

Background to the

The Sicilian Assault.—Hitler refused to send sufficient help to save Mussolini. In fact, his troops in Sicily stole Italian planes, motor equipment, leaving Italian soldiers so stranded that they had no choice but to surrender. Once again the Germans betrayed their Italian allies, as they had done time and time again on the Russian front and in the long retreat from Egypt, through Libya and Tripoli, to the final surprise in Tunisia. The initial assault force on Sicily involved 3,000 ships, which carried 100,000 men (Americans, British, Canadians, and French), 14,000 vehicles, 600 tanks, and 1,600 guns. This force was followed every day and night by thousands of reinforcements. Our casualties in men, ships, and material have been low—far below our estimate. The toughest resistance developed on the front of the British Eighth Army, which included the Canadians. That is no new experience for that magnificent fighting force, which has made the Germans pay a heavy price for each hour of delay in the final victory. The heaviest and most decisive fighting today is in Russia. The success of the Russian armies has shown that it is dangerous to make prophecies about them—a fact forcibly brought home to that mystic master of strategic intuition, Hitler. The world has never seen greater devotion, determination, and self-sacrifice than have been displayed by the Russian people and armies under Marshal Stalin. President Roosevelt, in a broadcast talk.

No Sanctuary for War Criminals.—In view of the possibility that Mussolini and other prominent Fascists and persons guilty of war crimes may attempt to take refuge in neutral territory, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom feels obliged to call upon all countries to refuse asylum to any such persons, and to declare that they will regard any shelter, assistance or protection given to such persons as a violation of the principles for which the United Nations are fighting, and which they are determined to carry into effect by every means in their power. —Note to neutral Powers.

After Badoglio.—Some Italian Leftists would like to see the aged philosopher Benedetto Croce become the Italian Pétain; industrialists of Milan and Tunis are pushing the former senator and proprietor of the *Corriere della Sera* as a rival, but the likeliest temporary solution is that Badoglio will be succeeded by another general with a clean record—a man like General Cavoglio, who is a friend of the royal family. —Mr. Gordon Young in the *Daily Express*.

The Line of the Po.—The line of the Po has been named as the eventual front in Italy, but no defensive position could be more improbable. It implies the abandonment of every Italian port except Venice, Pola, and Trieste, and of the Riviera route into France, the handing over of Bologna, and the placing of Turin in the front line. It is a very long line that could be always across Italy. It would be a good procedure for an army to abandon a mountain barrier in order to defend a river running behind it through a basin which has been found throughout history to prove one of the most suitable battlefields in the world. The Germans could be more likely to decide upon holding either the northern Apennines on the one hand or the Trentino, Julian Alps, and Carso on the other, covering the gateway of the Alps. —*The Times*.

Brigadier George Wingate.—Given the free hand he needs, Brigadier Orde Wingate has become the 'Clive of Burma.' He said that Clive was mad and 'bare-brained.' I have heard the same things said about Wingate. 'Coward, brave, but eccentric. A big show, but not a puller. I would not really wish like that.' But after three months Wingate marched out of Burma with the majority of his men while the Japanese were still making around-wonderings that had hit the Mandalay-Meiktila railway in 76 places and blocked the vital road through the Bogyada. George Wingate is not the conventional Regular Army officer. He does not give a hoot about appearance when on duty, but he cares 100% how he and his men dress for the jungle. He drives his men, but once a good officer or good trooper has been with Wingate he would never wish for a better leader. Around him he has a small band of officers who volunteered for the Burma expedition because they believed in him. I knew them all, and they were all under the Wingate spell. They were all of the same type. 'Mad Mike' Cartwright, monikered Bernard Ferguson, who writes about the fighting, 'boothless, sun-burned, Geoffrey Lockett, all slightly 'odd' in official eyes. Wingate, top, is 'odd'—but I have heard more, sound sense, talked by Wingate than I have heard from most people in the war here. —Mr. Graham Sturton in the *Daily Mail*.

R.A.F. On Top.—From dawn on July 21 to dawn of July 28 not a single casualty was caused on the British Isles by air activity, and only trivial damage was caused by the few bombs dropped. Let us say the very few German aircraft which ventured over the islands during the week were shot down. During the same period Bomber Command dropped some 3,000 tons of bombs upon Hamburg, Essen, and other towns in Germany alone, with an average loss of less than 2% of the bombers engaged each night. —*Mr. Ministry News Service*.

English as a World Language.—We recommend the English or French introduced into the higher forms of the elementary schools of the European colonies as a compulsory subject, and the teaching of English be strengthened as far as possible in all countries. It is our belief that it will play an important part in international intercourse, that English and French be used in international meetings and conferences, that all publications intended for an international public be either published in English and French or be accompanied by English summaries in English and French. If there could be general agreement on the choice of an auxiliary language, the efforts to achieve mutual cooperation and understanding would have a new impetus which has been lacking. A purposeful effort to promote international understanding must aim at reaching the whole people. The inclusion of a foreign language into the curriculum of the primary schools of Europe ought to be no impossibility. For many years English has been taught during the last six years of the primary schools of the towns and the populous country districts in Norway. The Committee felt that it would be possible to introduce an auxiliary language into the elementary schools of the territories they represented. Those countries which choose English as their main foreign language will still teach French. It is therefore to be hoped that the teaching of French in the secondary schools will not be reduced. The Committee would also recommend that the governments of the European countries should upon the Government's request, English-speaking countries, the desirability of having French introduced into the primary schools of their territory. It is our belief that international co-operation will be advanced and that the part of the office of representatives of the Ministry of Education in the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, and the United Kingdom.

the War News

Opinions Edited The pen and the stylus are very good companions. — **Ernst** Colonel J. J. Astor, M.P. — **Debbis** — **ape** — **ward** and **ographer** — **Mr. A. A. Ehren**

The Baltic provinces were (and will be) Soviet territory. — **Red**

Nearly 200,000 people have been killed in the air raids on Hamburg. — **Affonblad**, Stockholm

China at the beginning of the war supplied the world with about 50% of its tungsten. — **Mr. Owen** Evans.

The Ministry of Works is so inefficient to last. It will have to go with the "blackout". — **Mr. W. Butcher**, M.P.

Service personnel in hitches are now referred to as "homeborne". — **Peterborough**

Daily Telegraph

Compulsory rationing and control must be continued for four or five years after Hitler's defeat. — **The Minister of Labour**

The fate of Germany is directly involved with the fate of Rome. — **Fritz Lutke**, Wilhelmstrasse wireless commentator

... city about the streets of New York was empty, and the city was a ghost town.

... Secretary of State ... member of the ... Mr. ...

... German ... suffer ... Russia must pay for the sufferings of ...

... German ... must see ... as it was at the time of Dunkirk, the moral leader among the nations. — **Mr. Michael**

It is no use talking, but the Roman Pass ... we put in their place a British Road for Italian tanks. — **Mr. Ivor Thomas**, M.P.

The right of asylum does not mean the right of a fugitive to demand asylum, but the right of a state to demand it. — **New York**

... will probably continue ... after peace. — **Mr. Herbert**, U.S. Director of Foreign Registration and Relief

Before the war 9,000,000 tourists went to France each year. In 1929 they came to this country and ... there to this country and ... came each year ... more ... to Great Britain ... put together. — **Mr. John**

After September 30 no more new clothes will be produced in Germany for army or except uniforms and mourning garments. — **German Radio**

We must make the re-establishment and expansion of our export trade one of our chief national tasks when the war is over. — **The Chancellor of the Exchequer**

The Indians all hate the Germans and have always hated them. They call them the Telesch. It is the equivalent of our word "Jew". — **Lord Vansittart**

... and too late ... described German policy towards Italy this summer. Germany is now to pay the price. — **General H. G. Martin**

Sir John Russell, the retiring director of the Rothamsted Agricultural Research Station, is the foremost agricultural scientist in the world. — **Dr. J. H. Armstrong**

... the ... He would also have endowed ... with the capacity to ... address a meeting ... It is vitally desirable that all persons not obliged to remain in Berlin should ... children and the aged. — **Goebbels** in an official evacuation order

... tons of ... Hamburg ... than three times that weight ... probably serve to ... — **Mr. Colin Bethell**

It is not too spurious to see which won as the Battle of Britain, but the night and fighter, embodied in the Hurricane and the Spitfire, in the order of importance. — **Mr. W. A. P. Carter**

Together with our American allies, the British Army knocked Mussolini off his perch. We will now drive the Germans from Sicily. — **General Montgomery**, to 1st troops in Sicily

The Germans will retreat only to ... in another ... will never ... passively on the defensive for ... and ... are at the end of their tether. — **Headquarters C. Antwerp**

Hitlerism has been more natural to Germany with its mixed ... as Mussolini's ... in ... to ... different ... — **Mr. Herbert Morrison**, M.P.

I cannot conceive of a man ... about ... quite ... and ... without ... — **Public**

Casualties during the attacks on Hamburg last week were 347 dead, 3,511 missing, 13,511 injured. — **Hamburg** police communiqué

Compact printing presses of aluminum and weighing only 23 lb. are being dropped in Continental Europe. — **U.S. Office of War Information**

Anti-Semitism is the hatred of the lazy ignorant, fanatical Jew for the pertinacious Jew who schools his adversary to use his brains to the utmost, or does him in business. — **Mr. Bernard Shaw**

If France in 1940 had possessed an organization of similar length, training and equipment to your Home Guard, the German invasion would not have been so successful. — **Brigadier-General Dwight Mohr**, U.S. Army

Unless the Hot Springs Conference recommendations are put into effect here throughout the country the Beverage Report will not to have been stillborn in our own land. — **Mr. C. C. Hudson**, Minister of Agriculture

Since the beginning of the war we have collected 3,000,000 tons of waste paper, saving 600 pulp canal to 2,500,000 acres or 800 square miles of forest. — **Mr. C. C. Peart**, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Supply

One hundred United States bombers flying in formation destroy everything within an area equal to a circle of 1,300 ft. diameter — that is 48 acres — with the exact target in the middle. Against individual factories this bombing is devastating. — **Peter Maschell**

The *aviazione* strength in Italy is estimated at about 1,000 aircraft — 500 fighters, 250 twin-engine bombers, and the remainder coastal and other squadrons. The *Regia Aeronautica* has about 2,000 aircraft, all of obsolete performance. — **Air Commodore** ...

Just as the man who has suffered a heart attack, even though only for a few seconds, can benefit not easily ignore the idea of death. The vigorous emphasis is on to ... with the idea of ... the new crisis should ... not merely temporarily, but finally. — **National News Letter**

The ... in the Army Medical Services are ... biologist, ... pathologist, ... radiologist, ... laryngologist, ... orthopaedic surgeon, ... The ...

PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Major R. A. Bewan, T.F.C.

A son has been born in Bulawayo to the wife of the Rev. G. C. Streetfield.

Dy. S. D. Malik, M.A., has been re-elected President of the Dar es Salaam Township Authority.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Mr. R. B. Richardson of the Colonial Administrative Service.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Lieut. Colonel G. O. De B. S. Macartney, Royal Irish Fusiliers and 3/1 K.A.R.

Mgr. Seaman, Archbishop of New York, has returned to his diocese after an extensive tour of Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.

Captain A. H. A. Alban, D.F.C., District Commissioner, Upper Nile Province, Sudan, has been appointed H.B.M. Consul in Gore, Ethiopia.

Captain A. Rae Smith, son of Sir Alan Rae Smith, a member of the former Colonial Development Advisory Committee, is now officially reported as prisoner of war in Java.

Lieut. Colonel F. J. McKay has been appointed representative of the Kenya Farmers' Association on the Maize Board of Kenya, vice Mr. J. McKay, who has resigned.

Sir Edward Grigg, former Governor of Kenya, has written "The British Commonwealth As Seen in the Service of the World," which is due to be published next week.

The engagement is announced between Sergt. Pilot Robert Christie, R.A.A.F., of South Australia, and Miss T. Holmes, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Holmes, of Bulawayo.

Mr. A. S. Coetzee, who has arrived in London to take up his duties as Press Officer at South Africa House, served with the South African Forces in the East African campaign of the last war.

Squadron Leader F. H. Kish, D.F.C., D.P., D.F.C., who recently paid a short visit to Southern Rhodesia, addressed the Rhodesian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association on "Britain Today."

The engagement is announced between Flying Officer John E. Shackburgh, R.A.F.V.R., younger son of Sir John and Lady Shackburgh, and Miss M. G. Sutton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Sutton, of Wotton, Fifeshire.

The Rev. Malcolm Guthrie, who is touring British territories in East and Central Africa to draw into the desirability of extending the activities of the British Council, is at present in Nyasaland, which he will shortly leave for a tour of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. W. Benson, District Commissioner in Nyasaland, son of Brigadier and Mrs. Robert Benson, of Tisbury, and his Molly Graham, only daughter, of the late Captain E. Lanham and Mrs. Lanham, were married last week in Pretoria.

Lord Bantoku, a former Under-Secretary of State both for Rhodesia and the Dominions, who has long been keenly interested in East African development, has been elected to the National Savings Committee, a member representing Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. W. E. B. Bann, of the Colonial Administration, who has been appointed to the Colonial Office, and Mr. C. W. E. B. Bann, of the Colonial Office, and Mr. C. W. E. B. Bann, of the Colonial Office, are members of the former Assistant Chief Secretary to Zanzibar, who has invaded home, is the secretary.

John Munn, scales, a one-time member of the Colonial Department in London, has resigned from the high-sounding staff of the United Nations, and is now in the employ of the United Nations, where he is engaged for Anglo-Russian trade in the war.

The Hon. Edmund Parker, former Chairman of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., Ltd. £148,750 (net personalty, £137,013).

A dramatisation of the building of the Kenya-Uganda Railway has been broadcast by the B.B.C. in the Home African, North American, and Pacific transmissions, entitled "War Against the Bush." It was written by Mrs. Esmeth Huxley and Miss Audrey Junor.

