

AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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(Serial)

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER, during the recent Commons debate on colonial affairs, said that "everything depends upon the quality of our men who administer these territories." Had the former Financial Secretary

Putting first things first widened his statement to embrace all European territories, he would have been right in his independence, the position would have been slender. That

he should have given emphasis to the members of the African Army Service was, of course, quite understandable, for he was addressing his argument to the Secretary of State who is responsible for their recruitment and control. The great contributions of our officials to the progress of Africa must, however, have been equal in the minds of the speaker, for a few moments after he had lauded the splendid work of Scottish missionaries in the early days of Newfoundland, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Sir George Schuster's point was a quality, the supreme need and the one most lasting benefit of all men held in the African and Indian colonies.

The speaker went on to insist that the columns of the press again through the eyes of character, far more needed than statistics, should be settlers, and that these upholders of this responsibility were recruiting agents, the Church, and other bodies that care for commercial concerns and the like.

That of the various missions is the first consideration to the personal aptitude of the aspirant, and that the local bodies holding

conditions, either in the territories or elsewhere, of patronage of the single person, session of money should be allotted to provide

the former Financial Secretary

with a sufficient amount which will be the basis of his future career.

It is a fact that the English-speaking

population of Rhodesia has increased in recent years, and that those who were

engaged in the war will be of the following

classes: Can you prove that you are the English-speaking population with her descendants? If you can satisfy me that you are so welcome, we will need not

you at all, with or without a wife, that is our

first condition, when you are offered the services of the English-speaking

population, and it is the same with the Afri-

kaner population, and it is the same with the

Chinese population, and it is the same with

the Japanese population, and it is the same

with the Indian population, and it is the same

with the Australian population, and it is the same

with the New Zealand population, and it is the same

probably beyond understanding, and incapable to find the right words to express the feelings of the members of the country, despite the fact that they were Blake's family with her were in a small minority as to be in no sense representative of the great community. But, aside from the fact that it took too much time to do justice to all the misjudges by the public, there was also the difficulty of the countrymen who had been so well informed by women friends, mentioning them in Gough's speech, as being the most malignant when he could, who have had nothing to do with the character and reputation of the deceased.

Maintenance of mental health.—It is the duty of every citizen to keep his mind healthy. He should not let his work or his companies be the only sources of diversion.

Last and final.—
Maintenance of services with the inward and outward world.—

Mental Alertness.—able to receive and interpret news of present events and printed matter. In this extension and intensification of broadcasting are two modes of communication which, if properly used, promise great benefit. An obvious need is frequent travel, especially for those who lead opinion in any circles, and opportunities of up-to-date personal knowledge, opportunities of checking their ideas against the experience of similar workers in other lands, and, at least, exchange of views with those whose conclusions may affect policy and progress in the independence. Those who plead for the independence will be best possible in minds when the future has been decided and their sound and matured of the constituents of the new state. Hence individual alertness more than ever, as we hope and believe, even though the members of East Africa and Rhodesia are indeed the leaders in that the first commercial organization of the Commonwealth, visiting the World Congress of the President of the World Bank, and so forth, is a considerable drain upon the time of members of the Central Parliament. Furthermore, manufacturers, novel writers, and writers of similar works, and the like, have a very wide and important sphere of influence in the African colonies to Rhodesia, South Africa, or India with his old or new the Rhodesian who goes to East Africa and a share in it in the Kenya Highlands.

Let me, then, urge you officials to shrink into small business, but help them to grow.

The Great War.—The situation of a secure and stable home is the best guarantee against the spread of disease. Causes of

Overcrowding, the result of a foreign

population, is the chief cause of the

spread of disease, and the chief

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U.S. Postage Schuster on Officials of Character

WE CONGRATULATE you on your paper of the recent
meeting of the Commercial Club of New Orleans,
and hope that it will be used as a guide to other
meetings upon the subject. We have had
a great deal of difficulty in getting our paper published
in time for the meeting, but we hope to have it ready

In the course of a most interesting geological trip.

...and the rights of the people, but
we have been interpreted well by the Senate, so
that it should consist of native rights, as well as white
rights, and what they have done is good.
I have said some words of our country's development
since six years in the administration of Mr. Lincoln,
but I also say of the progress we have made in
the last six years, that it has been very great,
and we have certain landmarks which will mark
the civilization of the country, and particularly
of the Native population.

...on of the right hand to take advantage of the opportunities which may be offered by the education should be encouraged, and means taken in time to fit them for certain classes of work, and, if possible, to give them some training in agriculture, so that they will be able to support themselves. In this way, they will be enabled to keep many instances of the schemes, highly beneficial in a material sense, which have been proposed for the improvement of the condition of the negro race. The negroes, on terms which would be acceptable to the majority of the men, should be induced to do what they ought to have done long ago, when they were materially improved, had it been proper for them to do so, and to take advantage of the opportunities which have been offered to them for improving the income of their families. The negroes should be taught the right ideas of using what they have, and not to waste it out of the desire to have more.

In a warning letter to the Secretary of State, he said: "The Chinese have been purged from the government and the army. Never before has there been such a change in the country. The new government is based on the principles of the Chinese people. It is a great victory for the Chinese people. The Chinese people are now free from foreign domination. They are now in control of their own destiny. They are now free to develop their own economy and society. They are now free to live their own lives."

You cannot conceive what a delight it has been to me to have seen again some time ago the Chairman of the Bank of England, a member of the Colonial Office, and a man who, though he had no money, was restricted in his expenditure. He is a man who were almost as little given to extravagance as any man I have ever seen. He is a man who has hardly ever had a comfortable home, and has never had a home of his own. He keeps very much to himself, and does not go about with any company. He is a man who has the reputation of being a good man, but he is not a good man. He is a man who has a "Providence" which has been very kind to him, and he is a man who has a "Providence" which has been very kind to him.

Everyting depends on the quality of the men who are sent. We may have good individuality development systems, but they will not work unless the men are good. Looking back over our history we see how much has depended upon men like Lugard in Uganda and Nigeria. He started the whole conception and service of a man like the Scottish missionaries of a vastland. Such men have had a great influence and one could quote examples. The influence of individual men has been great in our history.

