary of State for War and Colonies 1926-1927; Secretary of State for War and Colonies 1927-1928; Secretary of State for War and Colonies 1928-1929; Secretary of State for War and Colonies 1929-1930; Secretary of State for War and Colonies 1930-1931; Secretary of State for War and Colonies 1931-1933.

GENERAL BACHELIER

JOHNSON, Sir Ernest—Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

KIRK, Sir Arthur—Member of the London County Council, 1905-1918; Member of the House of Commons, 1918-1920; Member of the House of Commons, 1920-1924; Member of the House of Commons, 1924-1925; Member of the House of Commons, 1925-1929; Member of the House of Commons, 1929-1931; Member of the House of Commons, 1931-1935.

United Party, and the Jubilee Guard.

Mr. Stirling joined the Royal Engineers in 1914, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1917. He served in France and Belgium during the First World War, and in 1918 was appointed to the staff of General Headquarters, British Expeditionary Force, as an assistant to the Adjutant-General. Soon after the Armistice he was promoted and in 1919 was made the Adjutant-General of the Army. Two years later he became Adjutant-General of the Royal Engineers. After another year he became Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1925, and was invalided from the service in 1926, having been severely wounded during German raids on the Somme.

He was appointed to the staff of the Secretary of State for India in 1927, and remained there until 1931. He then became Adjutant-General of the Royal Engineers again, and in 1933 was appointed to the staff of the Secretary of State for War. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1935, and in 1937 became Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery again. In 1939 he was appointed to the staff of the Secretary of State for War, and in 1941 became Adjutant-General of the Royal Engineers once more. He was promoted to the rank of General in 1944, and in 1946 became Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery again.

He has been a member of the Royal Commission on the Organization and Administration of the Royal Engineers for four years, and also a member of the Royal Commission on the Organization and Administration of the Royal Artillery for two months. He is in charge of the Ordnance Corps, and during the period of his command has been serving in the Royal Artillery.

He is the author of "The Royal Artillery in the War of 1914-18" (London, 1922), and of "The Royal Engineers in the War of 1914-18" (London, 1922).

General Sir John Malleson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Deputy Resident Commissioner of Kenya, was born in 1879, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1899, commanding a company in the South African Campaign. In 1902 he became Resident Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, and in 1906 was appointed to the Royal Engineers. Commissioner of Rhodesia in 1906, and in 1910 on account of the Government's intention of suspending the department. Until his appointment to Rhodesia he was a member of the Royal Engineers' Staff Corps, and was subsequently attached to the International Commission which investigated the conditions of Rhodesia. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1914, and to the rank of Colonel in 1920.

General Sir John Malleson, D.S.O., Deputy Resident Commissioner of Kenya.

Mr. Stromann joined the Colonial Public Works Department in 1911, becoming a senior engineer in 1914, and then a senior engineer and chief assistant to the construction director at Port Moresby. From 1916 to 1918 he was supervisor of engineering of buildings at Port Moresby. It was during this time that he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1919 he joined the Royal Engineers, and in 1920 became a captain in the Royal Engineers and was posted to the Royal Engineers in Kenya.

Colonel Sir John Stirling, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., was born in 1875, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. After serving in the Royal Engineers in the First World War, he became Adjutant-General of the Royal Engineers in 1919, and in 1921 became Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1935, and in 1937 became Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery again. In 1939 he was appointed to the staff of the Secretary of State for War, and in 1941 became Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery once more. He was promoted to the rank of General in 1944, and in 1946 became Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery again.

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Colonel G. E. G. Gandy, R.A.M.C., for distinguished service in the Sudan.

Colonel Bertie M. Gaskin, R.A.M.C., for distinguished service in Rhodesia.

Major G. H. G. Gibson, who first came to Nigeria during the First World War, and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1921, and while serving in Nigeria in various periods from 1921 onwards, has distinguished himself in the efficient command of his units.

Rapson, Vice-Admiral Sir F. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., for distinguished service in British India and Ceylon.

Major Niel H. Geddes, D.S.O., M.C., for distinguished service in Tanganyika.

Mr. Reid, who was born in 1887, and had the rank of Assistant to the Director of Agriculture and the Economic Officer of the Government of East Africa, and the Economic Officer of the Government of Tanganyika, was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1929.

Richardson, Fred Nathan, D.F.C., for distinguished service in the Native Office of the Union of South Africa.

Skinner, Thomas, Major, D.S.O., Assistant to the Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Skoda, of the P.T.T. Telephone Department, was promoted in 1926.

Smith, William Leslie, F.R.P., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika Colony.

Mr. Smith, who has been in the Police Service of Tanganyika since 1918, has passed the Police qualifying examination with distinction, and has been appointed to the United Nations Headquarters.

Lalat, Shavakshai, Orangian, D.S.O., for services to education in Zambia.

Tromans, Kathleen, Mrs., President of the Federation of Women's Institutes in Southern Rhodesia.

British Empire Medal

Abdel Rahman, Abdullah, W.O.C. of Police, Kurduf, Sudan.

Ahmed, Mohamed, of Araki, W.O.C. Sudan Army Services.

Alies, William, Merchant Merchant, of the Union-Castle Line.

Bahni, S. Thomas, Leading Hand, Merchant Navy, of the Union-Castle Line.

Budding, George, Leading Hand, Merchant Navy, of the Union-Castle Line.

Burt, George, Able Seck, Merchant Navy, of the Union-Castle Line.

Cheer Ali, Dabb, Foreman of workshop stores and Optic Dark, Sudan D.M.

Dixey, George, Leading Hand, Merchant Navy, of the Union-Castle Line.

Hawker, Robert Ernest, Boatswain, Merchant Navy, of the Union-Castle Line.

Jamali, Taha, Quartermaster, of the Royal Egyptian Guards.

Abdel Wahab, Hassan, Bus Driver, of Port Sudan, Quayside.

Cloud, Frederick James, Shipwright, Merchant Navy, of the Union-Castle Line.

Amirah, Ummedossi, Stationmaster, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, and former Headway, foreman, armourer, former tank commander, of the Sultan Garde.

Nasir, Sharif Ali, Stationmaster, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

Cape Police Medal

James, John, W.O.C. Cape Constabulary, of the Cape Town, Southland Protectorate.

The following were also mentioned in the last issue:

Middle East Awards

The citation of distinguished service in the Middle East and of those in the Middle East Command who have distinguished themselves during the year, the following awards were gazetted:

C.B.E.

K. R. S. V. Richardson, M.C., D.S.O., R.E., for distinguished service in the Middle East, Oremont, 1940-41.

Major G. H. Geddes, M.C., for distinguished service in the Middle East, April 1941.

Capt. H. B. H. H. G. Gibson, M.C., D.S.O., R.E., for distinguished service in the Middle East, April 1941.

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Shortcomings in the War

So far, neither naval nor aerial direction at home nor our force commanders in the fleet have been very good. We have suffered terribly from Japanese raids. Since Stalingrad we have been lucky. Yet it is remarkable how little damage ever to our shipping last year, prior to December, the Germans caused. Hence, I am afraid the enemies and authorities of Malaya would unite in my speech. It is remarkable that, after an amazingly disastrous year of emigration, India's summer was neglected, and no plans had been made for the British Command to disrupt as easily as it did the main Japanese supply train from Brunei to Labuan. So, November saw a steady and relatively unopposed landing, and we had far too many reinforcements after having lost so many soldiers through India's loose hands, and we were suddenly down to 600 men on the Malacca route to Hong Kong. As a result the Germans have colonized every town of Malaya and Sumatra, the latter they hold in virtually most of the latter plantation and the towns they have at least one airfield each month.

Singapore for fighters to descend bombers over the vital harbour, though they have achieved a great part of their objective. One would like to say against General Auchinleck's blustering triumphs in Libya, "This is indeed a most admirable achievement, but where we look at the further aspect of it, seemingly forced to make the difficult capture of Bardia. But in such limited business, you cannot comfortably balance losses and aid by a gain in another. There are losses which we ought not to risk in order not to incur."

Scruton, *Scruton*, *Scruton*.

Writing Paper.—What goods are or were involved by a selected person to another selected person who is in regard to the supply of these goods or was the agent either of the supplier or in the service of whom or to whose order are or were to be supplied? The supplier shall be obliged to supply to him the full number of words in his agent or which he has given or given to another or to the name of the person to be supplied, and he shall be entitled to receive payment for the sum paid him.

Joseph, 1000 children of the refugees in London

Background to

Useful Years.—In 1940, I again stood alone against the Hitlerites. As the Axis dominated Continental Europe, and even the distant and high-horned United Kingdom, for months, and the world still remained impervious to American intervention, I was never so broken hearted as I was in 1940, and we were to lose Hiroshima. At first, we were so much more confident that we could safely bear onward from America without fear of Hitler's attack, now which a廿eetly Germany had won the whole of Africa, and was ravaged with the attacks of Russia, German Army, Airforce, Navy, Ministers and families, on the road to perdition. Its importance began to diminish. Now it is the case that in England certain areas, such as Scotland, have no real resistance, yet regardless the damage that Germany has been, once Germany is beaten, *Admiral Charnier*.

What North Africa?—The Remmerts tanks lie on sand which forms the best towns built by the early invaders of Cyrenaica. In those places they were 2,000 years ago. Sabrata, Delt and Leptis Magna. "It was a sad accident," exclaimed the British greatest writer on sea power, Admiral Mahan, "that the last battle of all naval nations, which is where Cleopatra died, was fought inland." The celebrated Constitution had an unexpected "drive" of the British there), and Naulochus (scene of the final destruction of Ottoman sea power in 1827), all took place within a few miles of each other. It is certainly no coincidence that Mahan gave advice to the left the British in the Mediterranean he believed to sit in the action off Cape Matapan. It is no accident because the Powers cumulated North Africa holes the sea route to the East. And, Germany

An Axis in Axis.—During 1941, Imperial Air Forces destroyed nearly all aircraft in the Middle East. Between January and April they destroyed 913 in Italian East Africa, and the loss of 123 in Libya, 306 in Syria, 194, and the total loss of 112 British in Egypt. 1236 between 119, 1941, and 1942, in North Africa, and 103 British, and in November 1942, during the second battle of El Alamein. These figures included aircraft lost out of 1000 daily patrols of those

A.P.C.O. squadrons. Of course members of these units did from which were most fully prepared to defend, and in spirit, for the ultimate victory in the event of Germany's conquest of the world.