Viscount Bledisloe, who was Chairman of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission of 1938, has been elected a member of the Council of the Men of the Trees, which has decided to establish a forestry training camp as a tribute to its founder, Mr. St. Barbe Baker, at one time a member of the Forestry Department in Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. John Julian Kiddick, R.A., eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. J. C. Kiddick, of Moberley, Chester, and Section Officer Cecilia M. Ruggles-Brise, W.A.A.F., younger daughter of the late Colonel Sir Edward Ruggles-Brise, B.E.M.C., and the late Lady Ruggles-Brise, of Fitchingham, Essex.

Admiral Sir Harry Deny, who has been released after nearly three years' detention under Regulation 18B, was Chairman of the L.L.U.K. the pro-Nazi organisation dissolved at the outbreak of war. He had often spoken in favour of the restoration of Colonies to Germany. During the internment he continued to draw his admiral's pay.

OBITUARY

Mr. Archibald Leslie Gibson, formerly of Ceylon, has died in Kenya Colony aged 62 years.

Mr. Harry Tabor Brooks, a partner of Messrs. Robert Brooks and Co., died in Backwell last Saturday.

William Henry "Roogie" West, who died last Sunday, was from 1926 a member of the staff of the Sudan Government Railways. Mr. and Mrs. West have been living in Tinton.

Mr. Tom Nelson, who had been in Southern Rhodesia since 1897, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 72. He was a transport rider for many years, afterwards a railway contractor, and then a successful farmer near Gwelo.

Mr. Leslie Coe, who has died in South Africa at the age of 80, was one of the early telegraphists on Rhodesia's Cape to Bulawayo line, one of the survivors of the Matabele Invasion. For the last 30 years or so he has been a journalist in South Africa.

Miss Riggby, who opened a nursing home in Bulawayo shortly after the last war, has died in Cape Town at the age of 65. She is survived by a daughter resident in Bulawayo, and two sons, Mr. C. H. Riggby, of Salisbury, and Mr. R. E. Riggby, of Mutema.

We learn belatedly of the death in England of Mr. John Beckingham, who, after growing tobacco in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies for many years, settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1926, and became one of the best known growers of tobacco in that Colony from which he retired to England only a few months ago.

New Assistant Educational Adviser

Mr. E. Foster, until recently Director of Education in Zanzibar, has been appointed Assistant Educational Adviser to the Secretary of Education, and has already taken up his duties. Mr. Foster, who has been the Educational Adviser, is at present in East Africa.

Talented Young Nyasalander

Stewart F. Sanderson, son of Mr. C. J. Sanderson, of the Educational staff of the Church of Scotland Mission in Bulawayo, Nyasaland, is, like George Sanderson's College, Edinburgh, the young Nyasalander, past the Latin and Greek prizes, and a member of the University of Edinburgh, a college of some 100 boys.

East Africa, roughly where the Sudan and East Africa were to be one aerodrome that *askari* from East Africa had been most zealous in observing security regulations. On one occasion indeed, they had refused to allow a wing commander to take-off in a plane until they had called one of the station officers whom they knew to establish his identity.

Pioneers from East Africa asked the General to obtain permission for them to wear East African shoulder badges.

When General ... Vice-Governor-General of the Bechuanaland and Commandant-in-Chief of the Forces ... was recently in Cairo, he met ... a man, the new Belgian Minister to ... was passing through Cairo on his way ...

General's Appointments

... whose death ... and received the star of the ... for ... An old boy of ... College, ... who suggested to the Emperor Haile Selassie ... his sons to that English school ... last year ... coat served with the ... Dorset ... in France ... he ... the ...

... D.F. ... South African Air Force ... through the campaign in East Africa ... was reported killed ... has been posthumously ... to the ...

Flying Officer W. ... who is ... is the son of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. ...

We regret to report that ... of the headquarters Pay Corps, and one of the ... the Kenya Legislative Council ... office in Nairobi and has since been ... in hospital.

Two ... east ... are at the head of the Allied Military Government in Occupied Territory (A.M.G.) ... The Chief ... is Major-General Lord Rennell ... announced recently, and the Secretary of State ... has now told the House of Commons that ... Chief Staff Officer is Colonel R. ... Thote, who went to Uganda as a ... private secretary to the Governor ... and went to Cyprus in 1940. ... served with the R.A.F. and was ... in 1920, remaining in the ...

General ... has been appointed French Assistant Commandant of the Operational Detachment ... in French ... when ... and ... the ... movement.

The ... has been awarded to Flying Officer Cyril Aubrey Park, eldest son of Captain ... Beck, a ... in Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Beck. The citation states that Flying Officer Beck has displayed sterling qualities of coolness, initiative and alertness at all times. During the ... campaign he climbed the docks at ... and attacked ... fields from a height of 1,800 ft. in the face of intense and concentrated opposition.

Flying Officer "Happy" Taylor

Flying Officer Henry ("Happy") Taylor, D.F.M., who was born in Southern Rhodesia, educated at Milton Hill School, and in business in Bulawayo, joined the R.A.F. in the Colony in 1910, ... and member of ... Bomber Squadron to complete his second operational tour as a bomber pilot. ... Taylor, D.F.C., was the first ... to complete two operational tours, which consists of 30 bombing flights. Flying Officer Taylor has been able to hit the main targets in Germany and in France and has had several narrow escapes. His Lancaster once flew back from Gelsenkirchen on three engines, and when over Stettin, at foot-top level on another night was in collision with a Stirling, but both aircraft returned safely to base. "Happy" Taylor attributes his success to "luck and a marvellous crew, with a ... and the crew ... give full marks to a fine pilot. The crew ... two Canadian, three Englishmen and the Welshman, are such close friends that they go on ...

... Pilot Peter Kettles-Roy, of Nairobi, who received his initial A.F. training in Southern Rhodesia and ... about the beginning of this year ... training unit for duty with ...

... J. Dr. ... Commandant of the ... and ... Frangi, ... territory ... Commandant of the ... camp at ... Succession to Mr. ...

Mr. W. ... Pengelley is Commandant of the ... Camp near Mutororo, Mr. ... Commandant of the Refugee Transient Camp at ... as ... and Mr. G. Olliver of the ...

Mr. A. L. Pennington has been Acting Commissioner for Aliens and ... About £30,000 was contributed to war charities by Northern Rhodesia during its target month (June). More than £100,000 was ... in the ... Government House, ... and fetes in Chicago and Ndola ... £200 and £270. Two notable ... were a ... £300 and £350 contributed by the small and isolated settler community in the Abercorn area.

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Reinstating the Southern Rhodesia

General Depot for Southern Rhodesia for further military service is expected to start next month. Men waiting to re-join the army there while all military regulations are settled, especially the question of employment. The officer in charge of the depot is Lieut.-Colonel W.H. Raiston, D.S.O.; M.C. for Southern Rhodesia and Liaison Officer in the Middle East.

When the Director of Demobilisation, Colonel W. Addison, made this announcement in a speech in Umtali towards the end of July, he said that at the depot a medical board will decide what degree of further medical treatment is required and that decisions will be made as to the vocational training, if any, required to fit each man for employment.

The Government, he added, had agreed to introduce compulsory registration for employment for Europeans up to salaries of £600 per annum. An Employment Liaison Office would be the link between the Employment Exchange and the Disposal Depot. It was hoped by this means to provide a ready contact between the Service-man seeking employment and the employer with a vacancy.

Finding employment for disabled men was more difficult than finding jobs for fit men. The Government had given the disabled men of the country by agreeing to accept into the public service men who are not 100% fit, even if they were not employed in the public service before the war.

Steps were being taken to establish a pension and medical fund from existing war grants through liability for one year of public service, and it was hoped that private employers would follow the Government's example.

Discussions on amendments to the pension regulations, Colonel Addison said: "One amendment is that where a man's civil earnings prior to enlistment were greater than his disability pension plus allowances for wife and children and his average annual earnings in his disabled state, provision should be made for the award of an additional pension which would assist to make up the pensioner's income to his pre-war civil earnings, but with a maximum total of £60 per annum." In the Union of South Africa a similar pension arrangement, known as the Alternative Award, had a maximum of £450 per annum.

Low Nile Stops Steamer Services

With steamer traffic between Egypt and the Sudan was recently interrupted by the exceptional low level of the Nile, caused by failure of the early rains in Ethiopia. The result has been renewed discussion in London of the Sudan and the need for the proposed dams at Lake Tana and Lake Albert.

...standing as a... who... of State... as this... should... last... It

Press communique issued on July 11 in Northern Rhodesia reports the arrival in Lusaka of Sir Cosmo Parkinson, lately Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and now seconded for special duties. He was accompanied by Mr. E. R. Edmonds, of the Colonial Office.

Sir Cosmo will see leading members of both official and non-official communities of Northern Rhodesia and will before him a very full programme until he leaves the territory for Southern Rhodesia on August 1.

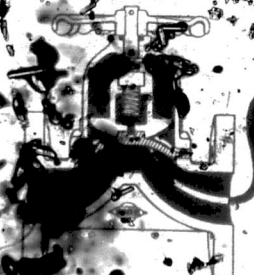
He met heads of Government departments in Lusaka on the day after his arrival, visited the Polish Refugee Camp on Sunday, and on Monday saw other officials of departments, met a delegation of the Civil Servants' Association and members of the Chisamba Farmers Association. That night he left Lusaka with the Governor for a tour of the Copperbelt. Tuesday night was spent in Ndaba, and on Wednesday in Mulufya, that evening and Thursday in Miana, and Friday in Luanshya. The return to Lusaka took place on Saturday and had then a long chat with the Governor. Sir Cosmo Parkinson should meet many representatives of the Civil Service and local government officials and conference with mine managers, mine officials and the Mine Workers' Union, besides interviewing African Advisory Council members and seeing something of the sports and other life of the territory, as well as spots of copper mining industry.

The Governor and Sir Cosmo have arranged to go to Mongu to meet the Paramount Chief and Kuta on Monday, August 2, and to be in Fort Jameson on the following Thursday to meet the heads of the farming community and local officials. The next week-end is to be spent in Broken Hill and Lunsenwa. On Friday, August 13, Mazabuka is to be visited, and Livingstonia over the following week-end.

The keynote of the visit is personal contact. Since the Secretary of State cannot be away from London for long during the war, his presence over war conditions Colonial Government and leading public representatives from the colonies and the home only in very special circumstances, the Minister has sent Sir Cosmo to visit Colonial territories in order to establish contact as his personal representative both with the territories (with whom there are many matters for discussion) and with officials whom the Secretary of State can in normal times have been able to see there.

Select Productive Immigrants

That a great few of select, productive immigrants after the war in Colonial territories and Dominions will solve the best interests both of the local populations and the immigrants, was resolved by the first Standard African Labour Conference, meeting in Johannesburg. Among the delegates were well-known Labour leaders from both Rhodesias and the Belgian Congo.



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Questions in Parliament War Graves in Eastern Africa

Mr. W. J. M. Macdonald, the Secretary of State for War, answered questions on the subject of war graves in Eastern Africa. He said that the War Graves Commission had been asked to extend its jurisdiction to Africa and to take steps to identify the graves of British soldiers who had been killed in the East African campaign. He said that the Commission had been asked to take steps to identify the graves of British soldiers who had been killed in the East African campaign. He said that the Commission had been asked to take steps to identify the graves of British soldiers who had been killed in the East African campaign.

Mail Services with Ethiopia
Mr. Macdonald asked the Postmaster-General about mail services between Ethiopia, this country, and the rest of the world. The Assistant Postmaster-General (Mr. Grimston) said that the Government exercises no control over the postal services in Ethiopia. Arrangements for the dispatch of mail from Ethiopia to other countries are made by the Ethiopian Post Office. Air and airmail mails are exchanged between London and Ethiopia. Mails from Ethiopia to the United Kingdom are sent by air to other countries for transmission to Ethiopia. Mr. Macdonald asked the Secretary of State whether it would be possible to set up a postal office in the Colonies and whether it would be possible to set up a postal office in the Colonies and whether it would be possible to set up a postal office in the Colonies.

Mr. Macdonald asked the Secretary of State whether it would be possible to set up a postal office in the Colonies and whether it would be possible to set up a postal office in the Colonies. He said that the Government was anxious that the people of the Colonies should have the greatest practicable say in all important matters which affect them, but he does not consider the setting up of a council of an advisory council in the Colonies would be a useful means of giving effect to this principle.

Mr. Hannah asked whether there was any shortage of qualified medical practitioners in the Colonies and whether it would be possible to register the services of alien medical practitioners in this country for their present jobs to an end. The Secretary of State for the Colonies said that a shortage of qualified medical practitioners has occurred in some Colonies as a result of commitments to military service and that the Government was considering the possibility of sending a number of medical officers to the Colonies. He said that the Government was considering the possibility of sending a number of medical officers to the Colonies.

Mr. Knox asked the Secretary of State whether the planters had been asked to make their recommendations adopted in order to increase the output of rubber in the shortest possible time. The Secretary of State said that the planters had been asked to make their recommendations adopted in order to increase the output of rubber in the shortest possible time. He said that the planters had been asked to make their recommendations adopted in order to increase the output of rubber in the shortest possible time.

steps would be taken to carry out a cost-of-living survey in East Africa at the earliest practicable date. Colonel Stanley asked the Secretary of State whether the answer to his question was that the Committee had not yet arrived at a decision on the subject of the cost-of-living survey in East Africa. He said that the Committee had not yet arrived at a decision on the subject of the cost-of-living survey in East Africa.

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The export of Steel Wire Ropes, Steel Wire, and Hemp Ropes is not permitted except for Essential War Purposes and then only if other sources of supply are not available. In the use of Hemp Ropes will make them last longer and help to conserve vital raw materials. We give the following suggestions to rope users:

HEMP ROPES

UNCOILING

Lay the coil on its side, with the inner coil of the Rope below, and push down through the coil and draw the inner end upwards so that it comes from the coil in the correct direction.