This whole question of the staffing and administrative services in these countries has been the subject of my study, and I was delighted to hear that it is one of your main questions as to what he is engaged in. An account of this has been given

Five Causes of Demoralization among Officials

... a small Committee, and it has strange effects upon, American minds.

the generalisation of climate and the
protection of the normal family life.

lastly, there is the demoralisation of expense and idleness the ideal retiring in the early fifties. It would be right to establish a small staff to keep the colonial alertness going, and to give some experience in the administration of justice, and to get experience in the sum and substance of the law. Too much should be given away at once. In the first sort of being people change round and broaden their mind.

African | **Devotions**

REAR-ABDOMINAL BRACHIOPODS
are back-laying way on the W. side of the basin specifically in the lowermost part of the
Kangaroo Limestone in surface exposure and
occurred in the latter dolomitic part of the
Kangaroo Series. Specimens
are large poriferous which may be 100 mm. in circumference
and are often the first to colonise the bare limestone.
The colony can be separated from the rock by a thin film of mud
with a sponge colonisation peripherally shrinking and passing
gradually into the rock. The shells are usually
large and thick walled and may be 100 mm. in diameter.

This is almost the same as the supply of fish from one to the other, particularly the anchovies. Not a beginning can be made to catch them in large numbers.

had made the advance, and the conduct of a well-known
gentleman which I have seen in the
newspapers, I do not consider it
as being a sufficient explanation of
the work. And could
not any gentleman who goes

cases; and he is waiting to carry on the type of work and to take up the subject which he speaks of. Everything is at hand—men and men—to run, to lead and control. The fish, the fisheries and the demand to supply, ready for a great deal. At present such millions could benefit.

Mr. T. G. D. Clegg: I am sure that the English had established their own economy in Africa before they had started to rule. They had their own economy in Africa before they had started to rule.

The English must not only develop our Colonial resources but also those which are available abroad. In this I am most anxious to co-operate with everybody. We must do some effective thing to bring about some change. We have the example of Canada, where there is still more after employment for Native Americans, and the example of the Standard of living throughout the world.

The question of finance in the colonies is being approached on a general basis. I was particularly glad that the Minister of Finance has appointed a number of economists from this country to help him. This arrangement will give him a better conception of his capacity of his duties and of his difficulties as a member of the British Commonwealth and Empire, to use the most acceptable terminology.

I hope steps are being taken to put into effect a closer collaboration between the English, the Belgians and ourselves on a more permanent basis in view of the existence of different Colonies being poor and incapable. A new Colony is best placed to procure wherever it can, and most economically, easily and otherwise for the total effort. Every effort should be made to continue this arrangement after the war.

Mr. Clegg: One thing that goes along, that we shall have a nucleus for future development in Africa, a development which will be as black as our whites for bringing up and training as well as for ourselves, for the sake of the world.

East African Conference proposed

Mr. G. E. L. H. suggested that the problems were multiplying in Africa and, in anywhere else in the Empire, and suggested that ten or twelve engaged in Colonial administration should visit the following foreign territories to study them more closely. He called for a conference.

We should be bound to turn down any suggestion of a Regional African Conference covering the whole of Africa, including foreign interests, in any way, because it is too broad, and we should confine it to the greatest possible scope.

We have already got together in the continent.

We have already a series of governors' conferences between our different colonies, for instance in East Africa. I wonder how regular and continuous that contact is. It is quite easy to run and to bring together Governors' Conferences, but it is difficult to get a good few of the higher officials together. It may mind very much good. You will never get very many in a body out of these conferences unless you keep certain others in each Colonial territory in close contact the entire time. If we aim from the grounds of co-operation between our own Colonial territories and international co-operation in dealing with Native problems, we must set an example ourselves by making this co-operation a reality and not just an intermittent, definite session as between a few Governors and officials.

We have not yet begun to take the big problems in Africa. Nobody knows what is going to be the effect of the extraordinarily rapid industrial development that is going on. Are we going to alter the whole character of vast tribes and races to develop Native African industrial populations, or are we going to superimpose new industrial populations upon those existing tribes and races?

It is a curious thing that the structure, aims and ambitions which inspire trade unionists in Africa are the exact antithesis of those which animate the smaller trade unions in this country. We shall be making a tragic mistake if we attempt to box into an English plan of life this new form of Native development. Those we are going to solve social problems in the Colonial territories, the world over must see, and compare those with high ideals; but, even more, those with high and wide adaptability."

Sir RICHARD ACLAND said he thought the Prime Minister was out of touch with the youth of the colonies in the opinion that "We must hold on to what was the motto of which we were fighting the war." What we have done was a far more modest.

One of the basic economic facts about our Colonies was that they were not owned by the owners of the Natives, but by private shareholders. To think as if our Government departments were really administering those Colonies while other private business was done below the surface was to misrepresent the situation. The natural resources of those territories had been exploited and developed by and for capitalistic shareholders and there had been a top-dressing of administration.

Mr. TUNTON pointed to the enormous devotion of Colonial

troops, which he thought must be answerable to the decision of the Prime Minister.

He had learned that the British Government was carrying out too many, and perhaps unnecessary, administrative functions. That was one of the main reasons why the Dominions had concentrated political, administrative, financial and economic power in them made towards economic prosperity.

Mr. TURNER stressed the need to "abolish the appendages" of the Government and the conditions of the native cities, which is a synonym of the existing in the Colony.

Mr. JOHNSTON emphasised the authority of colonial administrators, but suggested that there was inadequate supervision at the top.

Reply of the Secretary of State

COLONIAL OFFICERS again reply with reference to regional Colonies. Questions reported in our issue of July 22.

On these points, I present addendum on East Africa.

As regards the raids have been in some districts late, they are now being fully satisfied. The authorities end of August will be ready for further raids, and subsequently another harvest to meet the needs of the rest of East Africa as a whole. Meanwhile we have given permission we can freely purchase of all kinds of foodstuffs in the situation as at the end of August. This will be less satisfactory than we hope, but shall be improved as circumstances improve in future.

My hon. Friend the member for Altemana (Sir George Grey), who always speaks with very real enthusiasm in favour of the Empire and a desire to see its influence increased, has a number of important points. I realise as much as he does the great importance of associating the Dominions with ourselves in the consideration of the problems of the Empire, and in particular the major matters of social and economic development and policy as a whole, and of consulting them and hearing their opinions, because they also like us in intercolonial relations. The most important way in which to associate the Dominions with us in this development is to encourage as much as we possibly can the opportunities of people from the Dominions to find places in the Colonial Service. In the last few years, it has been largely developed and we are up to the year drawing an increasing number from the various Dominions.