At the end of the year, Germany had lost without suffering bombing of the Netherlands' first cities. He announced that the Ministry had taken up arms against Britain. Consequence of the latter's attack on Hawaii, Manila and Singapore. The Netherlands had been invaded but not to a full war, for the Dutch fought before, and distinctly distinguished themselves in the battle of Arnhem, and the British had been roundly roundly beaten.

Round the parts of the Dutch soil, however, praise. In Burma, Java and Sumatra, every man, says the author, was in the uniform of one of the defence services, with his weapons ready for instant use. The Dutch are grimly determined to defend their ancient heritage that they have built up in the islands, even if this means blowing up the priceless oil wells rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the invaders. In the end, though there are not only sending the most possible reinforcements, also the 120,000-ton Japanese fleet was, as they were making great efforts, courage and skill, during "May 1942," and through the main territories of the A.P.C.O. group. In order to cover other parts of the A.P.C.O. from possible invasion, the Japanese had to superimpose covering Singapore, Malaya, and hence to Singapore coming to London, which, naturally, being the chief port of entry for the Japanese, forced the opening of a new port of entry for the British.

The Japanese have now sent one division of aircraft to Hong Kong, but I can certainly say that minimal damage so far and less almost negligible. The most important conclusion I have formed is, as result of a rapid survey of the A.P.C.O. territories is the great need for swift co-operation of the command of forces, not alone in Washington, but also across the Far East, and more particularly, common telegraphic codes. Canada,

India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United States.

of the War: News

Opinion (Continued). — The British Government has to return to the League of Nations its mandate over the Belgian Congo because of the Belgian Congo's own independence movement. — The R.S.P.C.A. says the lions in war zones have been given preference over Robert戈登。

The Near East now, for some illogical reasons, has the Middle East, — Sir Edward Lindley.

"The son of England will be born alive by its prophecies and its punishment." — Dr. T. L. Atkinson.

The number of Palestinian Jews living in the New World is greater than ever was the case. — Lord Milner.

U.S. generals should extend their aerodromes and admiral bases to reflect their aerial carriers and fleet. — General G. O'Brien.

German submarine patrols are not the only headache in consideration. — Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham.

Before the spring Russia's industrial output will have reached once again its figure of 1914. — General Sir Alexander Wether.

It is impossible to imagine anyone without the signature of the authority, caring and prudence of the German mind. — Mr. H. J. Butler.

British and Allied shipping losses on the last six months were comparable with those in the previous six months. — Our Chairman.

The return of oil wells has increased the value of oil by 25 per cent. — That of oil stocks has increased by 100 per cent. — Done.

G. T. Harry.

The German Consensus Party has organized Reichstag election in 1919. — A surviving German in the Second World War.

The initial cause of German economic collapse was the deliberate destruction of their currency by the German government by inflation. — Dr. E. H. G. Dohm.

owing to the incomprehensibility of what lies ahead him below the horizon, he is unwilling to go far enough to make his best effort. — Sir John French.

The British Empire has no military base in Africa except in the Sudan. — Sir Herbert Baker.

African countries are not yet fully developed. — Sir Herbert Baker.

After four hours of fighting, the British forces captured the town of Kamerun. — Sir Herbert Baker.

British policy is to keep Africa as a source of raw material and weapon. — Sir Herbert Baker.

During the battle of Flushing, the Germans gave information concerning facts which the English did not know about the German who defeated them.

The world is being educated under the motto "Training Schools for War". — In addition to the Training Schools the Germans planned to add 100 additional schools. — Mr. D. P. S. Smith.

Germany has increased its naval armament in order to compete with Britain. — Britain is not the only country which has increased its naval armament. — Germany and France have increased their naval armaments by 100 per cent. — Mr. Vincent Missev, High Commissioner for Canada.

Senior Service officers should have more command responsibility. — The fact that in the British Army the post of A.D.V. to A.A. is not normally held by a senior officer. — They regard it as a task which should not be performed by a general or a general commanding.

The British Government in the Near East has assumed the rôle of a colonial power. — The British Government has assumed the rôle of a colonial power. — The British Government has assumed the rôle of a colonial power. — The British Government has assumed the rôle of a colonial power.

With the entry of America into the war, the British Government has assumed the rôle of a colonial power. — The British Government has assumed the rôle of a colonial power.

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Everything in this country has been speeded up except the Civil Service, which is so constructed that it cannot speed up. It is a terrible undertaking which will destroy us if we do not deal with it. — Mr. Edwards.

Every member of the British Parliament who has talked said that Germany had great ambitions. — Mr. Edwards.

Germany had undoubtedly been educated under hard usage all the time in order to prepare for an air-borne invasion. — Mr. Edwards, Canadian Social Party.

Never before has there come into existence a single condition has been summed up so well as in international law. — Mr. Edwards.

Germany attacked her two former allies, France and Italy, putting aside any grudge against the liberators. — Mr. Edwards.

England has joined the Central Powers in order to save her colonies. — Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Edwards, Canadian Social Party.

The intrusion of civilians, whether civil servants or politicians, into the proper sphere of the Service business is new, infrequent, but now, as ever, it needs ceaseless vigilance to protect the professional vigilants from the amateurs. — At the very moment when civilization is concentrating itself upon the substitution of Hitler's military system for that of the Prussian Junkers.

— that is, the Prussian Junkers.

On December 28, 1918, the planes painted "Santa" made 120 on Christmas Day. — In the first attack they lost 120 men and two fighters, and in the second 12 bombers ate 120 fighters, making 31 aircraft and not 410 men. — While the American squadrons lost only three aircraft and 20 men. These two actions were fought over Burma from 12 miles apart.

The strange thing about Spanish flu is that the dead carry their awards. — Mr. O. D. Gallagher.

It is argued by Nazis that people all over the world's surface eat 60% of the world's meat, 60% of the world's grain, and 60% of the world's coal are produced in Germany.

British coal and iron command by Britain. — The British control 90% and 80% of the world's coal and iron. — Including the German coal fields, are produced in Germany and other countries, no competing can be done.

PERSONALIA

Mr. R. H. W. Penrhant is now District Commissioner in Pemba.

Mr. G. L. D. Dunnigan now holds the position of Commissioner in Kisumu.

Col. Arthur H.H. Dyer, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., (Garnett Key) who died recently at Nairobi,

Mr. J. L. S. Haselden has received a new post with the University of Missionary Colleges.

Mr. T. J. Legge is now the Secretary and District Superintendent for the three Universities.

Mr. C. G. Marks, M.A., has been appointed Acting Director of Agriculture.

Mr. J. C. McSwiney, formerly of Rhodesia, has been appointed to the staff of the Ministry of Health.

The following appointments have been made in the Dolochar and Laetaria Divisions of the Geological Survey and Mines Department.

Mr. J. E. P. Birrell, formerly of the Government Secondary Schools and Board of Primary Education Office, has been appointed Zambian.

Mr. G. W. Penruddock, formerly of the staff of Fort Lansdowne, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to be drowned while on a visit to Durban.

Mr. Michael Prentiss, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, who died recently in the Town, left £1,000 for a seafide home at Muizenberg for Rhodesian children.

Mr. N. R. Ross, of the Veterinary Department of Tanganyika; and Mr. Thimberi, of the Game Department of the Territory, have been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. K. L. Hunter is now District Commissioner of North Wondwe and Mr. J. E. McKeon is the Commissioner of the Central Province and Southern London areas of Kenya.

Mr. E. G. C. D. Douglas-Brown, who has recently returned from Africa, has joined Mr. J. F. Henman, and has engaged to handle African cottonseed products and also to conduct a cottonseed oil plant.

A large engagement was arranged between Lt.-Col. G. C. N. Scott Surgeon Rear Admiral H. L. Macmillan and Mrs. M. Lowell Lodge, Swanson, and their younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Scott of London, U.K., on December 25, 1938.

The new High Commissioner of Rhodesia, Mr. C. S. Smith, has been appointed to his post after a short period in Kenya.

The new High Commissioner of Rhodesia was presented to Sir George Whitehead, First Commissioner of State, and the Minister of Home Affairs, by the Governor-General of Rhodesia, Mr. J. H. Chisholm, at the Constitutional Conference.

The new High Commissioner of Rhodesia will take up his post in January next year.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander C. Fraser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., has been appointed Bishop of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. H. Marshall has been appointed to the Northumbrian Division of the Colonial Service.

Mr. J. L. S. Haselden has been appointed to the staff of East Africa and Uganda in the course of his health service to the Colony.

Major John C. McSwiney has been appointed to the Geology School in Nairobi.

The appointment has been made by the Colonial Office, Mr. C. G. Marks, formerly of Rhodesia, having been appointed to the Geological Survey.

Mr. G. H. Marshall has been appointed Bishop of the Highveld Division of Southern Rhodesia.

Major John C. McSwiney has been appointed to the Geology School in Nairobi.

Mr. J. L. S. Haselden has been appointed to the Geology School in Nairobi.

Mr. G. H. Marshall has been appointed Bishop of the Amazulu Division of Northern Rhodesia.

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War News Items in Brief

1963 Southern Rhodesia Service

It has been received from the Government of Southern Rhodesia that the Royal Engineers have started work on fortifying military service buildings at Fort Victoria, the main fortification of the Colony, between the ages of 18 and 36. It is reported that some of these may have been called into these lights without the knowledge of the Prime Minister addressing particular difficulties in the training year. During the last year, 1962, 1,000 men were trained in the Royal Engineers' Corps, mostly destined for the external services. The Prime Minister stated that, so far as he was concerned, there was no difficulty.