ABRASION

Avoid unnecessary abrasion. Do not allow links to form, nor pass the ropes over sharp edges. Avoid dragging a rope along the ground or over rough surfaces.

STORAGE

Hemp ropes should be stored in a dry, cool and well ventilated place. Make sure that they are thoroughly dried before being stored. They should not be kept on the floor but placed in loose coils on a wooden grating or laid on a wooden peg. If a rope is dirty, wash it thoroughly and store in a dry place. Dirt acts as a grinding powder when the rope is in use, and causes severe internal wear.

DAMAGE FROM CHEMICALS

Avoid contact with acids and alkalis, both of which are extremely injurious to Hemp Ropes, and cause rapid deterioration.

It is better to buy the correct size and type of Rope for the particular job. It is realised that under to-day's conditions this may not be possible. If you have a Rope problem consult us and we will do our best to help you to solve it.



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Volume 19 (New Series) No. 330


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EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

Thursday, August 12, 1963
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Principal Contents

Background to the War News	844
The War	847
Questions in Parliament	848
Letters to the Editor	849
Company Meeting	
Uganda Co. Ltd.	851
Latest Mining News	852

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WE HAVE BEEN ASKED to comment on the question made by Sir Edward Grigg in the last debate in the House of Commons that the Government should introduce into African territories a "colour-bar" to prevent unskilled white labour from competing in the market. The first necessity is to recall exactly what the former Governor of Kenya did say. According to Hansard, the relevant statements were these: "The mineral development essential to the welfare of Africa will depend upon the introduction of unskilled white labour. No one questions that. It is a matter of whether that labour is to be skilled along the way. If you commit yourself to a policy of introducing unskilled white men, you are committing yourself to the colour-bar. Unless you are going to see the necessity of introducing unskilled labour on absolutely equal terms, the necessity for skilled labour will be returned to the colour-bar. If you are not going to do this, unskilled white labour as well as skilled will strain upon the African communities and overwhelm them."

and the necessity of speculative financing of unskilled white labour. Some would prohibit anyone who is not a fact and blind prejudice. The fact is that the immense contribution made by unskilled white labour to the African economies, particularly in the case of the production of payable minerals in Southern Rhodesia, would be a constant backwater but for the fact that Coleridge and the Southern Rhodesia's debt to the profits and base minerals is beyond comparison. The common assertion is that the available African manpower will be inadequate to supply the unskilled labour necessary to mining development. This, however, had not threatened to do so up to the time of the outbreak of war, though men who for many years had been working on the main-gardens of the mines had been employed as the limited number of unskilled white labour was depleted with the outbreak of the African Colonies. The fact is that the situation in South Africa, where the unskilled white labour is likely to continue to be employed in the territories of the African Colonies.

bound to be a subordinate position are some subsidiary considerations. The mineral development essential to the welfare of Africa is a matter of whether that labour is to be skilled along the way. If you commit yourself to a policy of introducing unskilled white men, you are committing yourself to the colour-bar. Unless you are going to see the necessity of introducing unskilled labour on absolutely equal terms, the necessity for skilled labour will be returned to the colour-bar. If you are not going to do this, unskilled white labour as well as skilled will strain upon the African communities and overwhelm them."

Fact versus Prejudice

It is a matter of whether that labour is to be skilled along the way. If you commit yourself to a policy of introducing unskilled white men, you are committing yourself to the colour-bar. Unless you are going to see the necessity of introducing unskilled labour on absolutely equal terms, the necessity for skilled labour will be returned to the colour-bar. If you are not going to do this, unskilled white labour as well as skilled will strain upon the African communities and overwhelm them."

What of the fact that the employment of unskilled white labour on absolutely equal terms with unskilled African labour is a matter of whether that labour is to be skilled along the way. If you commit yourself to a policy of introducing unskilled white men, you are committing yourself to the colour-bar. Unless you are going to see the necessity of introducing unskilled labour on absolutely equal terms, the necessity for skilled labour will be returned to the colour-bar. If you are not going to do this, unskilled white labour as well as skilled will strain upon the African communities and overwhelm them."

Dangers

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E.A. Production Committee

The East African Production Committee has been reorganised under an Executive Director, the Chairman of the Executive Director, and Non-Native Production and Marketing Committees. The Executive Director is a Native, and the Chairman of the Executive Director is a Non-Native. The Executive Director is responsible for the output of the Executive Director, and the Non-Native Production and Marketing Committees are responsible for the output of the Executive Director.

The Executive Director is responsible for the output of the Executive Director, and the Non-Native Production and Marketing Committees are responsible for the output of the Executive Director. The Executive Director is responsible for the output of the Executive Director, and the Non-Native Production and Marketing Committees are responsible for the output of the Executive Director.

M.P.s for the Empire

Four M.P.s—Mr. Charles Layton, Mr. Seymour Hicks, and Mr. A. de Rothschild—pleaded in a letter to the Press that steps should be taken to ensure that the Empire is represented in Parliament. They argued that the Empire is a vast and important part of the United Kingdom, and that its interests should be protected in the House of Commons.

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African Members of Colonial Film Unit

The Colonial Film Unit now has its first African member, Mr. M. S. Sowande, who has been released from the R.A.F. for the job. Mr. Sowande is a son of the late Rev. J. B. Sowande, who was a Church of England minister in Nigeria. The new member's first work is to advise on African life and African customs to the films which are being made in the colonies. Mr. Sowande will advise on such matters as the customs and traditions of the various African peoples.

Washing by African Women

The women of Nvasaland have been washing their clothes in the rivers for about 25 years. They have been washing their clothes in the rivers for about 25 years. They have been washing their clothes in the rivers for about 25 years.

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POINTS FROM LETTER

Our Point of View. The individual point of view taken by the Government is not appreciated by those who feel that the Government should be more open to the views of the people.

Character Before Capacity. The Government should not appoint people to positions of responsibility unless they have the necessary character and integrity.

Why Not Tours by M.P.s?

Can the Government provide every M.P. with a car? The Government should provide every M.P. with a car so that they can visit the colonies and see the people for themselves.

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Needs of Colonies

The Government should take more account of the needs of the colonies. The Government should take more account of the needs of the colonies. The Government should take more account of the needs of the colonies.

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Statements on

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News Items in Brief

The Zanzibar *Standard* is now in its 41st year of publication, and *Al-Faaj* in its 14th year.

An Assistant Information Officer and a cinema photographer have been appointed in Northern Rhodesia.

Sera Sugar Estates, Ltd., announce a dividend of 11% an increase of 2% on the previous year's distribution.

The Kenya Pyrethrum Board's post year will henceforth end on December 31, instead of at the end of October.

Custians duties on blood meal, cake meal and meat meal as foods for livestock have been suspended in Southern Rhodesia.

Two members of the Sudan Consular Mission were the first missionaries to return to Ethiopia after the Italians had been expelled.

Uganda is considering the cultivation of increased areas of soya beans for local consumption in order to raise more groundnuts for export.

At the request of the United States of America, 2,000 lb. of pyrethrum seed is being sent by air from East Africa to Brazil, and more will follow.

In consequence of a heavy outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Southern Rhodesia, all movement of cattle has been suspended for two months.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways Administration is to spend £5,000 on the housing of African employees in Mombasa and £15,000 on the provision of staff quarters elsewhere.

African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., report that the production of sisal and tow from the company's estates in July, the first month of the new financial year, amounted to 1.5 tons.

When the last mail left Uganda it was officially estimated that this season's cotton crop would not exceed 11,900 bales, which represents a heavy reduction on the previous year's outturn.

In their eagerness to engage five new medical assistants, the Government has reserved the special duties of inspecting school children and supervising the health of the pupils of day camps for African women and children.

Uganda's export tax on fire-cured leaf tobacco is one shilling per lb. at the rate of 100 lbs. of a shilling per lb. to a selling price of 20 lb. per lb., with an additional 20% on every 100 lb. for the selling price.

East Africa Power and Light Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 4% making 7% for the year to December 31 last. Net revenue before taxation amounted to £155,220, compared with £172,676 in the previous year.

The lack of water-car batteries in Southern Rhodesia is so acute that it is so scarce as to suffice for only one week's consumption. The structure requiring was necessary and the sale of batteries forbidden to ordinary private users living in towns.

Considerable quantities of standard Scripps type of cotton drills are to be received for export to the World Conference in this country. British East Africa, including Nyaland, the Rhodesias, the Belgian Congo, and among other territories approved.

Ethiopia's first wireless conference has been held in Addis Ababa. Plans were discussed for radio and dental clinics, for the improvement of local industries, and for the paying of a new weekly worker who is partly due to arrive from Great Britain.

Indian Boycott Food Commission

The East African Indian Congress has asked the Indian associations and individuals in Kenya to refrain from tendering evidence to the Food Inquiry Commission. The ostensible reason for this attitude is that the Commission is an Indian member.

Labour in Tanganyika

Reporting on the conscription of African labour in Tanganyika in 1932, the Labour Commissioner comments: "This is the first occasion since the beginning of the year that conditions have rendered limited conscription unavoidable, and the number is unusually small in comparison with the total of Africans employed." The figures were 5,888 conscripted, of essential work other than military service, and approximately 240,000 employed in all occupations.

Approximately two-thirds of the conscripts are employed in the production of essential crops for the European States of the Northern Province, a heavy normal yearly recruitment of 10,000 from the district, in which the Government under labour conditions, including military conscription, the construction of a large and more improved, and the increased demand for native grown foodstuffs, from 100,000 Africans employed in main production industries over 1,000 employed in the sisal industry.

There were no serious strikes throughout the year, but complaints by railway and harbour labourers at Mwanza resulted in a reduction of hours to 40%, increase in pay, and the provision of free meals. There has been a notable increase in the immigration of labourers from the Congo and from Portuguese territory. Telegram from Dar es Salaam to The Times.

Beira as an Open Port?

An important conference between delegates representing Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Beira was held in Salisbury on August 2 to discuss the proposal that Beira should become a free port. Opening the conference, the Director of Mines and Public Works, of Southern Rhodesia, Colonel Lucas Guest, said that it was the direct result of the recent visit to the Colony of Dr. Machado, Portuguese Minister of Commerce, and stressed the value of conferences between countries whose interests were so closely associated and said he hoped that future conferences would be held on matters of mutual interest.

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The Bergin's Collar
BOBBIES' LOAN... GLASGOW

COMPANY MEETING

The Uganda Company, Limited

Statement by Sir Theodore Chambers

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Wednesday, August 4, 1943, at Portoken House, 155, Minor, London, E.C.3.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, K.B.E., the Chairman of the company, had previously circulated to the directors reports and the accounts for the year ending August 31, 1942, the following statement to the shareholders:

In the opening statement the only matter to which it is, I think, necessary to draw your attention is the reduction in the total value of the assets due to the sale of our Teso ginneries, to which I referred last year. The price realised exceeded the book values by £1,191, and this sum, with the proceeds of minor sales, has been added to reserve, which now stands at £20,607.

Dividend, 20%

Dividend.—The directors recommend a dividend of 20%, less tax, which will leave £52,443 to be carried forward. This dividend represents approximately 7% on the capital before the reconstruction of the company, and provides some compensation for the many lean years through which the undertaking has passed.

Cotton.—All our ginneries have been well maintained, and it is interesting to note that our Kampala ginnery, the first to be built in the Protectorate, is also the first to derive its motive power from electricity.

Mainly owing to the smaller number of ginneries operated, our profits on ginning are down, but the profit represents over 13% on the capital invested in that department. Marketing at our period was difficult, but measures taken by the Government to take over a substantial part of the crop restored confidence and materially improved the situation.

Tea.—Our profits from this investment have again increased, and are £5,800 more than last year. We have planted the 900 acres licensed, but have a considerable amount of infilling to do before the poorer areas are brought up to the standard of our present average yields.

Our total production increased to 377,765 lb., and the yield per acre was 744 lb. With this increase there has been a further fall in cost of production. To deal with the higher yield we have expended £3,740 on additional machinery.

The whole estate has been maintained at a high level of efficiency. The factory buildings have been improved and extended, and further additions made to our labour lines. The huts are of pipe cl terra, a method suggested by Mr. Alfred Buxton many years ago, but only recently given a practical trial by us.

Welfare of African Labour

The welfare of our labour has the constant attention of our staff. As part of our policy of protecting them from the results of inflation, we have bought clothing and other necessaries and sold such articles at net cost. Our acreage under food crops has been considerably increased, and we are happy to know that our managers' foresight has resulted in our being practically independent of external supplies, and that our labour has not suffered from the shortage of food crops which has prevailed in East Africa generally.

With the co-operation of the Church Missionary Society we employ a welfare worker who encourages and organises reading and writing classes, football and simple games.

The health of the men has our manager's constant attention, and only the shortage of suitably trained men

prevents our increasing and improving our dispensary staff.

All our tea was marketed through Uganda Sales Ltd. and handled efficiently and economically, and an increased output on behalf of its members.

Motor Department.—Although the profit in this department was £1,200 less than last year, this decrease made the largest contribution to our net profit. Turnover was inevitably reduced, but the department is in a sound state and all stocks have been conservatively valued.

Staff.—I wish to record our appreciation of the loyalty, enthusiasm and hard work of all our staff, to whom is largely due the credit of the excellent balance sheet presented. In addition to the extra work which the absence of colleagues of active service imposed upon them, our senior staff have accepted further responsibilities in the public interest.

Public Work of Members of Staff

Mr. Davis, in addition to his duties as member of the Legislative Council, is Chairman of the recently formed Cotton Export Board. Mr. Bond is the Controller, and Mr. Partidge Controller of Iron and Steel, while the leave which is essential of the maintenance of health and efficiency is postponed until happier times.

Prospects.—I am confident that trading profits in the current year will be reduced, but evidence in recent years and a substantial carry-forward enable us to face any temporary setbacks with equanimity.