The proposal of Sir W. S. (Sir George Schuster) made at the meeting of the Colonial Conference, I think, for point as to the possibility of the Colonial officer, however brilliant and enthusiastic he may be as a man, getting into state unless at some interval in his career he is enabled to run up against other intellectual interests and discuss with his equals in military, naval, one, and one which I will certainly bear in mind in my proposed reorganisation.

I do not know whether hon. members have seen a most interesting report about fish in Lake Nyasa, which contains a number of very interesting recommendations which are now under the consideration of the Governor in Nyasaland. It is not only the case of the fish in Lake Nyasa, but of the possibilities of fisheries being developed for these territories as a whole, to give a very much better and more balanced diet than is possible with the over-emphasis on maize.

If I am asked to the proposal for a Joint Parliamentary Committee, it is that I want to prevent discussion in the House of Commons upon Colonial masters. I hope to see some other means adopted which would give not merely to the Select Committee, but to the House as a whole, the possibility of more frequent discussion of these matters. This proposal goes far beyond anything for which I have any responsibility, and is one not only for the Government but for the House itself. Having been here for some time, I know that in the old days we used to spend more of our time than we need have spent on detailed discussion of particular stages of particular bills, which might have been dealt with in a Committee upstairs and upstairs again, as a back log. I have liked on the broader subjects such as we have been discussing day by day.

Mr. David Adams: In the very luminous and exhilarating discussion of our war preparation in the Colonial empire?

Colonel Stanley: I have asked every territory to prepare the plans which they have in mind and which are impossible now because of shortages of labour or supplies, but which they have now to put into operation when we want them. The idea is that they should have finished plans ready for help under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund ready to begin operation as soon as conditions permit.

Poor Parliamentary Attendance

During this debate there were at one time only 18 M.P.'s in the House. Two estimates put the highest attendance at 90 and 120, and this in a House of 615 members.

Lord Lugard on British Rule in Africa

The Four Freedoms Have Always Represented Her Ideal

LORD LUGARD was interviewed by the *Times* last week, chiefly for transmission to the United States of America. The form of the interview was therefore dictated by the politics which it was thought desirable to bring to the notice of the American public. The interview was, however, also broadcast to Africa.

We quote the following passage:

"I was on a coast of East Africa years ago when I heard that Arab slave-traders had seized a small Scottish trading station on the coast, after practising their abominable African Native tribe had burned alive those whom they had captured. The slaves were marched, dragging, carrying men and women voiceless, to ships, carrying them to the coast as a march of living slaves, had deserted, how these slaves travelled speedily to their villages, carrying with them Indian voices together, and shipping them to Indian countries, to the Moslem countries of Asia. The British Consul-General, Sir Bartle Frere, a companion of Livingstone, induced the Sultan to prohibit the export of slaves, and a British warship with a fleet of small vessels was sent out there to intercept the slave-ships."

"I was asked to lead a small expedition to the site of the station which was being attacked. We were at first successful, but eventually the British Government sent a few Indian troops to defend the slaves, and a British Protection was re-established. With the assumption of control by Britain over the organised Arab slave-trade was done."

Trusteeship in Practice

The white man's mission is in my view to be, first, to promote the moral and material welfare of the African peoples; secondly, to develop the natural resources of Africa, not only for its peoples, but for all mankind.

Several State documents Great Britain has declared that she is thus, for the Natives, not merely in its local sense, but by financial help when needed. An Act of Parliament recently hypothesized £55,000,000 for expenditure on the Colonies in the next 10 years, and that sum will probably be exceeded. A large part of the Colony's revenue by taxation, customs and other sources is spent by the Colony on administration, on the services—health, education, agriculture, communications, roads and other public works.

It is common for the interests of the Colonies to be officially represented in the British Parliament, and the Colony, through its own members in the House of Commons, attempts to have Britain to carry out in most of her African Dependencies.

It has always been a policy of our to encourage private enterprise without any discrimination. The white monopoly is still not admitted, and there is no growing tendency for the establishment of so-called "controlled" companies, in which the State is left to private enterprise, while Government controls the general policy, especially in railways and other public utility services.

QUESTIONER: "Democracy respects the right of all people to self-government by their elected representatives." Is your view that this pledge can be carried out by instruction?"

LORD LUGARD: "Obviously it would be contrary to this principle to impose upon them a form of system which they do not understand. We have proved in Nigeria that the attempt to do this is in practice disastrous, because, while they carry on their own system secretly, the Mandate Commission told me that they had the same experience in their Colonies."

QUESTIONER: "So you are not Suited to Democracy?"

LORD LUGARD: "That is among us (including myself), consider and decisions by the people, whether in a tribal system in Africa or India, or in India, or a state system in India (as tribes in Africa), in which each individual had the right to express his opinion, and perhaps more truly than in any other, to govern himself, as far as he could."

QUESTIONER: "Is democracy impracticable? Would it not be better to indicate them to which they wish, but measure and procedure?"

LORD LUGARD: "Britain is the only country which has declared that every Native person, who forms the bulk of the population, should be trained to manage his own affairs in their own way, proceeding as far as may be tolerated from one state to the next. An attempt is made, by some, to interfere in Nigeria, with promising results. They can do this in a way, so far as they wish, but meas-

ure the British, we feel, that any such practices contrary to the law are impermissible. The law of Native treasury which would never share the power, the wealth, the tax, and be at their own disposal, and sometimes compels to give them, and becomes a responsibility to unify. In other cases they have renounced the right to tax."

QUESTIONER: "Some states are governed by democratic rules. Is there not a danger that, depending on Government support, this may abuse their power and dominate over their subjects, who have no elected representatives in a popular Assembly?"

LORD LUGARD: "Yes, that is a real danger, and still more so less, after self-government has been attained. It is therefore desirable that the parent State should for a time reserve the power to remove a ruler for proved maladministration—as in the self-governing Indian States. A similar danger exists under the Parliamentary system, lest a permanent majority should ignore the rights of minorities."

QUESTIONER: "It would seem that the Euro-savaged minority have little participation in the development of the country."