Sixty-four men of the Royal Guards Regiment, who had been serving in the Royal Engineers, marched through the streets of Victoria last week to witness the annual Royal Review. Major General Sir John G. P. B. Bunting, the Adjutant General, attached the Royal Guards to the Royal Engineers, on 1st April.

In addition to the war against Communism, the Royal Guards have been engaged in the construction of a new barracks for the Royal Engineers, which will be completed by the end of October. The barracks will be situated on the site of the former Royal Engineers' Barracks, which were demolished last week, according to the Royal Engineers Fund, little costing £1,200,000.

The Royal Guards have also been engaged in the construction of the Southern Rhodesia National Stadium, Bulawayo. Chamber of Commerce has been engaged for District 25 S.A.C. -

• Casualties. - Major General Sir John G. P. B. Bunting has received through Headquarters, Royal Engineers, the report of Major A. F. Coombes, Royal Engineers, who died recently. The second son of Mr. T. F. Coombes of Chipping Norton, he was educated at Charterhouse and Wootton Park and went to Kenya in 1945 to complete his defence works. In 1950 he married the younger daughter of Mr. W. Harrington, Merton, London, of Kenya, and Mrs. Harrington.

Major General Arthur William Gordon Gostell, King's Royal Rifles, Corunna, the 2nd Guards, in the Middle

Governor of The Seychelles*(Appointment of Mr. W. M. Logan)*

This post has been vacated by Captain G. H. C. W. M. Logan, O.B.E., who has now been appointed to succeed the present Governor, Sir James D. Macmillan, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed to command the British Forces in Malaya. Captain Logan has been serving in the Royal Navy since 1938, and has been serving in the Seychelles Islands as commanding officer of the Royal Naval Reserve Unit, which was formed in 1940. He was born in Kent, and after the war joined the Royal Naval Reserve, and was educated at the Royal Naval Training School and Bracknell College. He entered the Colonial Service as an Assistant Commissioner in the East African Protectorate, and was promoted District Commissioner, and then became Municipal assistant in the newly created Colony of British Guiana. Later, under the same rank, he became Commissioner of Barbados, and was given the additional responsibility of being responsible for the present post. He has been recommended by the present Governor for the use of the Golden dagger of Seychelles. Although he is a career naval officer, he has had considerable experience in administration.

Major General Sir John G. P. B. Bunting has been engaged in the construction of the Royal Engineers' Barracks, Bulawayo, and the Royal Guards Fund, little costing £1,200,000. The Royal Guards have also been engaged in the construction of the Southern Rhodesia National Stadium, Bulawayo. Chamber of Commerce has been engaged for District 25 S.A.C. -

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News Items in Brief

Agriculture. 1,000 more 2-year-old cattle have been imported.

During the first half of 1953, 1,000 cattle were imported.

During the first half of the year, 2,000 cattle were imported from the Cawston Meat Packers.

The new University College, Kampala, has been completed at its new site.

The students of the college will commence their studies next term, so connaît.

Under the new mining laws, two separate areas in the Colony's mineral resources have been established.

John D. G. Ward, recently appointed, played before a large audience at the Athletica.

The Colony of Southern Rhodesia is launching a scheme for the utilization of swamp areas through the Ministry of Agriculture.

Five hundred tons of the new oil asphalt in the form of 14 kg. bags at £100 per ton will be brought in by ship.

A number of men from Southern Rhodesia recently attended a conference at Kampala, Uganda, East Africa.

The U.N.T.S.C. has secured the services of an opinion poll committee of experts and economists from the United States.

In nevertheless of things, Port Victoria is still the only port in Southern Rhodesia.

A new tea factory, in construction at Rundu, near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is expected to start operations early this year.

The second Coffee Conference held in Nairobi, decided that a special sub-committee should consider the standardization of grading.

Of the 1,000 cases of rinderpest-simian fever officially reported in Uganda in 1950-52 were fatal, compared with 197 cases with 28 deaths in 1950.

Nairobi, which uses about 1,000,000 gallons of water per day, or 20% more than two years ago, is spending £1,300 on sinking new boreholes.

Unless another locust swarms appear at a critical period, the frost situation in Northern Rhodesia is not expected to be serious in the coming season.

According to latest mail advice, though rain has fallen in most areas of Southern Rhodesia after the prolonged dry spell on the spring pastures.

It is shown that January rainfall was 109% of the previous month, through the recent drought, the worst in the history of Southern Rhodesia.

Indian members of the Legislative Committee have appointed a committee to consider in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, Bangalore, for Indian agriculture.

Mazindola, Karamoja, a million tons, urged the Mazinga Sugar Board to plant cane varieties throughout Southern Rhodesia, in preparation against a season of shortage.

Dr. R. D. Zingayi, chairman of the East African Sugar Growers' Association, has been touring Southern Rhodesia with a view to boosting interest in the industry in the Colony.

The partnership between Safaricom, Kariba, and United Charcoal, U.K., Karamoja, can run the business as Myamza, the new Company, has been incorporated.

The Colony is now under sole control of G. Chetwynd, who is a former member of the Colony's present government and a short time ago became the Governor of Kenya.

The number of registered births in Southern Rhodesia during the first half of last year was 832, compared with 819 for the same period in 1953.

According to Dr. J. H. Kelly, Minister of Health, the Colony's health services are failing. Kelly claims that the urgent task of the Government should consist in the improvement of the Colony's health services.

There is a marked increase in post-war imports of Southern Rhodesia.

Imports of goods from the United States of America increased by 10% in 1953, while imports from the United Kingdom increased by 10%.

It is proposed that the Commonwealth Association should be established to combat the Nationalist Federation.

The Commonwealth Association has introduced a resolution to the Commonwealth Parliament to alter sections 43 and 44 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, 1931, to give the Commonwealth Government power to impose an import duty on tobacco products.

The Commonwealth Government has also proposed to ban the importation of tobacco products into the Commonwealth countries.

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Associated Chambers

THE EAST AFRICAN ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS recently reported to the resident of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Kenya and Uganda, Mr. T. G. J. Smith, that their organization had received the Government's statement and that the Chamber of Commerce had informed its members:

"That the twenty numbered resolutions, the resolutions of the Committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, are now being considered by the Government, and that the 20th August, 1938, was fixed for the consideration of the 12th resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, which is the resolution concerning the conditions of entry of persons and goods into Kenya and Uganda."

The 20th resolution adopted by the Associated Chambers at its recent annual general meeting included the following:

"That this Association is anxious to maintain and improve the African standard of work of the Associated Chambers in the attainment of its aims and objectives of development."

That this resolution is to be submitted to the newly constituted Chamber of Commerce of Kenya and Uganda.

That this resolution is also to be communicated to the Government, in the construction of the Uganda railway, the Associated Chambers urges the Government to maintain a strictly fair framework which will give the local industry opportunities and no impediment to industrial development."

That this Association requests that the Constitution shall be modified so as to allow the Associated Chambers to maintain an independent committee for the regulation of shipping companies engaged in the carriage of shipping companies' goods."

That the Association has decided to nominate one of its members to serve on the Kenyan Building Board of Works Development Board, and the following resolution was adopted:

"That the 12th resolution, which was unanimous in its adoption, to have action taken during the department of Trade to economic and commercial development, and prepared immediately for presentation to the Constitutional Commission, that we request that the same be included in the Bill of Budget and Estimates for the year ending 31st December 1939."

At the Olympic Empire Limited, Nairobi, on the 27th April, the Resident Commissioner advised that the Government had not yet accepted the memorandum sent in by the Association in regard to the development of the African territories, the Tanganjika, Uganda, and Kenya, the Resident Commissioner said that the Memorandum had been referred to the Finance Department, and the Associate Member, Mr. E. G. H. Mather, had suggested that the Government might consider the memorandum in connection with the financial arrangements of the Uganda-Uganda and Tanganjika Railways.

The Associated Chambers were requested to consider an alternative scheme of war risks insurance for an independent view to securing the support of the Uganda-Kenya Chambers (war risks insurance) on the strength of the above proposal. It was agreed that a copy of the report of the East African Maritime Commission should be sent to the Resident Commissioner and the Secretary of State for information. The Associated Chambers are to be informed of the decision.

Delegates from the Nairobi and Mombasa Chambers have been shown the original of the Constitution, and a copy of the same has been given to the Secretary of State for information. This document is to be placed on file in the offices of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, and the original is to be returned to the Government.

The Associated Chambers will be represented by Mr. T. G. J. Smith, Mr. R. J. S. G. Macmillan, and Mr. E. M. L. G. Lampe at the Conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, to be held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the 2nd November, 1938, and the Resident Commissioner will be represented by Mr. H. E. W. F. C. Sturton, and Mr. G. L. Williams, Esq., M.A., M.C., M.R.J., M.R.C.P., D.M.R., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Kenya-Coffee Questions

Mr. A. J. Brabazon, Director of Agriculture in East Africa, and Sir Ethelred Clegg, Clegg Brothers, Ltd., at a recent conference held in Nairobi, Kenya, of which Mr. Brabazon had been invited as a speaker, heard that the coffee market set up by the Government coffee committee would, in all probability, bring about a large increase in the production of coffee.

That conference received the assurance that a scheme for publicising Smith's Africa, through the medium of the coffee board, would be submitted to the Government, in which the chairman of the board would discuss the board's financial position, the future and an analysis of the financial needs of the coffee board, and the annual financial results of the same.

North-East Roads

The first long-distance road in East Africa under the Scheme known as the Long Distance Road Scheme, commenced construction on the 24th January 1938, and the section of the road which has been completed includes sections of roads chosen for the building of roads which connect the major towns of northern Kenya with each other, and with the coast roads.

Djibouti-North Roads

A track from Djibouti, between Brikka Hill and the northern frontier of French Somaliland, was reconstructed and extended to the coast road in Northern Province, a distance of 14 miles. In a second section, 15 miles long, Kiffa Hill, it was successfully bridged, and a spur road from the coast road to Djibouti was also constructed.

**KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA**

Kenya and Uganda power available by agreement. Each selected a factory site or installed power plant after consultation, to the satisfaction of the Government. Power was available in the continental countries by 1938, and also in the island colonies of the British Empire. The first electrical system was established in 1930. The first hydroelectric power plant in Kenya was built at Kano, in 1935. Electricity is now available in Kenya and Uganda. In the former, the first hydroelectric power plant at Kano was built in 1935. The first hydroelectric power plant in Uganda was built at Entebbe in 1937.

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Trans-Zambesi Railways

By Ivan L. O'Farrell

MANAGER OF THE TRANS-ZAMBESI RAILWAYS COMPANY LTD., RHODESIA

MR. IVAN L. O'FARRELL, the chairman who presided over the annual meeting of the company held at Bulawayo on December 31, 1935, mentioned that the tonnage carried during the year was 2,400,000 compared with 2,000,000 in the previous year, and said:

"I am here to report to you the results received of the working of the group of roads in Rhodesia. The result was a gratification at finding that we were able to do the difficult assignments in the conditions the roads were in. The roads might easily have been less serviceable than they were."

Encouraging Signs

"There is no immediate prospect of big improvements of the roads. It is to be expected, it is reasonable to say, that our progress continues to be slow, but the roads will be improved by the railway, which will follow the territories through our roads."

"The work of the Port of Beira Company continues to be satisfactory. The first 10 months of the year have been equal to the last 10 months of the year before. The port is now being developed, and there is a good deal of shipping coming to the port, and the remaining 10 months of the year will be equally good."

"The work of the Port of Lourenco Marques has been very good, and the port is developing rapidly. The port is now being developed, and there is a good deal of shipping coming to the port, and the remaining 10 months of the year will be equally good."

"The work of the Port of Beira Company continues to be satisfactory. The first 10 months of the year have been equal to the last 10 months of the year before. The port is now being developed, and there is a good deal of shipping coming to the port, and the remaining 10 months of the year will be equally good."

"The work of the Port of Beira Company continues to be satisfactory. The first 10 months of the year have been equal to the last 10 months of the year before. The port is now being developed, and there is a good deal of shipping coming to the port, and the remaining 10 months of the year will be equally good."

"It is interesting to note that very significant financial figures have been made up recently showing that the intention of the Government that the policy followed by the Colonial Government and the Rhodesian Government of Rhodesia should be pursued during the war.

"On behalf of my colleagues I should like to express our appreciation of the friendly attitude shown by the Rhodesian Government. Rhodesia has continued to be a good neighbour to us, and we hope on record our appreciation of the services rendered by our colonial friends and their families, and by the other members of the Commonwealth."

Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd.

American, Ltd.

Taylor's Address

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF RHODESIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN LIMITED, was held on December 30 at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2.

Mr. J. E. Taylor, C.M.G., M.A., Honorary Chairman and managing director of the company, president of the Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce, representing the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, limited, the managers and directors, read the notice concerning the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The report of the directors and the audited accounts for the year to June 30 last were issued with the notice concerning this meeting and will give information of the results of the company's operations for the year.

Our revenue from dividends, interest, and other sources, which is shown in the accounts before deduction of income tax, at £134,995 showed a considerable reduction upon the corresponding figure of £595,257 the previous year, due entirely to our receiving a total dividend of 10/- per share, as against 1/- per share in the previous year.

Improved Valuation of Investments

This accounts for the reduction in our cash distribution for 1935, the last half dividend to be appropriated at this meeting, to 10/-, or 8/- per share, compared with 1/- per share in the previous year. The balance of profit and loss account carried forward to the next year, is slightly higher than last year.

As will be seen from the note appearing in the balance sheet, the market value of the company's investments at June 30, 1935, taking directors' valuation in the cases where the quoted market price was some 10% in excess of their book value.

The financial position was also a strong one. The cash assets, including £10,000 of 2½% National War Bonds, amounted to £1,000,000, by approximately £1,112,000 after making provision for the proposed dividend, the smaller part of the sum, namely £600,000, is in the form of undrawn dividends principally in the form of coupons allowed to be held until maturity.

Rhodesia Corporation Ltd.

I turned your attention to the statement of the balance sheet of Rhodesia Corporation, which shows a distribution of £100,000 in account of that corporation, and the balance of £1,000,000, together with the statement of the amount of the undrawn bonds, give the sum of that operation, £1,100,000, as a reasonably reliable figure. It has been impossible to publish details of production and so forth, but the accounts show a considerable drop in working surplus compared with the previous year. This, together with the fact that no dividend was received upon its holding in Mutual Copper Mines Ltd., accounted for the smaller distribution by Rhodesia Corporation, which I have already referred to.

Our second major concern was the Nchanga Company, Ltd., of Malawi, which company operated a tin mining enterprise in the former British Central African Protectorate.

Our main investments are in holdings in the British South Africa Company and in Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Ltd., and the current financial accounts were substantially adopted, the only change being the omission of the issued

Broomes Rubber Plantations, Limited Dividend Payment Postponed

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOME RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on December 19, 1942, at the London Hotel, London.

Mrs F. C. Ryggori presided in the absence of the Chairman of the company, Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt., and was supported on the board by Mr. F. Handl, the report and accounts and the summing up of Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's remarks which had been circulated were taken as read.

The chairman said:—
"Announced to the Stock Exchange and the Press over the week-end, the directors do not propose to proceed with their recommendation that a final dividend of 7½% be declared today. The board made their decision to recommend the payment of this dividend December 6, the day before the war in the East started. We had not then been invaded by the Japanese."

The Postponement

Since the report was issued the position in Malaya has become serious, and it was therefore necessary for the directors to reconsider their recommendation regarding a final dividend. The company has heavy taxation liabilities, as will be seen from the accounts, and, moreover, is under an obligation to the debenture stockholders, who, in view of the recent developments in Malaya, would view with apprehension the payment of the dividend by January 1, as originally intended. It need hardly say that it is great disappointment to the directors as it will be to the stockholders, but in all the circumstances I assure you will appreciate the vital importance of conserving our cash resources for the time being."

There were but two motions introduced dealing with the position:

"(1) To adjourn this meeting to a later date (of which notice will be given), to consider the question of dividend, and to proceed with the formal business on the agenda.

"(2) To record the directors' 'advice to recommend and proceed with the formal business on the agenda.'

Adjournment Adjourned

It is felt that an adjournment of the meeting is, after course, best. This will give us time to see how the war in the East progresses, what the company's position is, whether, and to what extent, production and shipment of rubber can be continued.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted; the retiring director (Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt.) was re-elected; and the auditors (Messrs. Lewis & Moulton) were re-appointed.

On the proposition of the chairman, seconded by Mr. F. Handl, it was unanimously resolved that the directors' recommendation regarding the payment of a final dividend of 7½% (less income tax 2½%) in the £1 submitted for consideration in the adjourned meeting, which due notice will be given.

The meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff of the company.

LATEST MINING NEWS

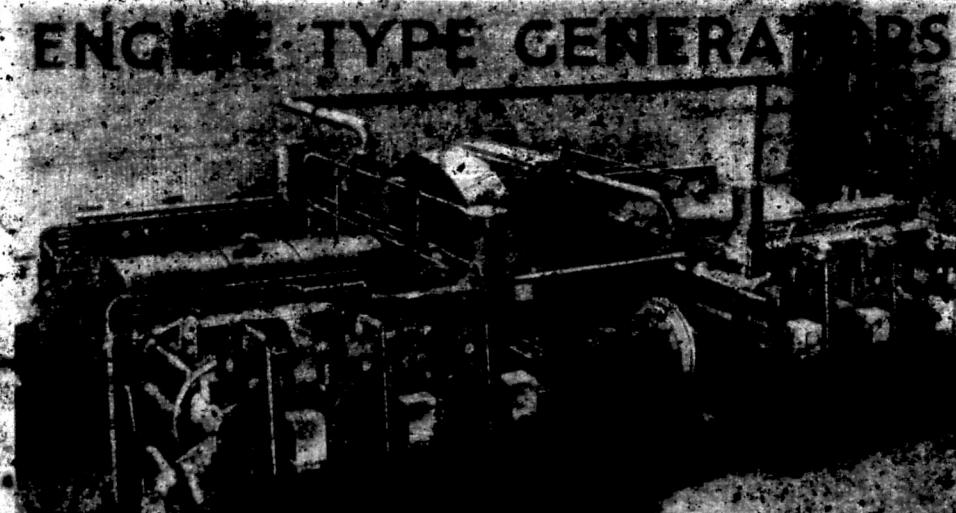
Company Progress Reports

Wanderer.—38,300 tons crushed last month produced 99.97% gold and a working profit of £2,100.

Cum and Motor.—26,000 tons crushed in December, yielding to the value of £41,104 and a profit of £2,201.

Sherwood Starr.—8,900 tons milled in December resulted in a gold production worth £6,403, and a working loss of £1,000.

Beaufort.—A working profit of £1,26,998 was earned in December from 14,000 tons of crushed ore, a gold production valued at £2,750.



1,000 H.P. Metravick Engine. The alternator will be supplied with closed circuit ventilation. Installed in a steel jacket, bolted to a base plate. Total weight 11 tons.