The cotton crop of 1943 was the smallest for many years, due to the drought and low prices in the previous year discouraging planting. In the interests of the economic stability of the Protectorate, the Uganda Government, through the Ministry of Supply, have now agreed to buy the cotton crop during the war and one year after at a fixed price of 12s. per 100 lb. of the grown crop. This is a higher price than the average received by the grower in recent years, and should result in increased acreages and a fair and assured remuneration to the producer and the ginner.

Drought has adversely affected our tea yields, and some reduction in profit may be anticipated, but given average conditions prospects are promising.

Shipping and production restrictions must adversely affect the motor and agency departments, whose income arises from the sale of imported manufactures.

The board and the staff are conscious of the necessity for keeping abreast with developments, and are constantly reviewing new enterprises to widen the company's interests. The opportunities to embark on new schemes now are very limited, and many of them may mature are unlikely to produce a profit over the war.

The profits and accounts of the Company are summarised on page 83.

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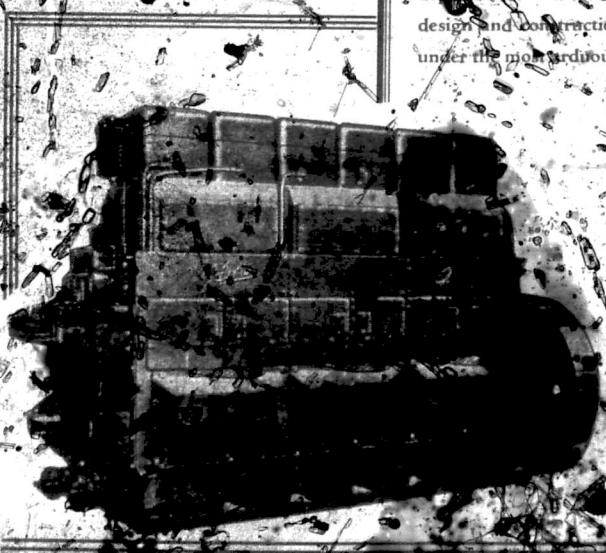
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Principal Contents:

Matters of Moment	850	Background to War	860
Uganda Squadron	851	Presenalia	862
R.A.F.	856	Higher Education in the Colonies	863
Sudan Defence Force in North Africa	857	Fostering Secondary Industries	864
Rhodesian Rehabilitation Board	858	World Coffee Outlook	866
East African Cinchona	859	Late Mining News	867

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EASTERN AFRICA, as we have often pointed out in pre-war days, was curious, slow to take adequate advantage of the existence of the Colonial Development Fund. The White Paper issued a few days ago with a return of the schemes approved in the five months ended March 31 last for grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 makes it evident that the Governments of the territories are still not seizing their opportunities. The Secretary of State for himself hinted in more than one speech in the last few months that Colonial Administrations were insufficiently active in this matter, and lately he announced that he had drawn the attention of Colonial Governments to the importance of planning without further delay. These were clear indications that, having made every allowance for the

Our Territories Losing More Opportunities

urgent preoccupations of war-time, the Minister was not satisfied that the authorities under his control had been reasonably attentive to this important matter, which has its war-time and post-war aspects, including that of the reabsorption into civil life of the demobilised Servicemen, African and European. But not even the hints of Colonel Oliver Stanley, and certain inquiries in the local Legislatures will have prepared East Africans for so damaging and damaging a statement of affairs as this official document now reveals. Of £1,600,000 approved during the five months for development and welfare, the total allocated to the

more than 28,000 or rather more than one penny in the pound. If the amount for research be included, then the whole of East Africa is £16,400,000 or 16.4 pence, which is just about one penny for every two pence in the pound. In the development and welfare schedule the only East African territory listed is Zanzibar, and in the research section the only one is Tanganyika. Zanzibar has received £4,750 for the training of teachers for Arab, African and Indian primary schools, and £4,000 for extension of the Government stock farm. The £1,000 granted to Tanganyika Territory is for underpest control, partly for the building of a protective fence for fifty miles along the boundary with Northern Rhodesia, and the balance for research into the part played by reservoirs and carriers of the disease.

What sort of justification can there be for so shabby a showing by a group of territories which cry out for expenditure of the right kind? We are convinced that the fault does not lie with the authorities

of this country, who are manifestly anxious to sanction sound schemes which are presented in a reasonable efficiency. That various schemes have in the past had to be rejected by the Government is because of their unsatisfactory presentation, or, in open secret, of the incompetence of the kind still the stumbling-block, or have no applications, good or bad

Legislative Councils might well press their Governments for information about the date, nature and amount of each application made, and the results. Though it is, of course, natural that war conditions should limit applications for financial assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, if fifty-seven other schemes can be successfully submitted in the period under review by twenty-two other Dependencies, six of them in Africa, the British Eastern Colonial territories can scarcely plead that they alone have such war worries as to neglect their existence. This war has indeed benefited them from their frontiers. They have received many reports of the release from military service of officials and other personnel on other duties in these territories, which war therefore not nearly so, she stalled as they were, this time last year. Is it that good time is being wasted on trivial tasks, on filling forms which they might be helped to plan big reforms?

THE SERIOUS ASSERTION was made last week in many British newspapers, on the basis of a Reuters telegram from Mombasa, that the Government of Kenya has received proposals for the incorporation of the Seychelles group of islands. To make the suggestion even more extravagant, the report gave as the main reason for so decisive a constitution

the threatened of the Seychelles by their annual post-war outlet for about one-third of its surplus population. In any thing published from the statesman's point of view, as we fully expected, the Colonial Office knew nothing to justify it. It is, of course, inconceivable that any proposals of such a character should have been made to the Government of Kenya by third of the Seychelles without the prior knowledge and sanction of the Secretary of State. It is likewise astonishing, first, that any person should imagine that the British citizens of the Seychelles are debarred entry into Kenya, and, secondly, that a supposedly closed door could be opened only at the cost of incorporation of the lesser Colony in the larger. It seems almost as if the compiler of the published report has been thinking over-much of the insistence in 1945 on unconditional surrender, and also believes that in the British Colonial Empire political steam-hammers are used to crack small economic nuts. Our readers at least know that considerable numbers of Seychellois have for many years been employed in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika territories. To those of us who have for two decades urged the union of the three contiguous East African Dependencies it is diverting to be offered the prospect of a beginning by the incorporation with Kenya of a group of some nine or ten small islands, nearly one thousand miles away in the Indian Ocean. That idea might have made quite a good theme for burlesque.

THE WAR

Uganda Squadron of The Royal Air Force

Services in Norway, the Battle of Britain and the Mediterranean

From the early days of the war the Uganda Squadron has had a proud record. It was the first British squadron into Norway, flying its aeroplanes from the deck of an aircraft carrier on a Norwegian aerodrome, and then, when evacuation became necessary, its pilots volunteered to fly their machines back over the carrier rather than destroy them.

It was an episode glorious in its tragedy, for after all the aircraft had been safely landed on the aircraft carrier—the first instance of a high-speed land aircraft achieving this feat—the warship was torpedoed and all the pilots but two were lost at sea. But a few months later the squadron was again at fighting strength, and in the thick of the Battle of Britain with the R.A.F.'s famous No. 11 Group.

For this past year of fighting in the Mediterranean the Uganda Squadron has been using a powerfully armed long-range fighter. Among the jobs it has undertaken have been night fighting; intruding over Sicily, Crete and Italy; the protection of vital convoys to Malta and through the Mediterranean; and night

operations. It has definitely destroyed, or severely damaged, many D.F.C.s have been awarded to the Squadron, and have included Canadians, Americans and an American.

The night commander is a D.F.C. Squadron Leader from East Africa. Last year the squadron took up operations in the Middle East as a night fighter unit, entrusted with the defence of the Delta of Egypt. Those were critical days, with Rommel and his armies inside Egypt and apparently set for the final push to Alexandria, Cairo, the Suez Canal and the East. At night the Luftwaffe and the Regia Aeronautica were attacking aerodromes, docks and military installations, their aim at softening British resistance to the final landings. Night fighters ready to take toll of the enemy.

In a very short period 29 enemy bombers were destroyed at night, on one occasion 60%, the raiding force fell on the guns of No. 11 Group Squadron. At the same time the Allied attacks made at El Alamein in October, the night raiding of the Delta had virtually ceased. At the time the great artillery barrage opened at El Alamein, the Uganda Squadron pilots were on patrol, watching the hub of the raiding force, the enemy, and awaiting an opportunity to attack. They were to attempt to check it, but a single enemy bomber crossed our lines that night.

From many of the Uganda Squadron pilots gained little of the respect that they had been given by the enemy. German night fighters were more easily brought about the danger of night flying. In the last few weeks of the war

to the War News

...ions "survived" any
...ation can survive. Any
...imaginable calamity save the loss of
...moral character. — *The B*
...by
...healthy dis... the raw
...material of prog... the best
...Benns

...ndology...
...... Washington
...... and Nation
... Germans sent all...
... about 14,000 of the
... "Oral to Germany." — *The Mirror*
... Orel

... "There are many Poles in
... Rome, for... is not technically
... war... — Mr. C. M.
... Franzero

... "I have rarely had the pleasure
... of working with a more competent
... Minister than Lord P... — *The*
... Minister

... "Majorance... prisoners of
... war in India has lost 511,340 in
... the last three years. — General
... Claude Auchinleck

... "The... of bombers flying
... regularly... report that
... the German... out is far better
... than ours. — *Ronald Collier*

... "London... Moscow are likely
... to become the most important
... air centres in Europe and Asia."
... British Overseas Airways Corporation

... "The evacuation of Churchill's
... family to America gives tangible
... proof that the British, headed by
... Churchill, fear air raids on their
... country. — *Berlin Radio*

... "A.F.P. planes which raided
... Turin dropped a special device giv-
... ing off electro-magnetic waves
... which disturbed the Italian radio
... detectors." — *Gazzetta del Popolo*
... Turin

... "More technical efficiency in
... education is not enough. Children
... must be taught the difference be-
... tween right and wrong, the price
... of honesty. — *The Earl*
... of Dow

... "What... were in... the
... Germans used... Cathedral...
... storehouse... they have taken
... down the great gold-hued dome and
... cupolas for scrap metal." — *Radio*
... Ivan Makavey

... "We have... profoundly...
... the last 20 years... for...
... expression... in... fact... during
... those years no miner, no engineer,
... no shipwright, no man in the Mer-
... cantile Marine, no... culture,
... labourer with a... his...
... the... will... him... go
... one... called...
... "Parliamentary" Secretary
... Board of Education

... "A... air... carried
... are than 6,500 sorties of
... Ethiop... and... 100 over
... Med... and 25,000 in South
... and 20,000 in...
... in the Middle...
... main

... "Sunday... September... the
... fourth anniversary... entry into
... the war of the Dominion... North
... Africa will be a National Day of
... Prayer. — *Minister of Justice* W.
... J. ... Ministering the
... Government

... "These... raids have caused
... damage to their chlorine in-
... dustry, the Germans have agreed
... to buy chlorine from Sweden, which
... has refused to sell because the
... chemical... is warlike. — *African*
... ...

... "The... orders
... contained... three... pages...
... explained... Ministry has prepared
... an explanatory memorandum... a
... mere 7... pages of small
... type. — *Daily Telegraph*

... "Instead of the 11,000...
... of which... needed, only 20,000
... were... available... this...
... the... competition on... of
... a bad harvest... potato harvest is
... 25%... lower... last year." — *The*
... ... Agriculture

... "Service... is being
... with widespread...
... sapping... destroying the
... five... authorities and reducing
... in... selected... reserves.
... note... — *The Morning*
... ...

... "Enemy...
... Sicily... and there...
... fighters on the Berbin and...
... airfields... alone... was...
... wiped out by... of...
... bombs and the high degree of
... accuracy of the Flying Fortresses." — *Air Marshal*
... ...

... "It is a scandal that while our
... armed forces... now the wonder of
... the world, our diplomacy was as
... unprepared for... as a snake
... compared for the popu-
... of... Gaulle. We cannot
... have the future of Europe decided
... by Murphy, Leahy, Myron Taylor
... and the Vatican!" — *Mr. Hannan*
... ...

... "More than 1,400 Axis planes
... have been captured or destroyed in
... Sicily since the Allied landings
... month... Of these 422 were shot
... down... the loss of 184 Allied
... planes. An additional...
... were... on Sicilian airfields
... were... States...
... from... ALFA... North
... Africa

... "truck load... dehydrat-
... and... equip... loss of
... ability... the school
... children in Belgium have reached a
... prohibitive point... a court-
... death for... of these
... have a second child under...
... conditions... — *Emil*
... ... is now more
... ally to... peace than win
... us the war. We shall... physical
... strength from our friends when we
... land on the... and mental
... ailments when the problems of
... peace... can... neither...
... from... Sand-
... man... Men

... "Any per cent of all Russian
... banded records completely and re-
... turn to the... Each bottle of
... blood... transfusion in Rus-
... is tainted with the demon
... and this has led to a number of
... romances between some patients
... and the blood-giver." — *Mr. R. W.*
... Watson-Jones, civilian consultant
... surgeon to the R.A.F.

... "When Hitler summoned Haeckel
... to Berlin with the intention of
... forcing him to surrender, he broke
... the old man's resistance by the
... threat that if he remained obstinate
... the Luftwaffe would bomb his
... into ruins. Prague... the
... peace... of open
... towns in... part of German
... ...