LORD LUGARD: "They can exert a useful influence in a Legislative Council, in the procedure of which they have, in West Africa, been brought up. They have recently been admitted to the Executive Council, also which, under the Governor, is the Government of the country. A large field is open to them in the Civil Service and technical departments, not excluded in the subordinate posts, especially as teachers, barristers and doctors. Their participation in the Civil Council in the interior would be of great value, but, unfortunately, they are not yet sufficiently educated to do this, except as regards the dress and the way of life. They councils they are increasingly taking part in, and this must generally be称赞 of their rapid language, education, and an intelligent future, rather than the backwardness of rural and tribal people."

A Matter of Citizenship

QUESTIONER: "Is there any racial test? Africans will become what we call good citizens?"

LORD LUGARD: "They have made great progress, but in this, as in other fields, the best example is given by several generations of Scotchmen, who have settled in America and Australia, where the principles of Europe and America have acted as in several countries. In the development of individual character and integrity, and of corporate responsibility and leadership, the advanced communities have reached a high level. There is also, I think, abundant and painful evidence in Nigeria that the ultimate withdrawal of most of the British staff mentality does not lessen their loyalty in this way, as in the past, has been shown by their gallantry in action and their eagerness to contribute to Red Cross funds."

"With the grant from the British Exchequer education will be extended, both elementary for the peasants, including better methods of agriculture and sanitation, and secondary, up to university standards; for those who are fitted for it and desire to qualify for leadership."

"Britain welcomes international collaboration in economic development and trade, and especially in research, but with few dissentients rejects any intervention in the administration of Dependencies, with whose conditions she alone is thoroughly familiar, and whose loyalty has been specially proved."

QUESTIONER: "You consider that Britain was already carrying out in her Colonies the principles now formulated in the Atlantic Charter?"

LORD LUGARD: "They have always been, in essentials, especially Article 6, which establishes what President Roosevelt has called the Four Freedoms. There is freedom of speech and of expression in all Native Councils, and the peasants, through their Headmen or the district officer, are completely free to voice their desires. The educated section has their own newspapers, in which there is the same freedom as in America or England."

"Freedom to worship God in their own way has always been a cardinal principle alike for Moslems and every Christian sect. This was shown when a formerly hostile Muhammadan ruler visited me here in England, and he and his followers said their mid-day prayers on my lawn."

"Freedom from fear of foreign aggressors, of slavery, of epidemic diseases, of famine due to drought, of locust invasion, and, above all, of the abiding terror of savagery, spirits and witchcraft is being progressively attained."

A Livingstone Letter

A letter written by Livingstone on Sept. 1, 1840, to Dr. Arthur Tidman, secretary of the London Missionary Society, has been found among the old papers in Scotland. It announces the discovery of Lake Ngami. The letter is in the keeping of the Livingstone Memorial, Blantyre, Scotland.

The Sicilian Assault. Hitler refused to send sufficient help to save Mussolini. In fact, his troops in Sicily stole Italian supplies, 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 surrender in Tunisia. The initial assault force on Sicily involved 9,000 ships which carried 100,000 men (Americans, British, Canadians, and French), 14,000 vehicles, 600 tanks, and 1,800 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 fight 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 and 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 *Cavriani della Scia*, Albertini, but the likeliest temporary solution is that Badoglio will be succeeded by another general with a cleaner record—a man like General Caviglio who is a friend of the royal family. — Mr. Gordon Young, in the *Daily Express*.

Background to

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 also the longest line that could be drawn across Italy. It would be bad 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 provide one of the most suitable battlefields in the world. The Germans would 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 Brenner.

Brigadier Wingate.

Given the free hand he needs, Brigadier Orde Wingate may become the 'Olive of Burma.' He said that Clive was mad and bare-brained. I have heard the same things said about Wingate. He is smart, brave, but eccentric. A fine show, but not pull a yak. You can't really win like that. But after three months Wingate marched out of Burma with the majority of his men while the Japanese were still milling around wondering what had hit the Mandalay-Mitskyem railway in 10 places and blocked the vital road through the Bonyuang Gorge. Wingate is not the conventional Regular Army officer. He does not give a hoot about appearance when off 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 Calvert, monocled Bernard Fergusson, who writes as well as he fights toothless, sunburned Geoffre Lockett—all slightly odd in official eyes. Wingate, too, is odd—but I have heard more sound sense talked by Wingate than I have heard from most people since we began. — Mr. Graham Stansfeld in the *Daily Mail*.

R.A.F. On Top. From dawn on July 21 to dawn on July 28 not a single casualty was caused in the British Isles by air activity, and only trivial damage was caused by the few bombs dropped. Yet of the very few German aircraft which ventured over England during the week, 12 were shot down. During the same period Bomber Command dropped some 1,000 tons of bombs upon Hamburg, Emden, and other targets in Germany alone, with an average loss of less than 8% of the bombers engaged each night. — Air Ministry News Service.

English as a World Language.

We comment that English or French has intruded into the higher forms of the elementary schools of the European allies as a compulsory subject, that the teaching of English be strengthened as far as possible in all schools, in view of the part it will play in post-war international intercourse, that both English and French be used in international meetings and conferences and all publications intended for an international public be either published in English and French, or be accompanied by substantial summaries in English and French. If there could be general agreement on the choice of an auxiliary language, the efforts to develop mutual cooperation and understanding would have a chance which has been lacking. A purposeful effort to promote international understanding must aim at reaching the whole people, i.e., the adoption 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 two 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 countries they represented. Those countries which choose English as their main foreign language will still need French. It is therefore to be hoped that the teaching of French in the secondary schools will not be neglected. The Committee further recommends that the governments of the European allies impress upon the governments of the English-speaking countries the desirability of having English introduced into their primary schools. This has to be done. Future international co-operation will be far more successful if the report of the Committee of Representatives of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Portugal France.

the War News

Opinions Editorised. — The pen and the sword have made a very good combination. — **Picut.** Colonel J. J. Astor, M.P.

Gubbels — Sir Edward and his daughter (Dame) — the children.

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

Nearly 200,000 people have been killed in the air raids on Hamburg. — **Aftonbladet**, 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 black-out. — Mr. W. Butcher, M.P.

Servicemen personnel in Hitlerland are now referred to as "bull-borne." — Peterborough, in the **Daily Telegraph**.

Coupons rationing and control must be continued for four or five years after Hitler is beaten. — The Minister of Labour.