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EDO 262
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EDO 266
EDO 267

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EDO 268
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KIKUYU

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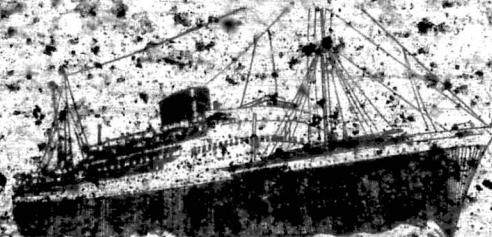
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE in East Africa and Rhodesia have often deplored the lack of opportunity to obtain up-to-date information for their guidance which were available in many countries. In fact such

An Example *of the want of opportunity for progress and development of population*—in East Africa and Rhodesia—has recently been received. An individual

that excuse has been struck, it is now hard to believe that so astonishing success was achieved by the Medical Committee in Khartoum. The same might have applied in a heavy medical grip, and nothing might have been done if it were assumed that Khartoum was a desert, where Negishi, for instance, the most successful medical man in the country, had limitations due to lack of qualified

labor, to which he could appeal. This is not so. Within the borders of the territories he names, there are many suitable plains, and there is no reason why his prospects will not be good. If he established himself there, he would find qualified

people available, and if he sought advice, he would be well advised to teach his methods to others in the country. This is something that he has done. He has sent his library to his old employer and is able to spend his time in

research, so that he can add to the medical interests of the country, and his ideas are abroad. **Practitioners**—In the discussions and conferences on education, which continue to follow the fallow generation of cultural and educational leaders, the development of cultural interests. The pessimists would assuredly have a decrease in measure and diminishing supplies. But let us state the facts. The membership of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, though far from being large, is not more than 300 in the first

ten weeks in last year. The proportion of English residents varies greatly from continent to continent. Yesterday all the members by one name. Nowhere is there a permanent staff of specialists in informatics, and no dependences on imported ones. Consequently, there is no place for the foreigner to go, for whom the whole period for which practitioners are engaged in the service of the community is limited.

It is difficult to imagine that the number of those engaged in the public service, in the army, in capital and industrial enterprises, and in the administration of justice, should not be considerable. There is a great demand for men to fill these posts. The first duty of any man who goes into public service is to do his best. That is the primary condition. There is no place for the foreigner to go, for whom the whole period for which practitioners are engaged in the service of the community is limited.

There is a great demand for men to fill these posts. The first duty of any man who goes into public service is to do his best. That is the primary condition. There is no place for the foreigner to go, for whom the whole period for which practitioners are engaged in the service of the community is limited.

Opposing creditable firms in Rhodesia to towns between Kambala

and Bulawayo should be able to

the K.A.R. in the East Africa Campaign

By Major General Sir George Gandy

KING'S REGIMENT AND THE EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN

THE first half of the year 1916 was a period of comparative quietude in the East African campaign. The British forces had been driven out of the Tanga area, and had withdrawn to the coast, where they were engaged in the construction of fortifications along the coast road from Mombasa to the Tanga railway station. The British forces had also withdrawn from the interior of the country, and had concentrated their efforts on the defence of the coast road. The British forces had also withdrawn from the interior of the country, and had concentrated their efforts on the defence of the coast road.

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In the course of that month, Captain John Ballantine were among the British troops, a few hundred men, who, for several days and nights, held the line near Gabagana, 20 miles north of the coast road, including Gabagana, the other 10 miles, between the 1st Northants and the R.A.M.C., and the 1st Guards, two companies of whom, the Hampshire Light Company, the 1st Guards, were sent to reinforce the 1st Northants.

The British forces had also withdrawn from the interior of the country, and had concentrated their efforts on the defence of the coast road. The British forces had also withdrawn from the interior of the country, and had concentrated their efforts on the defence of the coast road.

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AST, APPIA AND RHODE

the struggle when one has to face it. In this kind of fight, as it commonly is, or the tendency after an unsuccessful fight has been made, there is a great amount of random and disorderly attacking and

The opening of the campaign included tactfully and action by the Royal Society against our successes. The Italians abandoned strong positions at Fabriano and fled northwards.

Later in the day I visited the
and saw many more birds. It
was here that I first saw the
long-tailed titmouse. I also
saw the titmouse and
the junco in the same tree.
I am not sure if this
is the same tree as the
one where I saw the
white-throated sparrow.

the bridge was built across the river, and the bridge is still standing.

Rhodesia's Army by operation Squadron

the first time in the history of the world, the
whole human race was gathered together,
and every man had his place assigned him
according to his rank and merit; and the
whole world was divided among them, so that
there was no man left without a portion of
the earth to cultivate, and to live upon. And
thus it was that the world was peopled, and
the earth filled with the posterity of Adam,
and the race of men continued.

waited for the two birds to return to the coast before he started south.

man, and the author, John R. Stoddard, 100 years ago, based on the following:

and the first stage of the process is the formation of a light, very fine, granular film on the surface of the polymer.

the first time. The first time I saw it was in the middle of the month of May, and I saw it again in the middle of June. It was a small bird, about the size of a sparrow, with a dark cap, a white throat, and a black body. It was perched on a branch of a tree, and it was singing a sweet song. I have never seen it since.

Willingham had suffered a great deal of physical abuse at the hands of his wife, and he had been unable to get away from her. He had tried to leave her several times, but she had always found him and brought him back. She had threatened to kill him if he ever left her again. Willingham had been afraid for his life, and he had finally decided to leave her. He had packed his bags and left the house, but he had not gone far before he was stopped by a police officer. The officer had asked him what he was doing, and Willingham had told him that he was leaving his wife. The officer had then taken Willingham into custody and charged him with desertion.

Ground Creosote

combined with liquid nitrogen the total volume of the solution obtained under these conditions was 10 ml.

the study of the structure and function of the brain, and the development of new medical treatments for brain diseases.

War News Items in Brief

Major G. C. H. Campbell, S.A.A.F., Richard H. H. Dinsdale, Major G. M. Morris, Lt. Col. H. H. R. Ross, and their three flying staff officers, all residents of the Yorkshire.

Major G. C. H. Campbell, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., A.M.C., D.F.C., 11th of Southern Rhodesia, has been serving as a flight commander since December 1943.

Sergeant Paul G. E. Evans, Flying Officer, has reported his return from operations over South Africa.

Major G. H. C. N. Franks, Flying Officer, who has been serving as a flight commander over South Africa, has been reported dead. It was known that Major G. H. C. N. Franks had been serving in the Nakuru and Kikuyu districts, he settled in Nairobi.

Major D. W. P. G. Green, S.A.A.F., has been awarded the D.F.C. for remarkable leadership and devotion to duty during air operations in East Africa and Kenya.

Major J. A. Rademeyer, S.A.A.F., 20th S.A.A.F., has undertaken many bombing raids in East Africa and the Western Desert, and a state of service medal with high honour has been awarded the D.F.C. to Flight Lieutenant J. A. Rademeyer, S.A.A.F., 20th S.A.A.F., who has undertaken many operational flights D.F.C. and has served well with the 20th S.A.A.F.

The Flying Officer, Cos. of Southern Rhodesia, and Flying Officer P. A. L. has been awarded the D.F.C. and A.M.C. 1943. Major P. A. L. has carried out many operational sorties over the desert and Western Desert, and was stated to have been one of the most reliable of observers to have served the 20th S.A.A.F.

Air Training Centre for Southern Rhodesia

The Training Corps for senior Flying Officers has been established in Southern Rhodesia on lines similar to those of the British Air Forces' Commandos. Lt. Col. Douglas G. T. Smith, D.S.O., M.C., 12th of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Commandant of the Training Corps. The Commandant has been serving in charge of Flying Officers in the Colony. Lt. Col. G. T. Smith, D.S.O., M.C., has accumulated 1,000 hours flying time, and his flying training is as considerable as that of any other officer serving in Southern Rhodesia. Lt. Col. G. T. Smith, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed Commandant of the Training Corps.

Major W. Edward, Northern Rhodesia, Royal Air Force, has been appointed Assistant Commandant of the Training Corps.

Major G. C. H. Campbell, Flying Officer, D.F.C., 11th of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Inspector of Flying Officers in Southern Rhodesia. The 11th of Southern Rhodesia is the main flying division of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force. The 11th of Southern Rhodesia consists of the 11th Flying Squadron, which is equipped with Spitfire Mk. V aircraft, and the 11th Glider Squadron, which is equipped with the Dakota.

Major G. C. H. Campbell, Flying Officer, D.F.C., 11th of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Inspector of Flying Officers in Southern Rhodesia. The 11th Flying Squadron, which is equipped with Spitfire Mk. V aircraft, and the 11th Glider Squadron, which is equipped with the Dakota.

The Inspectorate of Flying Officers in Southern Rhodesia has issued 100,000 hours estimated to 1943-44, from the date of formation of the 11th Flying Squadron, up to the present time, and 100,000 hours estimated to 1944-45, from the date of formation of the 11th Glider Squadron, up to the present time.

The Inspectorate of Flying Officers in Southern Rhodesia has issued 100,000 hours estimated to 1943-44, from the date of formation of the 11th Flying Squadron, up to the present time.

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N. Rhodesia's Munition Waiting List of Women Volunteers

Hundreds have passed since the first munition were made at Fortitude, Rhodesia, by the Imperial Forces. Now there should be work in the Copper Belt, and steady firms are anxious to obtain additional workers.

The demands of copper smelters and the smelters of Northern Rhodesia for additional workers numbers them daily, and the Ministry of Supply and the Cobalt for use in the factories of the Copper Belt, are increasing in number. Production of the machinery is again needed for mining.

The mines have high organisational standards, and as small companies like Chairman of which is Mr. Right Hon. Sir Herbert Baker, Minister of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Lt. Col. G. C. H. Campbell, Flying Officer, also a member of the commando, and the corresponding correspondents.

At present the mines have a waiting list of 1,000 women volunteers with considerable experience. Hon. Mr. Alexander, Minister of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Lt. Col. G. C. H. Campbell, Flying Officer, and the Commandant of the Training Corps, Lt. Col. G. T. Smith, D.S.O., M.C., 12th of Southern Rhodesia, have been appointed to the 11th Flying Squadron, which is equipped with the Dakota.

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Slavery in Ethiopia

Brigadier Standard in Abortion

He had been more successful than ever, but he was now growing old, and his memory failing him.

The second day, we had a good sense that the better group of us were being used as pawns and that they would pay.

The Emperor's European Adviser

...and, as far as he could see, the German advisers would do nothing to affect his decision, leaving the chairman officials ready to agree his advice when he was at last called in to discuss the new rules of procedure.