... "With masses... of a
... magnitude... all...
... the Soviet...
... break... through the... front
... and with it a decision... the war.
... There is an unbelievable number of
... heavy... and...
... flame-throwers, and Stalin organ-
... multi-barrelled salvo...
... military correspondent of the Ger-
... man News Agency

... "Civilian... from enemy
... raids on the United Kingdom...
... many were 50...
... 25 children killed or...
... believed... a total of...
... on... June... facilities
... 78... 104 women...
... were injured and detained...
... hospital... of being... of
... war 48,169 civilians have been killed
... and 81,077 injured in air raids in the
... U.K. Ministry of Home Security

... "The German people cannot
... escape their responsibility for start-
... ing the war and for...
... that have been committed by the
... German... during the war. The
... United... must occupy
... until... by...
... and re-education the...
... people have learned to fit them-
... selves under a system of democratic
... love... to co-operate
... gain... the... in
... National...
... and Municipal Workers

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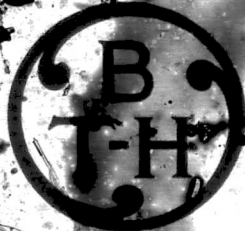
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period of
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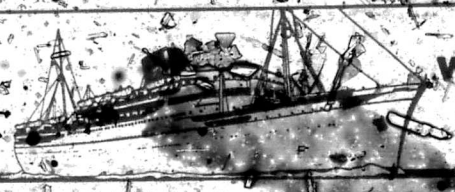
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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

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Principal Contents	
Points of Moment	871
Edward George on the Subjects of Empire	872
The Rhodesian Paria	873
Back to the War News	878
Great Campaign against Locusts	884
Company Meetings Rhodesia Railways	885
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devel. Co. Ltd.	886
Latest Mining News	887

MATTERS OF MOMENT

PUTTING KENYA ON THE
The title given to the Kenya Information Office to one of the most pitiable pieces of pseudo-publicity which ever came from the department of the Government of Kenya has, in the past, been "Unstained Publicity." It is a source of the most up-to-date evidence relating to this document may well serve to appear in full, without the alteration of a comma on another page of this page, and we suggest that readers should acquire themselves with its contents and form their own judgments about it before proceeding to read our comments. They may then agree that it is literally true to write that almost every one of the twenty sentences in the bit of the could be separately criticised. And the need of writing must reach special depths of inanity for that to be said about it. We have too much respect for our readers to ask them to follow us through this pretentious puffery sentence by sentence. It is not necessary to make a point of a bad egg to prove its badness.

Kenya needs constant and unstained publicity. It would be interesting to have information on a definition of "unstained publicity" and to be whether that definition on reflection that this particular word chosen epithet. We should be very badly stained publicity we should have the Information Office to produce one individual who is prepared to affirm that Kenya has given constant publicity at least. If such a witness were forthcoming he would be quickly shown the meaning of "constant" or of "publicity" in that section of the Administration of Kenya, really does regard a boy lantern as constant publicity. Even that caution may not be enough, but what gets so general a valuation upon such fleeting affairs as to describe one link to several hundred war workers as "a glowing boast." What are the results of this constant publicity? At a time when scores of thousands of first-class men in the forces are enquiring about the prospects of attachment in the Overseas Empire after the war they may seem remarkably poor to ordinary folks, but not to the Kenya Information Office, which gurgles its delight at the tangible result of this publicity at Home during 1943. In the twelve months there

This issue completes the nineteenth annual volume of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

these elements of the two Empires so diverse, they are unconnected, and therefore continue to neglect the many lines in which our efforts to solve them may be dovetailed and mutually supporting. This is an error to be avoided as the expert may be too busy to know more than the ignorant, the error, that is, of neglect and want of imagination.

We are enjoined to remember Sir Warwick Laming's phrase: "If you want your help, call us to your councils," and Lord Elgin's remark that "faith and trust are always catching."

Three Empire Regional Councils

The author would have three Empire Regional Councils, one each for the Atlantic, the Pacific and Africa, each purely consultative. They, of course, as a development of proposals made for Africa for many years past, and strongly supported by General Smuts. Believing that confidence and co-operation between national Executives are not enough to promote an understanding between widely separated Parliaments and electorates, he also suggests regular joint sessions of Parliamentary delegations in the regions, saying:

The British Delegation should represent all the main parties and both Houses of Parliament, being chosen as joint Select Committees are chosen. Procedure at the meetings should conform to the traditions familiar in the very British Parliament. The combined delegations should elect a Speaker from amongst their number, and the proceedings should then be opened by the King's Speech agreed between the Governments concerned and read by one of His Majesty's local representatives, if he could not be present himself. Debate could conveniently follow the normal procedure of debates in the Address, subjects being taken up by arrangement with the Speaker and discussed in a sufficient time to enable different points of view to be fully and adequately expressed. Since proceedings would be purely consultative, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of Parliaments, no resolutions should not be moved or divisions taken, unless all the Governments concerned desired to adopt that course. Arrangements should be made to contain official reports, and the meetings should be open to the public and the press.

The meetings would be principally the medium of delegations from several Parliaments, but, since they would be of importance to all Governments and peoples in the region concerned, advantage should be taken of them by suitable representatives of colonies or groups of Colonies. In fact members of the delegations should exchange views with them, and the meetings could help to familiarise all members of the Empire with a general idea of each other's feelings and interests. It would also give chosen representatives of the indigenous peoples the opportunity of playing a new part in the Empire's life, and it would enhance the relative value of the meetings not only for those who attend them, but for a much wider public. Extreme opinions would be heard, but where such opinions exist they are much better expressed than suppressed, and publicity is as a rule the best corrective for them.

More M.P.s as Colonial Governors

Noting the urgent need that members of Parliament in the United Kingdom should know more about the Overseas Empire, Sir Edward Grigg suggests that M.P.s should be more frequently chosen as Governors of Distant Dependencies and educated by that service. He adds:

I think it a misfortune that service in such capacity Overseas should be as a rule regarded as a training and qualification for office in this country, particularly in the Department of Home Affairs. Presently members are often asked to choose between accepting service Overseas or merely formulating their claims to political advancement at home. It is not surprising, such service and standing for some time, should be short of the valuable asset of responsible overseas experience. The natural result is twofold, namely, that the Empire is generally being deprived of the services of men who are best qualified to advance colonial interests, and that the public are less well-informed than they should be. The House of Commons members who can speak with first-hand knowledge of British Imperial responsibilities, the idea that Parliamentary and procedural advice are incompatible is false, or false.

Of Imperial Preference, we read -

Powerful interests in the United States have long been working against the attitude principle that preference between the States of the Empire is a domestic arrangement involving no discrimination against foreign States. Article IV of the Atlantic Charter demands Imperial Preference, but there are many in this country who do not understand that this principle is essential to the international status, not only of even principal overseas countries, but of the weaker mem-

bers of the Commonwealth, in economic affairs. It is, for instance, the indispensable condition of the development in Canada, an ideal to which French Canadians are as deeply devoted as the United Empire Loyalists. It is equally important for Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the other members of the Colonial Empire. All these would lose their economic independence if the principle of economic unity within the Empire were abandoned.

It is a mistake in which I believe economic unity can be introduced, this - that the nations of the Commonwealth should be ordered to economic relations with each other, and that they should not thereby incurring claims to special treatment from foreign Powers under the most-favoured-nation clause, or any other international commitment. I do not think that the Commonwealth can remain the equal in an economic sense of great Powers such as the American or the Russian, those enjoying complete a freedom as they in international relations.

To accept the phrase that, while the American and Russian nations can do as they please with the vast internal markets which both command, the States of the Commonwealth are no more closely related in an economic sense than the States of countries you may choose with separate tariffs and separate sovereignties would be to weaken the economic strength of all its members and to diminish its political unity. It would be particularly disastrous for the smaller nations and for all its Colonial territories.

Imperial Preference the Test Case

Are Imperial Preference, Are Preferences between members of the Empire a purely domestic arrangement between them or are they not? My answer is categorical - that they are and must remain a purely domestic arrangement. There are speakers and writers in this country and America who maintain that Imperial Preference is inconsistent with international relations, and the progress of liberation of commerce and free trade from national impediments. I dissent emphatically from that opinion. No country should aim to gain more from Britain by the lowering of hostile tariffs and other obstacles to trade; none therefore should co-operate more gladly in any genuine international effort to bring greater freedom about. Imperial Preference can operate with equal fairness and effect, whether tariffs be high or low, but so far from being an obstacle to their reduction, it is in fact one of the best instruments which the Empire possesses for securing it.

America will not be able to make the economic relations of the States of the Empire be subject to criticism or intervention by foreign Powers; the very idea is ludicrous. It has occurred to her writers that her tariff arrangements with such outlying territories as Hawaii should be subject to the operation of the most-favoured-nation clause. Russia will never give a moment's consideration to the idea that economic relations between the many Socialist and Soviet Republics of the U.S.S.R. should be an open field for free competition, and that each Republic should attempt to gain as a separate economic unit with foreign Powers. Let the Commonwealth be to be a Commonwealth, and if it is to remain the equal of these great self-contained economic systems, the idea that it is not to be regarded as a domestic arrangement is absurd.

The Dominions have pressed the policy of Imperial Preference for half a century and have had acceptance for it after the last war. They regard it as vital to unity within the Commonwealth; and not one of them, left would be immeasurably weakened by being compelled to deal exclusively as a separate State with foreign Powers. That the American States should remain united in every sense, economic or otherwise, while the British States are divided in an economic sense as a condition of co-operation with them, would appear astonishing to a visitor from afar; and it is not to be thought of that Britain should be so reckless a blow upon nations which have sprung from her loins, and stood with her against all the hosts of spoliation when she would otherwise have been alone.

Nor can she discharge her duty to the Colonial Empire if she abandons Imperial Preference. The colonies cannot count on the markets which they will need unless hers is open to them on better terms than to their competitors; nor can they hope for any adequate consideration in foreign markets unless the bargaining power of the Imperial system is available for their aid.

Much emphasis has lately and quite rightly been laid upon the need of financial assistance to the Colonies on a scale not contemplated hitherto. Our power to render this will depend on our export trade; and in order to stand the competition that will confront it in the future, our manufacturers must have access on preferential terms to markets comparable to those enjoyed by foreign manufacturers at home. If the proposition with which we are faced is that there shall be no differential on the world market at all while competing with manufacturers in other parts of an enormous protected home market, there will be little British export trade to support the expansion of social services or to furnish the Colonial Empire with capital.

THE WAR

Rhodesians and K.R.R.C. Fine Service in the Western Desert

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MILITARY FORCE Middle East has received an excellent Rhodesian serving with the King's African Rifles... The very first fighting patrol made into Italy after Italy declared war was that of Rhodesians who also took part in the first action in the Western Desert...

The 1st Battalion of the regiment, which was joined by 720 Rhodesians in May, 1940, was always in the thick of the fighting. It formed part of the motor and infantry of the famous 7th Motor Brigade... The very first fighting patrol made into Italy after Italy declared war was that of Rhodesians who also took part in the first action in the Western Desert...

whom he had met in the Sudan... up in the fighting... the enemy... Ryeburg's arrival... and then went with the First Army... to join the First Army, being with 10 miles of him when the enemy collapsed.

Not One Ship Lost in Convoy It was officially reported that the slow day work that not one of the 100 ships... East met in Cairo to discuss problems of shipping, distribution and supply.

The Eastern Command has just called attention to the fact that the signing of any peace treaty with Italy would not only affect the... throughout an unbroken... included in an amnesty for the repatriation of Italian prisoners... repatriation would be made... Farmers and others... employ prisoners of war... their absence... them if selections... any repatriation.

Prisoners of war have been... a large... with... from the... dry... was now...

the refugee camp near Kaimosi, which cost about 1000, had to be vacated on account of the discovery... Simultaneously... making this statement the Government of Kenya... the failure to detect the probable existence... the site was selected... credit on the medical officer concerned.

Casualties

Lieut. Brian John Oliver Bostock, R.A.F., was the first of the late Colonel J. S. Bostock... Chapota, Umbawanga, Tumbuka... is reported missing from air operations.

Captain Reginald A. Clausen, R.A.S., of Glen... died on August 4 while on active service in East Africa.

Captain W. M. Holder, M.C., M.M., of... formerly of Dorset Salubria and Tanganyika... was killed at sea through enemy action.

Lieut. Walter Raymond Julian Boyd, of the Somerset Light Infantry, attached to the 1st Light Infantry, was killed in action in Sicily, as the eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Julian Hoyte, of Kalene, Northern Rhodesia.

Lieut. Sgt. Sydney Schragger, R.A.F., who has been with an active service in the East, was among the first Rhodesians to leave the Colony at the outbreak of the war in West Africa, where he was commissioned in the 1st West Coast Regiment. He later received his commission in order to enlist in the ranks of the R.A.F., and was being trained in Southern Rhodesia... in the Middle East, Iraq and India... before he was a member of the staff in Salisbury of Rhodesian and Southern Rhodesian Airways.

Flight Officer M. B. Shapiro, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is now known to be a prisoner of war in Germany.

Flight Lieut. N. G. P. Sandford, R.A.F. V.R., of Southern Rhodesia, has been reported missing.

Pilot Officer Eric G. Cole and Sgt. Pilots R. W. Robison and B. C. Wordsworth, of Southern Rhodesia, who were previously reported missing, are now known to be prisoners of war. Pilot Officer Oms is seriously wounded and in hospital.

Mr. K. D. Luke, of the Malaya Police, who has been married to his wife, now in the Education Department of Tanganyika Territory, and stationed in Tabora, that he is a prisoner of war in Japanese hands, and is still alive.

Sir William Platt, promoted General Sir William Platt, G.O.C. in C. East Africa Command, to whom much of the credit for the successful campaigns in Eritrea and Madagascar must be given, was last week promoted from lieutenant-general to full general, the appointment being dated back to January 17. Lieut. General Sir Bernard Paget, Commander-in-Chief, Home Forces, and brother of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, has also been advanced to the rank of general as from May 1.

Flying Officer Ian Campbell, of the Royal Air Force, and Pilot Officer Gordon William Oldham, who Rhodesians serving in the R.A.F. have been awarded the D.F.C. and D.F.M. respectively.

Flying Officer K. B. ... who has been awarded the D.F.C. ... was awarded the D.F.C. ... seven years ago... join the staff of Ruvo Estates, Ltd., He underwent his preliminary R.A.F. training in Southern Rhodesia and completed it in his country. Most of his operational service has been in the Mediterranean. Flying Officer Bingham, of Northern Rhodesia, is in his late twenties.