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

St. Louis, a city about the size of New York, was completely wiped off the map by a single V-1 rocket. — H. H. Chapman.

Scandinavia will continue to remain a neutral member of West Europe. — Mr. Dahlberg's book on politics.

Alsatian heroic German Army suffers in Russia just as in the first world war suffering of the young German Overseas Guards.

Great Britain must seek never to be, as she was at the time of Dunkirk, the moral leader among the nations. — Mr. Michael Foot.

It is no lie, turning out the Roman Passions we put in their place a British Ridd for Italian backs! — Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.

"The right of asylum does not mean the right of fugitives to demand protection, but the right of a state to grant it." — **New York Times**.

The bombing will probably continue two or three years after peace. — Mr. Herbert Blumer, U.S. Director of "Foreign Rehabilitation and Relief."

Before the war, 900,000 tourists went to France each year. In 1940 they lost about 1,000,000 there. To this country only 100,000 came each year, and 50,000 were buying more rationed cotton than to Great Britain, than to the Indian cotton industry, put together. — Mr. John P. Hart.

After September 30 no new clothes will be produced in Germany for adults 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.

All Indians all hate the Germans and many always hated them. They call them the "Teedees," Italy's equivalent of our "Huns." — Lord Vansittart.

"I am afraid I am too late to describe 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. D. Armstrong,

of Hatfield Hall, intended the Germans to rule Africa. I think He would also have endowed them with the capacity to do so. — Dame addressing a meeting in Liverpool.

It is vitally necessary that all persons not otherwise fit for service in Berlin should be sent to women children and the aged.

People in an official evacuation order.

Between 700,000 and 800,000 tons of bombs obliterated Hamburg and more than three times that weight will probably serve to obliterate Berlin. — Mr. Colin Bellamy.

It was not the Spitfire, *per se*, which won us the Battle of Britain, but the night-fighters, embodied in the Hurricane and the Spitfire, in their orders of importance. — Mr. W. A. P. Bell.

Together with our American allies, the British Army checked Mussolini. — As perched above, above, arrive the Germans from Sicily. — General Montgomery, to his troops in Sicily.

The Germans will retreat unbroken only to fall in another trap. They will never stand passively on the defensive for long, but they are at the end of their tether. — Brigadier E. C. Ariston.

"Hitlerism has become more natural to the German with its militant tradition, than it was Mussolini's militaristic infiltration into Italy's more diffrerent traditions." — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

I cannot conceive how a man can hold to atheism with a thoughtful mind, and I am quite unable to understand how a man can be a Socialist without a firm article of Catholic faith. — Mr. John P. Hart.

Guarries during the attacks on Hamburg last week were 347 dead, 3,614 missing, 1,611 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 harbinger of the lazy, ignorant, fan-headed people for the pertinacious Jew who, seeking adversity to use his brains to the utmost, succeeds him in business. — Mr. Bernard Shaw.

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

Unless the Hot Springs Conference recommendations are put into effect here and throughout the world, the Beverage Report will prove to have been stillborn in our own land. — Mr. George Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.

Since the beginning of the war we have collected 3,000,000 tons of waste paper, saving 200 pulp equal to 1,500,000 acres or 800 square miles of forest. — Mr. C. O. Peat, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Supply.

One hundred United States bombers flying in formation destroy everything within an area equal to a circle of 1,000 ft. diameter — the 18 acres with the exact target in the middle. Against individual factories this bombing is devastating. — Peter Masefield.

The Luftwaffe strength in Italy is estimated at about 1,000 aircraft — 500 fighters, 200 twin-engined bombers, and the remainder coastal and other squadrons. — The Regia Aeronautica has about 4,000 aircraft, all of obsolete performance. — Air Commodore Howie Williams.

Just as the man who has suffered a head attack, even though only for a few seconds, can henceforth not easily ignore the idea of death, so the whole of humanity has been to some extent with the idea of what will happen. His new crisis should create it, not merely temporarily, but finally. — *National News Letter*.

The medical corps employed in the Army Medical Services are physiotherapists, dermatologists, physicians, radiologists, psychologists, orthopaedic surgeons, gynaecologists, neuro-surgeons, maxillo-facial surgeons, orthopaedic surgeons, and gynaecologists. — The Secretary of State for War.

PERSONALIA

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

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

Dr. S. D. Malik, M.L.C., 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 O. De B. S. Macarthur, Royal Irish Fusiliers (2nd Bn) K.A.R.

Mgr. Spellman, 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.D., District Commissioner, Upper Nile Province, Sudan, has been appointed H.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 registered prisoner of war in Java.

Lieut-Colonel F. J. McKay has been appointed a 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: Its Place in the Service of the World," which is due to be published next week.

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

Mr. G. 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 E. H. Keeling, M.P., formerly wickedly, recently paid a short visit to Southern Rhodesia. I 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., youngest son of Sir John and Lady Shackburgh, and Miss M. M. Hutton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hutton, of Wootton, Fifeshire.

The Rev. Malcolm Guise, who is touring British territories in East and Central Africa to noise 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. Behson, District Commissioner in Nyasaland, son of Brigadier and Mrs. Robert Behson, of Tauranga, and Miss Molly Lannam, only daughter of the late Captain E. Lanham and Mrs. Lannam, were married last week in Pretoria.

Lord Plunkett, former Under-Secretary of State both for India and the Dominions, who has long been keenly interested in East African development, has been elected to the African Affairs Committee, a member representing Great Britain.

M. C. W. E. Fagan, of the Colonial Administration Department, has been appointed to the Colonial Office from the staff of the Secretary of State's Conference, and Mr. A. Tegg, head of former Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda, whose invalid son is now a workman in Uganda.

Mr. John Jameson, M.C., has become a member of the Education Department in Tanganyika Territory. He has resigned from the teaching staff of the United Universities of East Africa Corporation, followed earlier by many other resignations about the scheme with which he was associated for Anglo-Hispanic trade in the area.

The Hon. Edmund Parker, former Chairman of Messrs. Daigley and Co. Ltd., £10,750 (net personal), £137,923.

A dramatisation of the building of the Kenya-Uganda Railway has been broadcast by the B.B.C. in its Home, African, North American and Pacific transmissions entitled "War Against the Railways." It was written by Mrs. Ethspeth Hayley and Miss Audrey Jones.