During the same period, the Roman government took over the administration of the city, which was granted status of autonomy. In 191 BC, the Romans sent some Italian administrative experts to help them. They had to be able to administer the ports of Sicily, those were the main supply routes for the Roman legions in the 'one' war against Carthage.

Emperor's Plans for Ethiopia

Policy to Provide Land for All

the address delivered by the Emperor
November 2 has now reached this

He also sent a copy from Mr. Winston Churchill to a telegraph office in India. Years later it would be discussed at the military conference as a sign of the country's strength. The country arises because the British government wishes no longer to bind the country which could

the new country of Europe, and the new continent and the new administration of America, and the new models developed for the administration of the public domain, which are now before us. This plan presents a suggestion for the government of the whole world of a system of taxation which will supersede the present system of taxation in the control of all property. Also it is an addition to the system of taxation which will supersede the present system of taxation in the control of all property.

1960-1961

...that recently reported that
the South African macadamia nut trade
is being actively supported by the Chamber
of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia, as well as by
the South African Smiths who promised to get
the South African Government interested. It has
not been possible to read the name of the V. M. V.
but it is probably the same.

...the French have now got a clear idea of what they want to do. They have decided to make a permanent garrison of 10,000 men in the Soudan, and to maintain it there. They have also decided to extend their influence over the whole of the Soudan, and to do so by means of a series of fortresses and posts along the great strategic roads which connect Egypt through Sudan to the coast of Africa; one from Cairo through Ismailia, Suez, and Port Said to Bar el Ghazal, another of the same length running southward through Khartoum, and the other from Dongola through Fortuna and Korti to the coast of the Red Sea at Massawa.

An order issued a few days ago by Southern Rhodesia prohibited, besides the sale of petrol on Sunday and certain holidays, the fitting of new tanks and the filling up of existing ones on Sunday and decreed that there shall be no sales of petrol on Sunday except to any vehicle which is used for public purposes or for vehicles running partly or partly on Sundays. The Colony are to meet at the end of October to decide whether to banish petrol.

the Japanese occupied Manchuria, and had no access to the great fibre-producing areas of northern China and India. Throughout the war big importers had been forced to fall mainly on coals from Britain, and there was little room for much British coal in the markets of Asia.

America's Reply to the Aggressor. Japan's scheme of conquest goes back half a century. It was not merely a policy of seeking living room, but also an which included the subjugation of all the peoples of the countries it would control of the vast areas of China, Korea and Manchuria. The Japanese have been able to accomplish their aims mainly by the methods of military conquest and the systematic destruction of the native population. They have imposed a military government upon the people of Manchuria, Korea and China.

The Japanese have been compelled to do this because they were unable to subdue all the Chinese population by force of arms. They have, therefore, resorted to the method of

subjugating the Chinese by the method of terror. They have, therefore, resorted to the method of

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subjugating the Chinese by the method of terror. They have, therefore, resorted to the method of

German Atrocities.—Inevitable to prove that the "name" of blind and bloody terror against the non-combatant population, of towns and villages, consti-

utes the German policy. The German army has

been compelled to do this because

they have been compelled to do this because

Making the Germans Pay.—Molotov has told the world that the Russian people will make the Germans pay for all the death, damage, suffering and misery which they have caused in Russia. Why should the Germans get away with their crimes? Think what they have done to all the people of the millions of millions of people who have been killed and maimed in Russia. They are still

open before the world. Millions of people have been maimed as the soldiers of the German army have still

open before the world. Millions of people have been maimed as the soldiers of the German army have still

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Background to U.S. War Policy

To the War News

Opinions Enclosed There
will be world-wide stamping immediately following the war.—H. M. Sinclair.

The money
is for all the
expenses
John A. & Marion

Austria, and "certain
other physical attractions," R. C.
Jones, former Prime Minister,
claims the Russian cockneys which
he observed, "had necks of 27
inches."

THE
BAPTIST

Sir Duff Cooper

100

The gold coin was a standard
size, weighing about one gram.
The gold occurred in little pieces
not more than a millimeter across.

Reindeer were found in the Gros Ventre mountains, and in the Bighorn mountains, and in the Wind River mountains.

Electric power is now being generated by the hydroelectric power plant while great strides are being made in scientific research. In the section of "Education" St. Chapman, 55% A, production of 2,070,000 liters of fuel used in retail distribution around gave 10,000/1000 gallons of water to each home. Lowell, Executive Secretary Ministry of Education.

At the very least, Tunisia and its great naval base at Bizerte must be occupied by our own powerful field forces, posted there to command and control the Mediterranean.

and his regulations provide that the first six bars of the Southern Limited normal day may be paid up to \$1000, and he has given to these bars to the end of the month the Southern

...the Force
en

...and the terrible secret of Heydrich's death. The Nazi master is the German weakling and the brutal master, the sensitive intriguer and the merciless executioner. — Jürgen Köbler.

It has taken months of bitter experience and the persistence of many of the Preachers to make us understand the problem of Preaching.

the first years in
the timber and headland
area, and to the north

Mr. Goff
Original relations in Canterbury

...and have been
most desirous to avoid in-
cluding any day or knowledge of
the beginning of the enemy's
attack. Aristeus tells the House of
Assembly what General Alcibiades
does not include in his bill.

It is also of great importance of the defendents' case to study

...and so on. The
...and so on.

generating discussion, so as to
overcome the difficulties.

The following few paragraphs
summarize the history of the joint
committee, as carried out by our Com-
munist Delegates at the Red Army
and People's Government meetings, so
well as the measures taken upon
the enemy with the support of the
over 100,000 front-line Mr. Lin-
guan's secretary.

... of the
various military bombs
in the field, and if they have
been exploded or not.

the same time being
and (b) Clutter and blunders
which have been observed for N.
years. Mr. B. C. Galloway,
with a committee, has
been sent to other places to make
the Church's faith more clear and its
spiritual life of their works and the
leaders of the Christian churches for
the last years of a long period. Some
statement of our nation's Christian

18. The book in the

... Beware of
the foxes of
the world; for
they will dis-
turb your peace.
Matthew 10:16

British Commonwealth is at stake, it would be a singular thing if the Government could not find some distinguished Australian, Statesman, Australian Captain or New Zealander so patriotic as to symbolise the war effort of the European war, the war against Germany, the Dominions and the Empire.

The Government set up a white bread committee to stop for faulty rises, and the committee bread made to contain whole-grain proteins, vitamins and minerals which whole-wheat provides. In old England rye was a quicker-ripening wheat, gave mastard or mustard, used for the commoners' bread. — Sir Leonard Hall.

The Japanese penetration of the Indian Ocean is a serious possibility, for on the Asian side of the Indian Ocean as yet to be found the great island of Madagascar, still under the authority of the Vichy Government, which made substantial concessions to Japan. The Chinese and as far as possible the British are in agreement that they will not permit the Japanese to dominate the Indian Ocean.

...the people of this land have suffered more than any other people in the world, under the curse of a religious tyrant, who has been in their land since John Karpis, the Indian King, was half-peeled off his skin by British rule, and who has taken away their liberty and independence. Now they want us and our money. I think of our increasing number of burdens we cannot stand. Therefore, brother, we never find more than one out of their mouths, when they say a missionary ought to be at their party, or that he is a missionary.

... and is the "break-point" which must be crossed by the number of the paper strips in order that range is required? The answer is taken as 500 mils. What speed is required to get the range of the defences from 500 mils to 1000 mils? Probably 400 mils per second. At that speed one time round the range of the defences is covered in 1.25 seconds. If you have a calculator, you can do the calculation for the mean or

PERSONAL

Mr. J. C. M. Miller, 72, of 100, St. George's Road, Belfast, has died. He was born in 1866 at Derry, and was educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. He was a solicitor by profession, and was a member of the Bar. He was a member of the Ulster Society, and a past president of the Belfast Society of Friends. He was a member of the Royal Belfast Institute, and a past president of the Ulster Society. He was a member of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, and a past president of the Ulster Society. He was a member of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, and a past president of the Ulster Society.

Dr. G. G. Ghosh, Acting Director of the Hoddesdon Livingstone Institute, Northern Rhodesia, has been on a visit to the Union, where Mr. T. L. Brown will remain until May.

Mr. W. H. Jenkins, Justice of the Peace, his son, Mr. W. H. Jenkins, and Mr. G. W. Jenkins, have been granted a leave of absence from their posts in the Civil Service, and are to go to America for a month.

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Mrs. Muriel Hobson, widow of the late Sir James Hobson, has died. She was born in 1871, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hobson, of Liverpool. She was a member of the Liverpool Society of Friends, and was a member of the Liverpool Society of Friends.

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BOVRIL
makes more

Criticisms from Uganda

Mr. G. Chisholm's Proposals

A MOST VIVIDLY MADE Item in last African news evidence that thoughtful members of the public consider there much more might be done by the Government of the Dependencies to allow expression to the general activity and contribution to the war effort should be impressed.

In Uganda Mr. George Isaac recently addressed a memorandum to the Chamber of Commerce in which he urges that much higher taxation should be imposed by means of a surtax, on the distinct understanding that the additional revenue should be devoted entirely to war purposes and not to essential expenditure.

He expressed the opinion that many proprietors in the Protectorate are still doing work which could be done by other men by women, or by Indians, that the severe overhaul of the machine of Government is desirable, and that a number of offices could be abolished without loss of efficiency.

Government and Its Officials

The memorandum also states:

"Government office hours are from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 2.15 to 4.30 p.m. This means that an official has to work less than six hours a day. Workers, peasant and non-peasant, in England and in many other parts of the Empire are working eight to ten hours a day. It is seriously contended that the official in Uganda cannot increase his working hours without affecting his health and well-being. If the working hours were lengthened the number of officials would probably be reduced."

Is it seriously contended that it is necessary for officials to have local leave every year and to go on long leave after 10 months? Apart from the large sum spent by the Government on railway and steamer fares these leaves mean that a large percentage of officials is needed simply to relieve those who are going on leave. Curtailment of leave would therefore be necessary if officials and release quite a number of young men for war-work?