Sergeant Air Gunner George Olsson, who has been serving in his country with No. 10 Squadron R.A.F., has been awarded the D.F.M. for conspicuous gallant conduct in action.

Sergeant R. K. Cook, The 1st Rhodesian African Corps, who before the war was manager of the Aerit Mine

near Gambia, Southern Rhodesia, has been commended for gallantry.

Air Chief Petty Officer Longmore, who is A.O.C. in Charge of the station at the time, was likely concerned with the Italian air force in Ethiopia and East Africa has been joined to the Air Ministry as an adviser in connection with post-war problems. He retired at his own request a year ago.

Major R. C. S. Smith, R.E., formerly of Kenya, Tanganyika and Malawi, has been promoted to field rank.

Squadron Leader H. M. ... has returned to this country from Southern Rhodesia where he has been engaged on a patrol of the R.A.F.

Squadron Leader ... Kenya, is now serving in this country in the R.A.F. ...

... Albertson, the ... is the ... from the ... to sail for ... the outbreak of ... was then ... served in France, was ... from Dunkirk, and was later ... in the ... in the ... in the ...

Captain ... Martin, who has been awarded the D.F.C. for his work with the ... Air Force during the campaign in East ... and who later ... while serving with a light ... in North Africa, is now in a fighter ... a fighter pilot he reported ...

Sergeant P. M. Wood, of Nairobi, has arrived in England after a tour of duty in the Middle East.

... formerly of ... the R.A.F. ... and was framed in ... is now a navigator in a bomber squadron. Staff Sergeant Joyce Law, daughter of Sir Charles Law, Chief Justice of Tanganyika, and Lady Law, recently ... from Kenya with her ...

Bombardier R. E. P. Smith, of Lusaka, Rhodesia, in the ... returned to England after a tour of duty of 17 months, during which he travelled over a boat had to world.

Cadet ... of the ... Major H. C. Stiebel, a ... Commissioner in ... and his ... of Wok ... has ... was officially ... the L.D.V. (now ...)

... District Commissioner in the ... by the Sudan Defence Force and ... with the War Supply ...

... Headmaster ...

... B.S.O., D.D. ... recently ...

... Director of W.V.C.A. War Services ... who has arrived ... reports that clubs ... the Y.W.C.A. ... to establish per- ... withdrawn.

A ... has been set up in Kenya, ... Chief Engineer, East Africa Command ... Director of Public Works of ... the Admiralty Superintendent Civil ... Engineer of the Air Ministry ...

Railways and Harbours, the Iron and ... and the Commissioner for Local ... representing municipal ... to East African War Bonds to June 11 ...

... in Tanganyika ... in the 1949-51 ... African ... are now over ...

... of the ... Treasury ... Of this sum ... was lent free ...

Women of Dar es Salaam ... a further £88 to the Empire Air Raid Distress Fund and £52 to the Crown Princess of Greece's Relief Fund.

A contribution of £60 has been made to the Kenya Welfare Fund to the Rhodesian Ladies' Working Party, Rhodesia House, London.

Twenty-eight Chinese workmen employed as military tradesmen at the M.G. Depot and Training Centre of the East African Command have made a joint gift of £200 to Madame Chiang Kai-shek's Red Cross and for China.

Women's Rehabilitation Board Created in Southern Rhodesia

The method of forming the Women's National Rehabilitation Board to deal with the reabsorption of civilian employment and the part of women in the uniformed services and large engaged in essential work has been decided by the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. J. W. Keller.

As a first step the Minister has decided to establish in Bulawayo, Salisbury and Umtali Regional Committees of women members, of whom one shall be elected chairman and one vice-chairman.

The Regional Committees in Bulawayo and Salisbury will be elected respectively to the Combined Women's Societies of Bulawayo and the Salisbury Citizens Council; elections being held in the latter case at the Umtali, where there is no society or council, the Regional Committee will convene a meeting of local women's societies to elect the Regional Committees.

One member of these four Regional Committees will be the Chairman of the Executive of the Women's National Rehabilitation Board. In addition one member will be nominated by the Federation of Women's Institutes of Southern Rhodesia, one by the Council of the Royal Women's Service League, one by the Rhodesia Public Services Association (Women's Branch), the W.A.M.S. and the W.S.P.S. The Chairman of the Board will be nominated by the Government.

Members of the Committees will be kept in touch with local organizations and to report into cases of difficulty in finding work. Where these do not meet locally the Board will be consulted. The Board will receive reports from the Regional Committees and will recommend to the Government such action as may be necessary.

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Nyasaland's Gallantry Medal

The Hon. ... Secretary of State for the Colonies, received from Field-Marshal ... a gallantry medal presented by the British Empire Service League, ... and gold badge presented by the ... the League to the ... of their gallantry. The ... Devonshire, then held at the ... to Lieut. ... representing the Government of Malawi ... the Governor, has asked that the ... in the custody in this country. The ... coat-of-arms (a ... Mr. S. Murray was present at ...

Background to the

Kharkov. Kharkov is one of the chief cities of the Soviet Union, standing between the next ranks after Moscow and Leningrad. Its importance is of peculiar importance to our allies, not only for its strategic and political pre-eminence, but because its people have endured, with the high-spirited fortitude of their race, some of the most atrocious brutalities of the invader. The Germans fought for Kharkov with a tenacity, and for a time with a resilience worthy of its importance as a hinge-pin of their whole position in Russia. A fortnight ago they initiated a series of powerful counter-attacks, which gained substantial successes against the right wing of the Russian front, compelling Kharkov, from the north, the Russians struck back and fought the counter-attacking armies to a standstill. His effort thus exhausted, the enemy eventually found that he no longer commanded the reserves required to renew the offensive in that situation, and he has no remaining the doge of the map, when the elliptical arc drawn by the Russian ground. Kharkov, therefore, is the pivot of a compulsive railway left to the Germans for the supply of the garrison or its eventual retreat, and that was closely threatened, while the imminent fall of the function of Mefra would also be an important road. One of the outstanding advantages gained by the recovery of Kharkov is the command of a first-class strategic railway, a double line back, now free over the entire section from Moscow, by way of Orel, Kursk and Biegorod, to Kharkov. Even if the Russian advance were to halt now, which is highly improbable, the Red Army would have to its credit one of the most gigantic achievements in the whole history of war on land. Just as Great Britain demolished once for all the myth of the irresistible Luftwaffe, so now the Soviet Union has shattered the myth of the invincible German army. *The Times* talks of the "Blunder." How bitterly Hitler's army, repent having allowed the attack the Greeks! But in a screen of neutral countries—Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria—might have covered the Rumanian fields from all, but Russian army, without costing German a single soldier. Now he has both Greece and Yugoslavia in his hands, with difficult mouths, to be a mass in each and population, and to guerrilla warfare. He has thrown the onus of military occupation and guerrilla warfare on the Italians, who were the only German division in Italy, itself a "blunder" in the *Sunday Times*.

Rome: An Open City. The total war the idea behind the concept is meaningless. For example, Rome radio, Rome exchange, or a bomb. Rome always a contribution to the Italian war effort. The news we saw and we announce that an airborne detachment will be arriving in the city and that our troops will occupy the city. The air-borne troops will be escorted by 100 planes. The slightest opposition is expected and the bombs will fall. We believe that American and British troops arriving by air in Rome will receive an enthusiastic welcome and that that would be the beginning of the unconditional surrender of Italy. Moreover, if Rome as an open city, there is not the slightest chance why we should resist the bomb. From the Rome and the city, the Germans could menace themselves. When the German army arrived in Paris, that city was declared an open city. The Germans have not Paris ever since that date. They behave intelligently, but they say that Italy, surrendering unconditionally when Rome was declared an open city. Hadoglio may be stalling to gain time, but he is here is a means of quickly calling his bluff, which at the same time contains no restraint in military operations.

Report on Russia. I visited several war plants. In one 87% of the employees are women and 25% boys aged 12 to 18. At 18 they go into the army, regardless of qualification. Hours of employment are eight a day six days a week, with an additional three hours daily overtime at time and a half. This is compulsory for everybody, even married women with children. All employees in all plants in Russia are on an incentive plan, with a minimum base wage for all. There is no absentee problem. The Russians are each constantly turning to the right, as has been evidenced in many ways during the past year. Nowhere in the world have I seen so much respect for progressive rank in the army as witnessed in Russia from the bottom of the top, which is in the direction of capitalism and democracy. The officers uniformly are well dressed and have been treated from the bottom of the top. Captain Rickbacker, on his return from the U.S.A. from Russia,

Air Power in Sicily. The air force has been used as a spearhead in Sicily. The air force and the ground troops could not have operated from the Catania airfield. These fields were systematically sown from end to end in all directions with incendiary bombs. There are signs of Marcus, Gesser-Selmann, Junkers and Stuka and Catania airfield filled with more from the air. The office buildings were wrecked. Bomb quarters, electric light and water mains cuts, was ways, blocked and storerooms ruined. There were between 200 and 300 Axis fighter planes in Sicily's airbases when we invaded. Air Marshal Goering himself that one day, and he did not get up the way, was generous. The time fighting short seems me. Their attacks are fleeting, happy things, never pressed home. There are individual exceptions, but it does seem to be a failure of man rather than machines. Once more Goering has told the Mediterranean air force that he is ashamed of it. The invasion fleet wasn't even attacked until after it arrived, and there are still Allied units in Sicily, which have not seen an enemy aircraft. Mr. Alexander Clifford, in the *Daily Mail*.

Kultur in Action. A 12-year-old boy who tore down a German poster in Poland was led to execution, crying bitterly for his mother. Two school-girls, aged 14 and 16, who helped to distribute underground newspapers were hanged to death. One hundred Boy Scouts faced the firing squad singing the Polish national anthem. In the gas chambers in Majdanek on July 2 and a two trainloads of children, women, and old people were murdered. Thousands of Polish children have been put to death by the methods which the Germans proudly call as "scientific." They have used in the gas trains they have been electrified and machine-gunned. About 100,000 Polish children, aged 10 and over, are being in German munitions factories, working 12 and 14 hours a day. Mrs. Michalowska, of the Polish Ministry of the Interior. Paper Chasing to Victory. I have made my contribution towards the victory in Sicily and Russia during a week I have signed 63 medical certificates. No ink bottle must remain uncorrupted; no form be overlooked, if victory is to be assured and the world made safe from bureaucracy. Dr. M. L. H. Bridge Farmer.

to the War News

Operations. Envisaged. The invasion of Sicily has proved a model of planning and execution. H.M. the King.

A new offensive weapon against Germany's air warfare is under construction. Reich.

If journalists do not look well ahead on behalf of the public who will read Mr. W. L. Andrews' General Eisenhower used 15 divisions in Sicily. —Sertorius, the German military commentator.

The Hun will not get nicer in his leading tactics now that we are on the run. —The Home Secretary.

Suppose no living man can read so many columns of Hansard as I. —Sir J. A. R. Marriot.

Something is coming this winter—maybe sooner—this will shock the world. A Captain Ricker, Dicker, the American airman.

Like Mr. Churchill and many other great war leaders, John Curtin, Australia's Prime Minister, is a capitalist. Mr. Arthur Koestler, author of "The Moon and the Bonfire," is likely to become the two most important air centres in Europe and Asia. —British Overseas Airways Corporation.

The Germans and Italians have lost more than 20,000 aeroplanes, excluding losses in Russia, during the war, 12,000 of them in Africa. —Daily Mail.

The personality and genius of Mr. Churchill are worth more than 100 divisions. Professor Gerbrandy, Prime Minister of the Netherlands.

Starting Imperial Conferences, give body must emerge for the British Commonwealth of Nations. —Mr. Curtin, Commonwealth Prime Minister.

"I believe a comb-out of the Civil Service would reveal that 25% of its personnel could be made available for military service. —Mr. A. J. Espley.

Eighty tons of bombs are now being dropped by the R.A.F. in every bomber lost, compared with 40 tons this time last year. —Air Ministry spokesman.

Major-General Chamber Gieseler, chief of the Peckemünde aerobics laboratory, was murdered during the R.A.F. attack. —A. Handa, Stockholm.

"From South Africa about 500 tons of port and sherry type wine and 100 tons of beverage wines have arrived in this country. They will be sold retail at 11s. 6d. a bottle for port and sherry, and 8s. for beverage wines. —Ministry of Food.

The only land in Europe in front which the Russians are interested in one which would draw off 50 to 60 German divisions. —War and the Working Class, Moscow.

Who 3,000,000 people, or about a quarter of the total working population of Great Britain, eat their meat meals every day in industrial plant canons. —Mr. W. Gladstone, M.P.

General Alexander began his first year as Commander of a battered Army in the Middle East with Cairo in danger. He has saved it by threatening Rome. —The Express.

Four hundred and thirty-five Army, Navy and Air Force officers, including 110 generals, have been relieved of their commands on the ground of age. —General de Gaulle.

The worst possible kind of monopoly, a monopoly with all the power behind it. Mr. Eric R. Johnston, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which was shot down in the sea off Hawaii Island was destroyed by direct hit from an anti-aircraft gun at 25,000 feet, seven miles up. —A. A. A. gunner.

The German counter-stroke will be a success. We are not revealing any secrets to the British when we state that this stroke will be characterized by the furor teutonics. —Deutscher Botsen Zeitung.

Photographs prove the outstanding success of the R.A.F. in the guidance of the German aircraft research and radio location station and factory. —Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister.

The bulldozer was the tank of the German campaign. We could have done with more of them. Under shell and mortar fire they smoothed out the roads for the Allied vehicles. —Mr. Alan Moorehead.

Not Rome, Berlin or Cologne is a holy city—but London, which for a whole year fought back while England stood alone, preserving the decency of civilisation for hundreds of us to come. —Mr. Karl Gerhardt, in *Anton Tidning*, Sweden.