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 Tree, 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 of Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. John Julian Kiddick, R.A., eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. J. G. Kiddick of Mobberley, Cheshire, and Section Officer Cecilia M. Ruggles-Brise, W.A.A.F., younger daughter of the late Colonel Sir Edward Ruggles-Brise, Bt., M.C., and the late Lady Ruggles-Brise, of Fingringfield, Essex.

Admiral Sir Harry Downie, who has been released after nearly three years' detention under Regulation 8B, as Chairman of the Link, the pro-Nazi organisation dissolved at the outbreak of war. He had often spoken in favour of the restoration of Colonies to Germany. During his internment he continued to draw his admiral's pay.

OBITUARY

Mr. Archibald Leslie Gibson, formerly of Ceylon, has died in Kenya Colony aged 67 years.

Mr. Harry Take Brooks, a partner of Messrs. Robert Brooks and Co., died in Bracknell last Saturday. Mr. William Helm ("Roggs") (67), who died last Saturday, was born in 1878, a member of the staff of the Sudan Government Railways. Mr. and Mrs. East have been living in Tunton.

Mr. Tom Nelson, who had been in South Africa since 1897, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 75. He was a transport rider for many years, afterwards a railway engineer, and then a successful farmer near Gwelo. Mr. W. Sheppard, who has died in South Africa at the age of 75, was one of the early telegraphers on Rhodesia's Cape-to-Cairo line, and one of the survivors of the Matjiele massacre. For the last 30 years or so he had been a journalist in South Africa.

Mrs. Rigby, who founded a nursing home in Bulawayo shortly after the last war, has died in Cape Town at the age of 75. She is survived by a daughter resident in Bulawayo and two sons, Mr. C. H. Rigby of Salisbury and Mr. R. E. Rigby of Mufulira.

We learn reluctantly 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. F. Foster, until recently Director of Education in Zanzibar, has been appointed Assistant Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, and has already taken up the desk at the Foreign Office. The Educational Adviser is at present based in East Africa.

Talented Young Nyasaleader

Sweti F. Sanderson, son of Mr. C. T. Sanderson, son of the celebrated staff of the Church of Scotland Mission in Nyasaland, is the son of George Sanderson, of Wilson's College, Edinburgh. This young Nyasaleader, between the Latin and Greek prizes, and a university scholarship, is a splendid student at a college of some 1,000 boys.

Lady Moore in Egypt

The 100,000 ACRES of Kenya farmland are to-day being managed by women, "Lady Moore," wife of Sir George Moore, Governor of Kenya, said in an interview in Cairo, where she has recently arrived.

A statement issued by the H.Q., Middle East Forces, continues:

"Some of these women were running four or five farms and had been doing so for nearly four years. They managed them well, if not better, than men, and so far all had gone extremely smoothly. The Africans had behaved extremely well and deeply respected the women who had replaced their husbands and their husbands on the farms."

"Although the war has moved from the East, Africa borders a long time ago, Kenya people were better than ever," Lady Moore said. There was conscription of women between the ages of 18 and 40, and this would probably shortly be raised to 30. "There was hardly a woman in East Africa not going full day's work."

Lady Moore, who is the guest of Lord Moyne, Deputy Minister of State, is visiting the Middle East in connection with her welfare work. Two years ago she came to the Middle East with Field-Marshal and Mrs. Smuts to see what the Army Red Cross could do now that the Abyssinian campaign was over.

She has found by the Red Cross of Egypt that there was great need for recreation clubs, and arranged for the Kenya Red Cross to start the Kenya Club at Birmingham, Cairo, which caters for the patients of three large hospitals and is financed and controlled from Kenya. All banks and rates meet in this club, and it has been an outstanding success.

While in the Middle East, Lady Moore is visiting East African and Cyprus towns of whom many thousands are employed in the theatres. Their personal committee is responsible of the Kenyan Women's Emergency Organisation, which she is chairman. She is also making a survey of visiting the many international clinics in the Middle East and meeting the women responsible for their administration.

Although the British settlements are in Uganda, many English women are absorbed as nurses and companionate children in Kenya. One R.A.F. station has 100 English women working in its repair shops, and the provosts most competent craftspeople.

During her stay at the Cape Lady Moore became interested in the Greek war effort, and has a tremendous admiration for these tough fighters. She is a daughter of England, and a member of the Royal Commonwealth Society. Her husband is an expert in the interesting film field. She has entered into her husband's life and work completely. She is a talented painter, and would have done well if it had not been for the name which had she not given up painting for other work.

Her two daughters are determined to get into the army. The elder is at Cape Town University, and her third year of medicine, and the younger one is at St. Andrew's School, Cape Town, planning to be a journalist. At the outbreak of war she was at St. John's Wells studying the piano.

From Uganda to the Solomons

Mr. Owen Cyril Noel, an Administrative Officer in Uganda, who has been appointed Resident Commissioner in the British Solomon Islands in succession to Lt.-Colonel W. S. Marchant, was in the Army from 1917 to 1920, went to Uganda as a cadet in 1925, and has since served in that Protectorate. Colonel Marchant, whose excellent service since the Japanese went to Malaya, the Secretary of State has paid public tribute to him in Kenya in 1919 as an Assistant District Commissioner, and became Deputy P.C. in Zanzibar in 1935. Two years later he went to Tanganyika Territory in similar capacity, and in 1939 he was promoted to the Solomons Islands. He has recently returned to Uganda.

Egyptian Divisions & Training

General Sir Alan Villiers, Vice-Minister of Finance, accompanied the Egyptian delegation to the Hot Springs Conference, and the Press in the United States has quoted him as saying a division of 15,000 men will be sent to the United Nations, and that it will be supplied with grain, barley and coffee to the value of £100,000 per month. Transport is provided. The Egyptian Government is to supply military equipment, motor vehicles and spare parts on loan, and the Egyptian forces

British Council and East Africa

The annual report of the British Council states:

"In co-operation with the Section of Oriental and African Studies, the Council appointed Mr. Ronald Malcolm Guttins to undertake research at Berlin on African studies. Mr. Guttins is a member of the Staff of the African Department of the School, and is studying Slavery and its effects in the interests of the Council and investigating the opportunities for work by the Council in the provinces of East Africa, via the Middle East, where he saw something of the Council's work."