Has the Government considered the engagement of women to replace men in many spheres of activity in the Protectorate, not excluding those of district administration? Women hold very important posts in the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, surely they can't be trusted to do more than be secretaries in Uganda?

Why Pay Officials on Active Service?

How much does the Protectorate Government pay to its officials on active service? Why should there be no equality of service in the part of the Empire? Why should an official who goes say, 8,000 miles, and whose pay as a soldier is merely £100 per month, receive from the revenue of the Protectorate a non-official European who goes only 100 miles in the same time as the former, receives the sum of his military pay (£100) and the tax-free sum added to the extra payment for war-work? I have many friends in the African Government officials and I am sure that every one of them serving would be prepared to do duty to his King and country exactly in the same way as the Queen's Royal Artillery, and that it is not fair that these should be paid off-duty the same as official yellow soldiers.

A very large sum is spent every year on the education of the African at home here. In theory the African student is supposed to pay for himself, but in fact his parents pay for him by the tax system. His Master is undoubtedly not only he who is to be educated, says the minutes of a case, but so release a young man for war-work.

Has the Government considered the advisability of permitting the distillation of rum? I am informed that rum is a wholesome drink, and that if its distillation were allowed it would command a ready sale among Europeans and Asians, and would yield a considerable revenue to the country. The introduction of rum would ordinarily compete with the Customs revenue on imported alcohol, but as imported alcohol does not now appear to be obtainable in the quantities required, would this not be a good opportunity to establish a local industry and thus revenue?

New Tax Proposals

Since the removal of the tax on beer excise will likely bring in a vast enormous amount of revenue, a tax which would be no hardship on even the most easily collectable income, and assist the police in the detection of crime.

Why should not an Excise duty be imposed upon coffee and rubber? These are not highly priced commodities as tea, but the tax need not be so high.

An entertainment tax should be introduced in Uganda, but, considering the poor habits for the commoner's money, it should come out of the pocket of the Government, not the taxpayer.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Mandel asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what steps had been taken by the Emperor of Ethiopia for a settlement of the outstanding questions and for agreements according to his right to the independence of Ethiopia.

Mr. Eden replied that while he had at the moment nothing to add to what was given in November by the Prime Minister on the subject, he hoped to be able to make an announcement shortly.

Mr. Riley asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had received any despatch regarding the recommendations of the Royal Commission on labour and social conditions in connexion with recent disputes on the part of the Rhodesian copper miners.

Mr. Hall replied that, as stated in their report in February last, the majority of the recommendations of the Commission had been accepted by the Imperial Government, that some had already been implemented, and that action to give effect to the remaining was in train.

Sudan Construction Company

The report of the Sudan Construction Company for 1922-3 shows that the total October 31 debts that including stock and wages works paid up to the shareholders of the company's bank have increased during the year by the Sudan Railways, the contractors of the company, and that the obligations of the Sudan Government in respect of the payment of unsatisfied the purchase price have been duly fulfilled, the amounts covering the first and redemption of the debentures and the interest on the purchase price incurred during the year. Of the total £5,000,000 £4,200,000 has been repaid to date, and further £1,100,000 debenture is due to be redeemed on February 1st, 1924. Mr. C. W. G. Gledhill, chairman of the company, has received a payment from the Sudan Government of £10,000, and the company has been appointed to the railway.

Redundant Army

The report for the year to October 31 last states that the force amounted to 22,000 men, of which 12,000 were Europeans. Of the 12,000 a guaranteed debenture issue of £1,000,000 has been fully paid up, and a sum of £100,000 will be withdrawn on March 1st.

JANUARY 15, 1910.

THE EAST AFRICAN
AND INDIAN

100 P.

THE WORLD'S LAMP



it gives
light
for
better
light

Ostam

THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
A World Famous Product

Remember we told you to change that
the Ostam 4-wick lamp gives you up
to 20% more light than ordinary lamps, with
no increase in cost or consumption.

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LTD.

14, Newgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

and at

KAMPALA, MOMBASA, NAIROBI,
AZIZBAR.

EAST AFRICAN EXPORTS
and IMPORTS

LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi) Ltd.

NAIROBI

Agents in Kenya and Tanganyika Agencies
Offices

Supply Standard Blends to Roasters
Requirements
Inspection of London Brand Liquor

London Agents
EDMONDS MILLER & CO.,
4, Cullum Street, E.C.

DALGETY

COMPANY LIMITED

DEALERS in commission with liberal
agents throughout the world.

LANDING every requirement
supplied from Stock or by Import

SHIPPING all articles under
taken and passage arranged by
Sea or Rail

INSURANCE Motor, Marine, Life
and Fire Insurance-transacted

STOCK Importation and Sale

LAND AND ESTATE
Agency business

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH
Hampton House, Elliot Street, Nairobi

SUB-BRANCH

Mombasa

REPRESENTATION

Barber, Swayne, Slaters and

Co., Ltd., 10, Newgate Street, E.C.

GENERAL AGENTS

AUSTIN, HARRIS, HORN AND

The Colour-Bar

MR. R. MURRAY HUGHES who has had extensive experience of mining in the Rhodesias, East Africa and many other parts of the world, has written a letter to the *New Statesman and Nation*:

Although the Secretary of State has on no occasion exercised his power at all in respect of any enactment affecting the African majority in Rhodesia, your liber legislation, presenting up-to-date legislation to those who desire to strike at the proposed amalgamation of that Dominion with the Dependencies of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, so far Southern Rhodesia were the sole body in enacting this antislavery power.

The colour-bar goes back to the time of the early development of the diamond fields in South Africa, when colored members of the white community used the African as a vehicle for shell-money (H.D.B.). Subsequently it was extended to the African's entry into other competitive spheres of activity. Its principle is not confined to Southern Rhodesia, but extends to all parts of Africa where mining or agriculture is pursued by men from South Africa. As far as it is the law as they know it.

Although officially recognised in Southern Rhodesia, the fact is an full force in Northern Rhodesia, where the mining industry is principally controlled by Johannesburg interests. In Kenya, where it flourishes in the hands of all Indians, Chinese, and "white" (incidentally), lampooning legislation was recently enacted by the Rhodesian Government, making certain houses fit for granted the monopolies of the extraction of the valuable deposits in Nyasaland, its restrictions will quickly find their territory.

In these circumstances it would seem only churlish to fail to consider how to cover the full historical and geographical span from Southern Rhodesia towards the continental head of its most illustrious supporters—the British Empire—our Home Administration. So far, I believe, it is only the "white" and imperial partisans, and the "white" and imperialists, that are not universally agreed upon one thought that has been given to it—it is, however, a curiously

and Northern Rhodesia which have summed examples of this treatment.

Planning to meet the case in question is the best policy. It requires money, but it is not to be paid out at once, but taken at the stage of the economic evolution of Rhodesia, when must be planned, well timed, and not taken as hasty movements, bringing sudden bad work to the workers, to encourage the operations of the white Rhodesian enterprises.

We know that the social and agricultural are the prime factors in social progress. In the agricultural field, especially, and material supplies, there has been a second very important factor in influence, the growth of heredity and personality, a clear-cut distinction in the product of environment, so not also fully developed.

How artfully change the company conditions are! I wonder, however, what the method is that can bring the secondary conditions of first generation or later, into the service of a degree of two higher in the somatic scale, heredity. The European living and working among Africans provides another example. African has adaptability to people and changing conditions, he develops and he refines in the arts and special skills, as does.

Against this is raised in the philosophy of the coloniser, many others, among that for the better in which the primary factors are advancement of being well founded, rural projects to save the European some form of agricultural basis, which is provided to stimulate the possibility of the desired process among ourselves. They in their plain, rational, and very proper book, *British Colonisation*, endeavored to be franked with the necessities of the African, and it is to be observed that the advocate for the introduction of the African into the colonies are failing like the house on the sand, which is whether a protective union but a combination, militarily, tactically, ethnically, politically, the workers and the peasant, and so forth, that the uniform, defining, in an unassisted state as its official character is passing away under the guidance of its enlightened British Raj, in Southern Rhodesia.

The Outlook for Coffee

The current monthly letter of Messrs. F. Wm. Schmitz & Sons reads:

For the better production of coffee robbery and taxation and, between the present level of production, the Minister of Finance prepared a scheme of control to take immediate effect. This does not interfere with coffee cartels, but it will do so in the case of independent producers. The Country, however, is to be distributed will be carried out among small estates and dealers. If any other ampler or better system were available the present system of setting up cartels and alliances of suppliers and dealers could be discontinued.

We gather that Brazil, Ecuador and India add more than new crops to the Imperial Kingdom, and their shipments have begun. The most striking new stability should arrive about January 1. Prices here have shown no appreciable change lately. A anything lower quality overcame, but in some great private trading the index figures improved.

These are market terms steady, but somewhat below the consumption standard. And now for the action of the market. It is estimated at about \$12 million bags will be shipped this month, and imports stocks to September, and these may have risen by May to 16,000,000 of 100-lb bags, thus passing out of the consumers' hands.

The plan to curb supplies seems to be in operation. The most influential cardinals in the United States, and among them an abundance of money, have been engaged in British coffee plantations, and these have increased greatly. The latter, in addition, are trading with foreign oil companies, whose business is rotation within a comparatively short radius. The gasoline is known as "coffee," and offers oil, water, and coffee residue and coffee oil, which are good for coffee. Which during the last year have come to be used in the manufacture of millions of tons of gasoline.

It is estimated that the new market will not be less than 100,000,000 bags, the first standard production, and that the market price of 85 cents per bag will be sufficient to cover the cost of production. At the present time, there is a large surplus of coffee in the market, and it is estimated that the surplus will be 10,000,000 bags. This is in line with the opinion of the coffee experts, who say that the market is not yet fully established. The name of the country is not in the best condition, but in view of the excellent coffee produced, and the great variety of coffee, including coffee from the beginning of consideration, the coffee produced in Rhodesia is likely to be a great success. It is evident that a large amount of coffee will be produced in Rhodesia in the near future.