Only a short time back food was scarce in Italy, the biggest enemy, but the failure of the German U-boat campaign has destroyed the German blockade of the Arctic. —Mr. Archbishop of Canterbury. —Rubbish! All now arrive by that route, more than 100,000 tons of Canadian and American wheat. —Mr. Noel Fox, Editor.

Death from road and other accidents during the black-out in Great Britain have been almost as great as in the Battle of Arras. —Ronald Collier.

The number of Germans working in German war industries is more than 28,000,000, compared with 18,600,000 so employed in March, 1941. Civilian foreign workers in the Reich number more than 10,000,000. —*Deutsche Bergwerks Zeitung*.

United States casualties from the outbreak of the war total 98,024, including 12,887 dead, 24,423 wounded, 31,047 missing, and 23,785 prisoners of war. War Department casualties total 69,358 and the Navy Department 28,666. —U.S. Office of War Information.

The War for Victory Weeks raised £615,945,000, an increase of £70,300,000 on last year's Warships Weeks campaign. The small saver put up £179,582,000, or 29.1% of the total. In Warships Weeks his contribution was £141,000,000, or 25.9%. —Lord Knudsen.

When France collapsed, Great Britain assumed responsibility for France's promises to Turkey. Turkey's sturdy and proud determination to resist the forces of aggression, whatever the cost, has been invaluable to the cause of freedom and justice. —Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P., Minister of Production.

Production of synthetic rubber in America has now reached 495,000 tons a year. By January it will be manufactured at the rate of 750,000 to 800,000 tons a year, which is 20% more than the United States bought from the plantations of the Far East before the war. —Mr. P. W. Litchfield, Chairman, Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co.

Quebec is a city scarcely touched by American influences, determinedly French, yet 100% British. Of the 170,000 population 97% speak French almost exclusively. There are no theatres, no night clubs, no gambling places, no bars, and apparently no crime and no crime. Everywhere are churches and convents. I get the distinct impression that the city is ardently "De Gaulle". —Mr. John Eddon, in the *Daily Mail*.

The struggle in Sicily failed to divert a single German division from the Soviet. There are 27 enemy divisions in Russia and 21 in the rest of Europe, including 25 in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, eight or 10 in the Balkans, a similar number in Norway, 20 in Austria, and the rest in Poland as reserves for the Eastern Front. By a Second Front we understand an invasion by our allies in the West which will draw 20 to 30 divisions from the East. —*Red Star*.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Tanga to the wife of Mr. David M. Mahen.

Lady Pascoe's letter known as Mrs. Sidney Webb, left £1,000 for her personally £21,000.

A son has been born in Kampala to the wife of Dr. ... of the Uganda Meat Service.

The new library was opened by Mrs. Harry Rich, wife of the Chairman of the Town Management Board.

Mr. and Mrs. A. FitzStephens, two of Northern Rhodesia's pioneer settlers, have retired to live in Bulawayo.

Mr. Dennis Sexton Le Poidevin has been confirmed in his appointment as European Inspector of Police in Zanzibar.

Captain José João Botelho de Castro e Silva has assumed duty as Governor of the Province of Niassa, Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. R. V. Stone, M.L.C., has been elected Chairman of the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce. He follows Mrs. J. Riley, now Price Controller.

Sir Arthur Newsholme, of Worthing, who left £10,700, has bequeathed the residue of his estate to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Mr. H. W. D. Frudd, formerly agent in Mombasa of the Union-Castle Line, is a candidate for the City Council of Durban, where he has resided for some years.

A daughter has been born in Southern Rhodesia to the wife of Captain T. H. W. Braadle, M.P., of Bulawayo and Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies.

Barl de la Parre, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1930-37, has resigned from the National Labour Organisation of which he had been Chairman since 1931.

Mr. Charles Udall has been re-elected Mayor of Nairobi, and Councillor L. Kaplan has been elected Deputy Mayor by the narrow margin of one vote over Mr. D. D. Puri.

M. Arthur Wauters, former Belgian Minister of Information, has resigned his appointment as head of the Belgian Information Bureau at the British Ministry of Information.

Lieut. Denis Joseph Chiazzari, Vice-Regimental Surgeon, Regiment, and Miss Marian Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Winson, of Bulawayo, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Rex Hardie, Director of Surveys in the Sudan for the last six years, has retired to settle in British Columbia. He joined the Sudan Government Service in 1920 for work on the construction of the Gebel Aulia Dam.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. Diederik Claas Eberfs, manager of the Zanzibar branch of the Tweetsche Overseas Trading Co. Ltd, and Miss Margafet Noble, a nursing sister in the Government Hospital, Zanzibar.

Mr. T. G. Jearey has resumed his former appointment as private secretary to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. A. D. Chataway, who has been performing those duties since Mr. Jearey retired, is now magistrate in Gwelo.

A daughter has been born in London to the wife of Wing Commander J. Gordon Finlayson, D.S.O., I.F.C., who at the time of the outbreak of war was A.D.C. to Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, at that time Governor of Kenya.

Mr. W. H. Fellings, son of the late Sir Christian Telling, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours until the time of his death, has been appointed assistant secretary of the great South African Iron and Steel Corporation ("Iskor"); the staff of which he joined in 1936.

Mr. C. W. McCox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is now on a three-month tour of Northern Rhodesia, after spending nearly two months in Nyasaland.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. J. G. Gzesky, D.F.C., D.S.O., and Miss Cynthia Pamela Bowman, daughter of Mr. Humphrey Bowman, formerly of the Sudan Government Service, and now of Great House, Chiddingfold, and the late Mrs. Bowman.

The marriage will shortly take place between Prince George Ghizine, Welsh Guards, second son of Prince Vladimir Ghizine, and of the late Princess Catherine Ghizine, and Anne Marie, daughter of the late Major-General Baron Edouard Slatin Pasha and of the late Baroness Slatin.

Mr. A. Wakefield, Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies, and previously Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed a British member for the fourth meeting of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission now sitting in the Virgin Islands.

The first Zionist Conference to meet in Rhodesia recently assembled in Bulawayo under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Rabinovitch. Among the speakers were Captain Bertin, Minister of Justice, Mr. Oscar Kaufman (President of the Bulawayo Hebrew Congregation) and Dr. I. H. Levine.

The Rhodesia Branch of the British Empire Service League has elected Captain A. G. Hillier, M.C., its annual President, and Messrs. C. V. Jacobs and Captain A. G. Cook National Vice-Presidents. Mr. C. V. Jacobs was also elected a life member in recognition of his long and valuable services.

Mr. A. J. Don Small, general manager of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., has arrived in London on a brief business visit. He is this year's Vice-President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, and of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

The current issue of the quarterly journal of the National Rifle Association contains an article on rifle clubs by Lieut. Colonel Philip Richardson, Chairman of the Association, who has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, and has been closely in touch with development projects in Kenya.

Major C. Duff has been elected President of the Rhodesia Pioneers and Early Settlers Society, of which Sir John H. D. Moffat, former Prime Minister, is Honorary President. Mr. R. A. Fletcher and Mr. M. M. M. Wiltson were re-elected Honorary Vice-Presidents, and Mr. A. R. T. Wankie, J. Thomson and Mr. John Whittman were elected Vice-Presidents. The members of the Executive Committee are Messrs. H. G. Isaacs, C. J. Jacobs, J. T. Tait, C. A. King and A. S. O'Connor. Mrs. W. A. Carnegie was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

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Obituary

Mr. Charles Sydney Parsons, of Mase, Northern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 64.

Mr. J. W. H. Lambert has died in the Untali from blackwater fever in his 75th year.

Major H. A. Hill, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, died recently while playing golf on the Bulawayo course.

Mr. A. S. C. Hill, who had spent 18 years in East Africa, died last week in tragic circumstances in Dar es Salaam. He was secretary of the local Yacht Club.

Mr. J. J. B. Connamick, who first reached the Fort Jameson district more than 20 years ago, has died there. During the last war he served with the Northern Rhodesia Rifles. Later he became a successful tobacco planter.

Mr. Edward Richards, whose death in Bulawayo is reported, reached Southern Rhodesia in 1896, served with the B.S.A.P., worked for Rhodesia Railways, and later became a successful commercial farmer in the Umguzo Valley.

Mr. A. G. Walker, resident director in Southern Rhodesia of Messrs. Stewart and Loyds of South Africa, Ltd., who died recently in Salisbury at the age of 65, had completed 43 years' service with his company. He was a prominent cricketer.

The Rev. William Bates, D.D., who died in hospital in Kendal, Westmorland, last Saturday at the age of 57, has been secretary of the International Council of Churches since 1927 and editor of the *International Review of Missions*, following Dr. J. H. Oldham in that appointment.

Mr. Cecil Thorne Thorne, who is reported to have died, was the wife of Lt. Colonel R. H. Thorne Thorne, now in Sicily as assistant of Lord Kennell, head of the Allied Military Government. Colonel Thorne Thorne spent many years in the Uganda Administrative Service.

Mr. George Birt, a former secretary of the Bulawayo Club, has died in the Cape Province. He was Agent of the International Agent Company for 20 years, and at the Coronation of 1911 acted as standard-bearer of the Rhodesia contingent of the B.S.A.P. and the S.R.N.I. He had farmed in the Insho district for some years.

Sheikh Awad Al-Kareem Abdulla, paramount chief of the large Shukriya tribe of the Blue Nile and the Atbara Rivers, who has just died, was one of the most important tribal leaders in the Sudan. He was a member of the Peace Delegation sent to London in 1919, and he had been awarded the M.V.O. and C.B.E.

The Hon. Mrs. Donner

We deeply regret to report the death last week of the Hon. Mrs. Donner, wife of the Hon. Leader Patrick Donner, R.A.F.V.R., Conservative M.P. for the Basingstoke Division of Hampshire, and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board. Mrs. Donner, who had been ill for two years, was the elder daughter of Admiral the Fleet, Lord Chatfield. The marriage took place in 1888.

Sir Herbert Taylor

Sir Herbert Taylor, who is reported to have died in Lausanne on August 15 at the age of 78, was born in Natal, and was one of the early pioneers of what is now Southern Rhodesia. He served in the Native Affairs Department of the British South Africa Company in 1904, became Chief Native Commissioner in Matabeleland, and was later made the first Chief Native Commissioner for the whole Colony. In 1924, after the grant of responsible government, he was knighted. He retired four years later. His wife was a daughter of the late Professor Habon.

E. A. Service Appointments

Latest promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:

Colonial Administrative Service—Mr. A. V. Bartholl, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory, to be Provincial Commissioner. Mr. J. H. Light, District Officer, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Chief Secretary. Colonial Agricultural Service—Mr. J. W. Eyre, Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Palestine.

Colonial Education Service—Mr. P. E. Williams, Assistant Director of Education, Uganda, to be Director of Education, Zanzibar.

Colonial Postal Service—Mr. T. R. Jenkinson, Postmaster-General, Nyasaland, to be Postmaster-General, Northern Rhodesia.

Other Branches—Mr. G. E. Bowles, Senior Grade A Clerk, Accountant-General's Department, Kenya, to be Accountant, Accountant-General's Department, Kenya. Mr. E. J. Petrie, Assistant Treasurer, Accountant-General's Department, Kenya, to be Senior Accountant, Accountant-General's Department. Mr. W. J. Powell, Traffic Inspector, Tanganyika Railways, to be Labour and Welfare Officer, Nigerian Railways.

First appointments include:

Colonial Medical Service—Dr. N. S. E. Miles, M.R.C.S., to be District Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Colonial Nurses—Miss C. C. Ridley and Miss R. Stephen to be Nursing Sisters in Nyasaland.

Other Branches—Mr. A. L. Saffrey to be Labour Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

South Africa Labour Congress

The first Southern African Labour Congress, held recently in Johannesburg, decided upon annual meetings of representatives of political and industrial labour of all territories between the Cape and the Belgian Congo. The next meeting is to be held in Bulawayo.

Mr. W. M. Madley, South African Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, was elected Permanent Chairman of the Congress, future meetings of which are to be held in four delegates from each Labour Party, four from each Trade and Labour Council, and Labour M.P.s. A Standing Committee has been created of one member nominated by each Labour Party, and one by each Trade and Labour Council.

Roy Welenski, leader of the Northern Rhodesian Labour Party, at the suggestion the gathering was held, proposed that the South African Labour Movement should be invited to send a representative delegation to Southern Africa for a period of two months to enable it to investigate and thoroughly to report on the results of which would, it was agreed, enable British Labour to understand the view of Labour Parties in African territories.

Mr. Geoffrey Dawson: Beit Trusts

Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, former editor of *The Times* and a Rhodes Trustee, has been appointed a Trustee of the Beit Railway Trust. The other members are the Duke of Abercorn, Lillian Latta Beit, Sir Alfred Beit, and Sir John Channon. Two Beit Trustees have died recently, namely Baron F. d'Erlander and Sir J. McDonald.

Sir William Goodenough

Sir William Goodenough, who became Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) on the recent death of Sir John Calkutt, was last week appointed Chairman of the Export Guarantees Advisory Council and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, two offices under the Board of Trade held by Sir John Calkutt for many years.

Sir Ronald Storrs' Gift

Sir Ronald Storrs, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has presented to the Church of England Council on Foreign Relations for the use of its Lesser Eastern Churches Committee, of which he is Chairman, a 300-year-old bronze Coptic cross which was given to him when Governor of Jerusalem by the Coptic Patriarch Cyril V, who occupied the Patriarchal Throne of Egypt for over 50 years (1875-1927) and died in 1927 at the reputed age of 105.

Native Affairs in S. Rhodesia

Flying doctors are recommended, by the Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. H. H. D. Simmonds, as a post-war measure to improve medical services for Natives in Southern Rhodesia. Although great progress has been made in the last 10 years in providing greater medical facilities for Natives by the establishment of medical clinics in Native reserves, the Chief Native Commissioner considers the present facilities inadequate when compared with the needs of the African population, especially in remote areas.