Requests have been made that the Council should assist in meeting the educational requirements of a large number of European refugees in East Africa.

English is now the first foreign language taught in all schools in Abyssinia.

"Mr. H. L. Balfour arrived Addis Ababa at the end of August to take up his appointment as representative of the Council. Premises have been found for the teaching of English, and classes by African and British teachers began on October 5."

"On December 31, 1944, Mr. M. J. Macmillan had an audience with the Emperor, in the course of which His Majesty expressed great interest in the development of the Council's activities. January 22, the president of the British Institute in Addis Ababa was officially inaugurated by the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Empress and the Duke of Harrar. The leading Ethiopian Ministers were present."

The British Institute compound, formerly the staff hotel of an Italian insurance company, comprises four main buildings, class-rooms, a hall for lectures and films seating 100, club rooms for the Anglo-Ethiopian Club, and a director's residence (servants' quarters) equipped with a tennis court, garage, servants' quarters, etc.

A programme of lectures and social activities was started at the beginning of the year. Extra teaching staff was appointed from London. Monday evening talks have been given by the Legal Adviser, the Financial Adviser, the Minister of Education, and the Secretary-General of Administrative Services. The Ladies' Committee has made itself responsible for the running of the canteen on Tuesdays, and cooking demonstrations are being popular amongst the younger Ethiopian women. Entertainment has been offered a weekly half-hour in the evenings, and a series of talks on English institutions, to be followed by a slide show.

With the arrival of another teaching staff, classes were again taken up in English, and English classes for Ethiopian Sandhurst, Ethiopian officers and others of the Military Mission for the Higher Police, and for the girls at the Institute of Languages and the College of Health.

The Ethiopian Ministers have welcomed the representative suggestion that they should form English classes within the Ministry of the Interior led the way with a group of students."

The lectures in English in Addis Ababa are Mr. G. B. Ellis, Miss L. J. Cox, Mr. F. L. Meyer, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thomas.

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THE WAR

The S.D.F. in Battledress

In Action Against Germans

IN 1807 ISMAÏL PASHA, KHEDIVE OF EGYPT, gave a banquet to the Sudanese forces returning from Central Africa. They had been there for four years and fought in ten battles.

It was half a century later when the Sudan again sent an army abroad, this time to Eritrea. Again the men proved worthy of their country; and on the collapse of Menelik's East African empire a force sent to share in the triumphs of the British Army.

They patrolled the desolate Libyan Desert, though the long months of waiting before the victory of Al Alamein. They transported the tools of victory to the forward troops. They met the Germans at Crispi and searched for parachutists in Tripoli. They have pacified conquered country, guarded harbours and prisoners of war. They found the wireless set which Germany was using to direct enemy shell-fire upon them and other British troops. These had all their other tasks for the Eighth Army were recognised when they took part in Mr. Churchill's Victory Parade in Tripoli.

When they come back to the Sudan, Arab tribesmen of Gazala, Belegiazi, Agheila, Jalo, Misrair and others on their lips as Afar, Darlat, Deren and Atash. In Eritrea they find foreign languages to hamper them. In Cyrenaica and Tripolitania they have found it a task and pleasure to talk with the Arab population.

Tripolitania romances with "gratitude" how little it could security in the Sudan when they were under Italian occupation. The Italians had pretended that large numbers of Abyssinians were in the Eighth Army. When the Tripolitani Arabs found these "Abyssinians" were a few Mussulman relief and joy were very great. Even greater was the drama when they found that the soldiers were also volunteers. At the recent Muhib el-Ulhi celebration the Mass of Tripolitania publicly welcomed the Sudanese because the weapons were cheered to the echo by a large crowd.

From Alamein to Birma the desert is a desert. Hot, weary, scrub and generally blackish. Before dawn a few Bedouins outdistanced the shallower wells. The land is desolate save for the arid and barren wastes of the Germanies.

Share in the North African Campaign

From Derna to Birma a vast mass of Jebel Akhdar. It is well named, the limestone rocks make a very fertile soil. Thick bushes, unfamiliar to the Sudan sand copse and tall trees cover the plain, and clinging to the rock precipices of the deep wadis. In all the latter, trees, bushes and trees have been cleared and crops of maize, wheat, almonds and olives stretch for mile after mile. The Sudanese toiled in vain for the owners of these farms. They were Italians who had fled.

The Peninsula tillers of the land in Italy the Italians disposed of them and had been forced to retire. But many of them fled to live in the hills and canyons when the battle was past. They are now reaping where the enemy had sown. Many are living in the white concrete shapes of the Italian farms, which often bear the autumn inscription across the front: Mussolini is always right.

It is not possible to cross 700 miles across North Africa to Tripoli in a great campaign without hardships, wounds and death. The S.D.F. have no share of all. They have been cold, tired and thirsty, blowing by land mines, shelled by distant guns, and machine-gunned from the air and the ground. But through it all they have been cheerful and fearless.

Such dangers and anxieties are inevitable in war, but there are also existencies which can be avoided—wounds, labour and family. Money and food, many of you will say, my experience has been done to secure the soldiers from such existencies. The family allotment system is in universal operation and a soldier can make additional remittances without postal or other charges. If he does not want to draw his full pay, he may allow it to accumulate until need arises.

Specimens of aid from home have been arranged. Many are paid by air, a letter recently received in Tripoli having a £100,000 balance due. On completion of the campaign, however, the Army Allotments and disbursement in an amount of £100,000 per month when the army is over the Army Service Services, Field Hospitals and Postmen mail and shipping stations from a broadcasting commandant by the same authority. Liaison Officer with the Sudan Defence Force in Nigeria Africa.

POSTAGE and telegrams speed. The Sudan's own newspapers are distributed in units along the Egyptian, Tripolitanian and other Arabic periodicals.

But post, telephone, radio and television programmes are broadcast on short波收音机, some of which have brought wireless sets subscribed by the people of the Sudan. The radio programme is always eagerly awaited and the usage of soldiers are extremely popular.

In every army nation are the subjects of eternal discussion and grumbling, but the only complaints heard in the field were over the shortage of water, tea and sugar. The Sudan drink a great deal of tea and sugar. One man said, "Tea is more important than tobacco is." The sugar ration being increased greatly, and with the introduction of the cent mobile anti-aircraft presented by the Royal Air Force, sugar things should be even better.