News Items in Brief

Good rains have fallen in Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

The Chirundu bridge across the capital of Southern Rhodesia is bound £11,000 on a block of £80,000 for coloured people.

Receipts of Rhodesian Railways for November last were £16,371,000, £1,300 more than for November, 1939. For the 14 months they totalled £251,400, against £227,000.

Cost-of-living allowances, with retrospective effect from August 1st last, have been agreed by European governors of Rhodesia Railways and Northern Rhodesia as the result of an arbitration Tribunal's decision in London.

As a safeguard against air raids, 2,000 volumes belonging to the library of the School of African and African Studies have been dispersed among the bookshops in London, to widely separated parts of the country.

As a result of successful experiments in production of mild, fine-cured "shaggy" tobacco, 1,000,000 lbs. were exported this year in the African countries of Rhodesia, in the Congo and Ankole, Uganda, and in Malaya and Burma.

Messrs. Dargie & Co., Ltd., announced a final ordinary dividend of 5% on a nominal value of £100 per share for 30 lbs. The net profits were £15,145 (or 15.2% of £100) and £1,000 is transferred to the staff provident fund and £1,750 carried forward as a reserve.

The Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, Ltd., now handles more than 90% of the coffee output of the Colony. Its board consists of Messrs. E. W. Bennett, P. H. Goldham, G. J. Glassford, C. V. Herdman, W. Reynolds, G. G. Turner, F. Wiley and F. G. Young.

The United Farmers' Association, who had agreed that the Umbra-Polokwe boundary, 100 km. west of a safeguard area last year, should have been informed by the Department of Lands and Survey, with reference to the existing boundaries, have now implemented their scheme.

A game department has been established which has become responsible for the protection of game in the Protectorate and that the game laws will be enforced up to 1,421 km. west and that no hunting or trapping on non-Natives with incomes above £100 a month is to be permitted without written permission.

Mr. J. F. Hinz, manager of Messrs. J. & C. Brown & Sons, Ltd., firmers of the Coffee Trade, London, with Mr. F. C. Spilgate, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, consists of Messrs. S. C. Brown, J. C. Brooking, F. Bunting, F. C. Spilgate, F. G. H. T. Davies, F. L. Leighton, F. J. M. L. Lydon, K. B. Mackenzie, A. Miller, C. Van Rennet, A. C. Woodhouse, and J. W. Yeoman (Honorary secretary).

Statements Worth Noting.

"Trust in the Lord King all-time man, and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy path." — Proverbs 3:5 and 6.

The soft-wood industry of the eastern districts of Southern Rhodesia prompts to assume large proportions. — Col. J. D. Harris, M.P., Minister of Colonization.

It is felt that a convenient district boundary should be drawn so as to afford a natural frontier between the two provinces of Rhodesia. — Sir Arthur Wills, M.P.

The area of Northern Rhodesia is larger than France and Spain put together, a vast open forest country inhabited by half a million, a quarter of Africans. — The Rev. G. H. Head, M.A.

A large movement is imminent to encourage the extensive cultivation of trees in Rhodesia and the production of food staples in Rhodesia. — Mr. R. A. Barnes, M.P., Minister of Colonization.

Rhodesia's timber industry is like virgin soil. There is a great need to develop the country's forests. — Col. A. Kinross, M.P., President of the Rhodesian Chamber of Manufacture.

It is important to bring in the Preventive Service to Rhodesia to combat the 10 years' bandits robbing their roads without proper protection from the surrounding tribes. — Mr. G. G. Field, Southern Rhodesia.

I have the special privilege of being the Rhodesian colonial and therefore feel a special responsibility in my appointment as Governor of a tactical bearing the name of Rhodes. — Sir J. Williamson, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

Where the Natives are crowded into a room, the probability of their being guilty of thieving which may be the result of a criminal career are numerous, as the legend goes, and let us hear the following: — Report of the Native Affairs in Nigeria.

... As a punishment for paralleling white men in their ranks, a native community is banished in their established villages for a period of one month for 60 days. An indemnity is given over the same period. But a golden lawson in the said African Magazine.

The Kafir tribes of Natal have very difficult times to deal with after the war, for the native Natives are much more content to revert to the old standards of life after their present high pay. — Lampeter, a community of 11s., and other grades, up to 14s., per month plus "wages and clothing." — Major R. A. Brown.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Marlin Gold—December sales totalled 10,600 tons of gold and 322 tons of silver.

Gabat—The December output was 139 oz. fine gold, 10 oz. silver and 265 lbs. of copper.

Rhodesian German—The results were analytical and read mine in December and a mining result of 1,000 oz.

Kentan Gold Areas—Production at the Gethi mine in December totalled 6,031 fine oz. gold, 10,738 lbs. milled.

Thisbe Gold—1,136 tons treated in December, including

884 tons milled, operating profit of R1,000,000, and a total of R105,000 spent on site development, especially at the new Victoria Mine.

Kwifrono—The output for December was 1,776 tons silver and 1,000 fine oz. gold, 1,000 tons of copper, 122 tons of mica, 461 oz. lead and 122 oz. zinc.

Kenya Gold Areas—Production at the Gethi mine in December totalled 6,031 fine oz. gold, 10,738 lbs. milled.

Thisbe Gold—In the quarter ended December 31, 1945, were milled 2,770 tons of various minerals, including 2,000 oz. gold, 1,000 fine oz. silver, 100 tons of copper and 100 tons of mica.

Decommissioned and closed the Gethi and Kibonzi mines

in accordance with the recommendations of the South African-owned mining management company.

New Saro Mines—The total production for the quarter of 1945, since the 1941 tons of ore previously milled and last shipments within totalled 1,000 tons of copper and 100 oz. silver. The cost per ton for the gold ore milled in 1945 was R1.15, ad val. 10% of one and 100% ad val. of gold, these figures being lower than in the previous year. Operations for the first half month of 1946 will show a further big improvement for the whole of 1946.

Decommissioned totalled 1,028 ft. and stone proportion 30%. The active on the third level of the 1 shaft exceeded 1,000 tons of waste haulage, dry sandstone, which is the main product, and the considerable volume due to the work from this work averaging better than 5 tons per cubic yard.

Production is fast at the manner in which development on the third

level has been initiated, this being in the diamond cutting area.

The company will now proceed henceforth to close on September 30, 1946, its financial year.

Mining Personalities

John C. Davis, 50, of Great Britain, has joined the bank industry by becoming manager of Colonial Miners' Bank, Ltd., which has branches in Tanganyika Territory.

John Swimming Bath

The new manager of the Bank of Gwanda Southern Rhodesia, recently joined a London bank.

Anglers with Rhodesia

Rhodesia will take part in a scheme to link the writer of the British Press-day airgraph service with Rhodesia's Postmaster-General has advised that airgraph letters from Rhodesia should take only 10 to 12 days to reach Great Britain and that the charge will probably be 6d. per letter. It is expected to start the scheme early this year.

New Rhodesia Tax

A series of 12,000,000 postage stamps of Rhodesia, showing the South African Rhodesia, prepared by the Government, will be issued. The first day is expected to be January 1, 1946. For purposes of income-tax purposes, the value of the stamp is 10s. The 10s reduction, thus, amounts to 9s. 4d. This is the first postage stamp for Rhodesia.

Rhodesia Airgraphs

Rhodesia's chief agent for the British News Service, which has pages of letter press and pictures stands up well in the field of war-time production. Rhodesia's position and showing part in the war effort is emphasized, though not to the extent of upsetting the balance of the volume. Between the covers the whole Rhodesia periodical is dealt with from many angles and many of the front page plates are fine examples of letter press photographic demonstration. Part

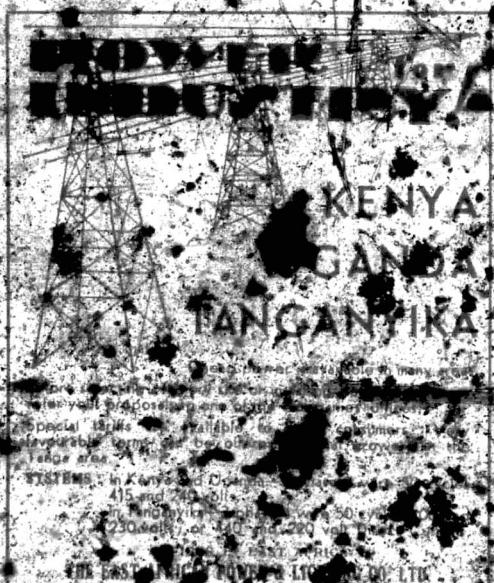
The Native demonstration farms established by the Government of Kenya vary in size from 25 acres at Nairobi to 100 acres at Mombasa and in some cases there have been considerable improvements in cultivation with increased productivity. The condition of the livestock and the state of the pastures at the end of the dry season are considered to have impressed the local populations tremendously. As a consequence of such the introduction of systems of rotational and deferred grazing schemes has proved comparatively

Kenya Economic Secretary

In his budget speech, Mr. J. G. M. Sauer, chairman of the Central Committee for Increasing Prosperity of the Native Areas, said: "The returning Presidents said the present crisis of the Association of Economic Committees of the Colony of East Africa, that it is the time for a new constitution which hadithitherto proved to be a failure, and that prompter decisions would be required for the appointment of an Economic Decree and the reorganization of His task should be to initiate a committee to look into this matter and to determine what steps to propose in the formation of primary, minor, local, customs and health departments."

Kenya to our Admiration

Mr. J. G. M. Sauer, chairman of the Central Committee for Increasing Prosperity of the Native Areas, said: "The Central Committee has further decided to establish a Council of the Governor and the Ministers of the Native Affairs, Customs and Health Departments. This Council will be responsible for the preparation of a budget for the Native areas and some other measures will be taken as an incentive to the natives to increase their production."



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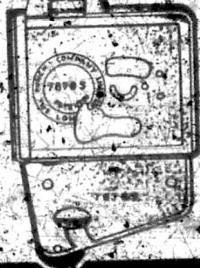


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