As a means of bringing in large numbers of Natives living in remote areas or areas difficult to reach, the C.N.C. suggests the extended use of aircraft after the war, with landing fields close to clinics, so that serious cases may be transported rapidly to main centres for skilled treatment.

The incidence of such tropical diseases as malaria, bilharzia and hookworm is still great, and although much is being done, at the present rate of progress it seems it must be many years before the services available are likely to be in any way commensurate with the needs of the sick and infirm.

The Chief Native Commissioner's report for 1942 says the behaviour of the Native people is exemplary and their loyalty amply demonstrated. During the year they spontaneously contributed over £1,000 for the personnel of the Army, Navy and Air Force, besides supporting other war funds.

Natives throughout the Colony are now contributing to Wings for Victory Fund with the object of buying two Spitfires, to be named "Matabele" and "Zimbabwe". The interim report for 1942 shows 34,833 collected in a few weeks.

The C.N.C.'s report states that the indigenous Native population is estimated at 1,298,000, an increase of 40,000 over the previous year. Of these 885,000 are living in Native reserves, 114,000 in the rest of the Native Area, 55,000 in the Unassigned Area, 275,000 on Crown land in the European Area, and 159,000 in the European Area. The number of Natives continuously resident in towns and mines is 4,000.

Native Chiefs appointed to exercise extended jurisdiction under the Native Law and Courts Act tried over 3,000 cases during the year.

Mr. Simmonds suggests that they should also be allowed to adjudicate petty cases, so as not to waste the time of officials of the Native Department and the police.

Recently we gave some facts about the numbers of coloured Africans in the various dioceses of the U.M.C.A. It is now stated that the numbers of Native missionaries in Southern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo are 84 and 835, compared with 20 and five respectively in 1903.

Non-Officials and Pan-African Conference

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has accepted a motion moved from the non-official side of the House that the Government convey to the Secretary of State the opinion of the non-official members of the Council that Northern Rhodesia should be represented at any pan-African conference, and that representation at such a conference should not be confined to officials only.

Dr. Uvarov in East Africa

Dr. Uvarov, the world's greatest authority on locusts, is in Kenya, and presided last week at a regional conference held in Nairobi to discuss plans for the next anti-locust campaign over an area including Kenya, Uganda, the Somalilands, Ethiopia, Eritrea and the Sudan. The conference recommended that Nairobi should become the regional headquarters, under a special Directorate of civil and military representatives. A locust officer from Ethiopia was one of the delegates. Since Ethiopian co-operation in the last big-scale destruction of hoppers was not adequate, the conference suggested that military and civil aid should be offered to the Emperor.

Salisbury's Progress

The substantial progress of Salisbury City, capital of Southern Rhodesia, is revealed by the Municipal budget presented to the Council on August 4, which showed expenditure of £1,184,131 in the year ended June 30 and income of £550,615. The rateable value of property at June 30, 1944, is estimated at £7,680,950. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. C. Olley, expressed his confidence in the continued and rapid progress of the city as a result of increased farming and mining activities in the district and of the industries established in recent years. During 1944 more than £1,000,000 is to be borrowed for capital works, including extensions to the electricity supply plant.

Parliament and the Colonies

The current issue of the 91-monthly journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, in its advocacy of a Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Affairs, charging the Secretary of State with having "poured cold water on the proposals" and with having committees failed to grasp the case for such a committee, it says:

The real point of the committee is that it would provide an opportunity for members to study and survey Colonial problems in greater detail than can ever be done on the floor of the House, to investigate Colonies and their problems in review and thereby enable members to exercise a far greater responsibility based on knowledge than can possibly be the case under the present arrangement. All this would help towards a more informed discussion inside Parliament, and would reassure the Colonial peoples that their problems are taken seriously. No one wishes to give the committee executive authority or to diminish the Secretary of State's responsibility. Few will accept the latest official statement as the last word on the subject. There is room for a full debate on this issue alone.

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Putting Kenya on the Map

The leading article in this issue deals with the following subject: "Kenya," issued by the Kenya Information Office.

"There is all the truth in the world in the hackneyed slogan 'It pays to advertise.' Kenya as a country for post-war settlement needs constant and unstinted publicity at Home. When peace comes there should be a great opportunity for those engaged in fighting and developing the Empire's factory, to settle and develop the Colony of Kenya, but the very fact that there is a war makes effective publicity about Kenya's opportunities rather difficult.

The Kenya Settlement Office in its annual report for 1942 mentioned three channels now being used for Kenya publicity. The giving of lantern lectures for the Forces and to civilian audiences, is the first. In this connexion a Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham has given several hundred "boosts" by addressing a group of several hundred war workers. Private individuals have also been lecturing to such units as the Women's Land Army, Home Guard, Youth Clubs, Y.W.C.A., and so on.

The lantern lectures of the Forces have proved so popular that they have been organised on a really large scale. Kenya's war effort is described and illustrated and the lecturer does not forget to mention that this country is launching a farming settlement scheme after the war.

Our local publications such as the "East African Annual" and the "Kenya Review" are found to be the best medium of general publicity for men and women in the Services, and a well-thumbed copy of one of these reviews is usually to be found on the reading tables of Service hostels and clubs throughout the country.

The third medium of publicity is an interesting one with interesting results. Kenya publicity literature was sent to 32 prisoners of war camps in Germany and Italy. Any amount of inquiries have come back and even requests for books on farming in Kenya. For many a behind barbed wire, the dream of settling in Kenya may never come true, but even if only a small proportion do manage to get here, the good work has

been done. This publicity at home during 1942 has included the following: 6000 copies of the Kenya Year Book, 33 miscellaneous leaflets, 6000 copies of the Kenya Year Book, 33 miscellaneous leaflets, and 48 persons interviewed. At first these inquiries were mostly from lower ranks in the Services, whose levy of capital would be an obstacle to starting in at once as overseas investors. Later in the year inquiries began to come in from a more select and well-established farming class at Home.

In December, Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Kenelm Durbeyck were in London to discuss the formation of a London Branch of the East African Women's Group. The existence of such a Branch would afford another excellent channel of publicity in London.

It should be mentioned here that Service men in East Africa are finding the facilities of the Kenya Information Office useful when home on leave.

Exports from Nyasaland in the first half of 1943, compared with the year were valued at £452,417, compared with £488,611 in the corresponding period of 1942. Imports were valued at £682,239, compared with £241,000 in 1942. The only large increase was in the value of cotton manufactures which in the January to June period this year reached a total value of £229,263, against only £55,668 last year.

Great Campaign Against Locusts

During Dr. Uvarov's recent visit to Nairobi he expressed his satisfaction with the success of the campaign against locusts in East Africa, commending particularly the value of military and civil co-operation in a large-scale effort.

Behind this tribute is the story of the most remarkable campaign for the destruction of locusts ever carried out in Eastern Africa. The main battle ground was the arid Northern Frontier District of many thousand square miles, in which during the early stages of the war East African forces were engaged to meet the expected Italian invasion. The locust campaign was organised on almost the same lines. Nearly 1,000 African troops, with 80 European officers and non-commissioned officers, together with a large force of civilian African labourers, were employed in East Africa's toughest country, and they destroyed untold millions of locusts in the hepper stage. The campaign required at least 300 motor-vehicles and hundreds of camels.

The force often operated across hundreds of miles of desert, which had to be transported across hundreds of miles of desert. Forty thousand bags of poison bait were carried for an average of 200 miles before they were used, and as each bag required eight gallons of water, more than 800,000 gallons had to be transported over long distances for this purpose alone. The daily water requirements for human needs was a further 100,000 gallons a day, and most of this had to be boiled or chlorinated.

It was not uncommon for the troops to be on duty for more than 12 hours a day, and sometimes, in relays, for the full 24 hours. There was constant risk of poisoning from arsenite, but only one case occurred; the patient recovered. The organisation included a special scouting unit as well as air reconnaissance.

Dr. Uvarov declared that the campaign had undoubtedly saved the East African crops. The "East African Standard" paid a special tribute to General Platt's appreciation of the campaign and his prompt provision of adequate assistance in close co-operation with the civil authorities. Telegram from Nairobi to "The Times."

Union's New Cabinet

At least five of the members of General Smuts's re-constituted Cabinet in the Union of South Africa have visited the Rhodesias or East Africa, and others are known to take a keen interest in East and Central African progress. This Cabinet may have to consider the creation of a Regional Council for Africa and the holding of a Pan-African Conference. Its members are:

- General Smuts, Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, and Minister of Defence.
- Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance and Education.
- Colonel W. T. Collins, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
- Mr. F. C. Sturrock, Minister of Transport.
- Mr. S. E. Waterston, Minister of Development, Senator C. F. Clarkson, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works.
- Mr. J. G. van der Byl, Minister of Welfare and Demobilisation.
- Mr. J. G. van der Byl, Minister of Labour.
- Colonel C. F. Stallard, Minister of Mines.
- Senator A. M. Conroy, Minister of Lands and Survey.
- Dr. Colin Steyn, Minister of Justice.
- Major J. G. van der Byl, Minister of Native Affairs.

The Union Railways Trust has declared a dividend of 10% compared with 10% last year.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

Rhodesia Railways, Limited

Statement by Mr. Arthur E. Hadley

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2., on Tuesday last, August 24, 1943.

MR. ARTHUR E. HADLEY, C.P.E., Chairman of the Company, had circulated to the shareholders with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1942, a statement in the following terms:

The recent Government regulations reducing the amount of paper which may be used in printing the annual reports and balance-sheets of English companies are responsible for considerably less detail being given in the accounts now presented.

Results for the Year

There was an increase in gross revenue of £272,825, as compared with the previous year, and working expenditure, after the special provision of £100,000 for the re-boiling of engines, was £241,552 higher, leaving net earnings with an increase of £30,763 at £2,556,660. The year was a busy one as well as a satisfactory one on a financial side, and our gratitude is due to the general manager and his staff for their successful handling of the difficult conditions of heavy traffic essential to the war effort.

In addition to this operating profit of £2,556,660, there was an income of £272,825 from investments, and after certain interest charges had been deducted, a profit of £30,971 from realisation of investments, and the annual subsidy of £10,000 payable by the British South African Company until 1949.

Allocation of Profits

It is also transferred to the credit of the new account £176,321, out of which amount £100,000 is provided during the year for depreciation and £76,321 for the annual payment for the redemption of preference stock.

There is, therefore, a total amount of £4,944,156 in preference stock interest £892,434, preference stock redemption £208,239, excess profits tax in the Dominion £234,896, and income tax £1,608,587.

Income tax and excess profits tax were £518,400 higher than in the previous year, and as a result of the increase in the profit was reduced to £399,980, as compared with £254,471 in 1941-2.

The directors propose, in terms of the amended articles, to be passed in 1941, £273,650 of this profit to be placed in the rate stabilisation account, making it up to £1,196,000 on September 30, 1942, which will be added to the dividend account and enables the directors to recommend the payment of a dividend of 10s per annum, less income tax at 7.5%.

Financial

The balance sheet shows that the assets of the Company are strong and sound, and the working capital is £2,750,000. The assets are divided into three main categories, namely, land, buildings, and plant and machinery. At the end of the year the balance sheet shows an increase in the value of the assets of £1,100,000.

Two More Belong to the Company

The Harcourt and Harcourt, Kenya, and the Harcourt and Harcourt, Rhodesia, have been recommended for acquisition by the Government. For the production of shipping permits at Harcourt.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

Mr. S. S. Taylor's Statement on Year's Results

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the registered office, 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C., on September 7.

The Chairman and managing director, MR. S. S. TAYLOR, C.M.G., D.S.O., says in the course of a statement circulated with the report and accounts:

The accounts accompanying the directors' report are self-explanatory. The reserve for taxation is shown at £88,500, as against £49,000 the previous year. This is mainly due to the fact that our liability for Northern Rhodesian income tax has not yet been settled for 1941 and provision for two years liability has been included. There was an expenditure on the Lusenswa and Malungu power plants of £135,710, and on buildings, plant and machinery of £164,735.

The profit for the year was £208,534 before providing for taxation of £51,801 as provided for income tax in the U.K. and Rhodesia and excess profits tax in Rhodesia, it being unnecessary to make any appropriation for English excess profits tax. The directors have appropriated £200,000 towards capital expenditure, leaving £8,534 to be carried to the balance sheet.

It was not in the national interest to publish figures of production. Development was carried on during the year and included considerable work done from the new shaft mainly on the 570ft. level.

Lusenswa Plant Difficulties Overcome

Delays in the manufacture and shipping of important items of plant for the Lusenswa installation have been overcome and subject to unforeseen occurrences, we can expect the Lusenswa plant to be completed by the beginning of the next season.

I referred last year to the board's decision to provide a fund to deal with the strike of orders. We have received the hearty approval of the authorities, and supplies to the mine have proceeded with the minimum delay of the plant.

Our remaining engines have now given us revised estimates of the cost of completing the capital programme consisting of the Lusenswa installation, including the Malungu power plant, and of the subsidiary plant which includes concentrator, the roaster, air-leaf, and a gas engine for the Lusenswa. The native housing and the expansion of the plant under the conditions of current estimates have had to be substantially increased. An alternative plan was proposed as at December 31, 1942, to complete the work as estimated at £820,000. It will be obvious that we may have to husband our cash resources to complete our programme.

Stable Assistance from Authorities

Our relations with the Government, both in the U.K. and Rhodesia, and the health of the mine, were excellent during the year. There were no fatal accidents and the work continued with improved efficiency.

The mine was opened in 1931 and has since that time been a source of employment for the U.K. and Rhodesia. The mine has been a source of employment for the U.K. and Rhodesia. The mine has been a source of employment for the U.K. and Rhodesia. The mine has been a source of employment for the U.K. and Rhodesia.

We also have to thank our consulting engineers and the Anglo-American Corporation of Rhodesia for their valuable services.