The soldiers are compared in comparison with the men of Tripolitanian Arabs under the command of General El Gazzal and no tobacco tea was offered as a reward offered by the Ottomans to the capture of an English officer in disguise.

The men physique improved much during the period when they were in service and did not have put on weight. They play such football matches are held against S.D.F. teams, British seafarers and other members of the Imperial Forces. Sports meetings have also been held. A Sudanese team made an unequal record over an assault course when in competition with British and Indian teams.

General Spuds in S. Rhodesia

High Hopes for Colony's War Effort

GEORGE SMUTS, High Commissioner of Southern Africa, paid a visit to South Rhodesia last week to inspect military and air units.

He was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir Pierpoint Rynevald, Chief of the General Staff of the Union of South Africa, and met on arrival at Salisbury aerodrome by Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister. General Smuts told a large parade later that the war effort of the Colony had been remarkable, that its gallantry

had been enormous, service and enthusiasm in the Imperial and South African military and the outstanding success of the Rhodesian Air Training Scheme were worthy of the highest praise.

The Fourth Indian Division, which has rendered such splendid service in the campaigns in Egypt, Libya, Tripolitania and Tunisia, is to add to its country a party representative of all ranks.

The Sudan Defence Force was on parade when the King recently visited Tripoli and inspected the Eighth Army. His Majesty spoke to the O.D. and two of the battalion commanders, and commented on the smartness of their men whom observers have reported as being the best turned-out troops in the whole parade in Tripoli town.

It can now be revealed that one of their transport companies took part in the Tunisian fighting, and did good work in carrying supplies for a well-known armoured division. Native officers captured a German officer and N.C.O.

When Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney, G.O.C. in C.



East Africa, recently visiting the Middle East, he was told at 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 patches.

When General Sir Alan Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in East Africa was recently in Cairo, he met Major-General Leiman, State and Belgian Minister of Information, who was passing through Cairo on his way to Abyssinia.

Casualties and Appointments

Major John K. G. Fletcher, whose death on August 1st was reported in the paper during the same issue, died recently in the Star of Africa hospital, Soweto, South Africa. A old boy of St. C. College, Petone, New Zealand, who went to the emperor Haile Selassie's school to show some sports to that English school, Fletcher, after leaving the service, served with the 3rd Battalion of Dorset Regiment in France and Palestine. After demobilisation he joined the Royal Air Force.

Major Ivan Everett Frost, D.F.C., of the South African Air Force, who served with the RAF throughout the campaign in East Africa, and was recently reported killed, has been posthumously awarded the D.F.C. by the Distinguished Flying Committee.

Flying Officer W. D. A., who is reported missing, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. D. of Nairobi.

We regret to report that Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Cheshire, of the Headquarters and Staffs, East African Pay Corps, and one of the élite members of the Kenya Legislative Assembly, recently collapsed in conference in Nairobi and has since been admitted ill in hospital.

Two British officers serving in East Africa are among the head of the allied military government in "Occupied Territory" (Uganda). The Chief Commissioner is Major-General Lord Renwick of Culloden, who has announced recently, and the Secretary of State for War has now told the House of Commons that Major-General's Chief Staff Officer is Colonel R. E. P. Moore-Thorne, who went to Uganda as a cadet in 1914, was private secretary to the Governor of India in 1915 and went to Corfu in 1916. In 1920 last year he served with the R.A.F. and was commanding officer of the Hall's 1920, financing in the African Army.

General Agent-General of China has been appointed French Assistant Commissioner for Regional Defense. He was Com. C. in French Somaliland when France entered the war and promptly joined the Free-Gaulle movement.

The D.F.C. has been awarded to Flying Officer Cyril Anthony Beck, eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Beck, a dairy supervisor in Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Beck. The citation states that Flying Officer Beck has displayed sterling qualities of coolness, initiative and intrepidity at all times. During the Tunisian campaign he bombed the docks at Bizerte and attacked Axis oil fields from a height of 14,000 ft. in the face of intense and concentrated opposition.

Flying Officer Henry "Happy" Taylor

Flying Officer Henry ("Happy") Taylor, D.F.M., who was born in Southern Rhodesia, educated at Milton High School, and in business in Bulawayo until he joined the R.A.F. in the colony in 1940, has just completed his second operational tour as a bomber pilot. Lieutenant Desmond Taylor, D.F.C., was the first Rhodesian to complete two operational tours, each of which consists of 20 bombing flights. Flying Officer Taylor has bombed the main targets in Germany and in France and has had several narrow escapes. His Lancaster once came back from Gelsenkirchen on three engines, and when over Sletten, at roof-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 Edward M. (Dad) McLean as captain and the crew certainly give full marks to a fine pilot. The crew, one American, two Canadians, three Englishmen and the Welshman are such close friends that they go on leave together.

Sgt. Pilot Peter Kettles-Roy, of Nairobi, who received his initial R.A.F. training in Southern Rhodesia, and came home and about the beginning of this year to a general operational training unit for duty, with

Major J. D. Ross, who succeeded Commandant of the British Refugee Transit Camp at Tanga, Tanganyika territory, having been the Commandant of the larger camp at Tanga in succession to Mr. L. H. Atta. Mr. W. G. G. Pengelly is Commandant of the Refugee Camp near Morogoro, Mr. G. H. Holm Commandant of the Refugee Transit Camp at Dar es Salaam, and Mr. G. Olliver of the Transit Camp at Kisumu. Mr. A. L. Pennington has been Acting Commissioner for Aliens and Displaced Persons in Tanganyika.

About £30,000 was contributed to war charities by Northern Rhodesia during its target month (June). More than £10,000 was given to the War Cabinet Government House, Unasakwa and fetes in Chingola and Ndola raised respectively £1,000 and £270. Two notable gifts were a contribution by Polish refugees in their camp at Luapula (yielding £30) and £50 contributed by the small and isolated settler community in the Abercorn area.

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Reinstating the Southern Rhodesia

A dispersal depot for Southern Rhodesia, for further military service, is being built next month. Men awaiting deployment there while all details relating to demobilisation are settled, especially the question of employment. The officer in charge of the depot, Lieutenant W. H. Ralston, D.S.O.; M.C., is also a Rhodesian 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 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 £3000 per annum. An Employment Liaison Office would be the link between the Employment Exchange and the Dispersal Dépot. It was hoped by this means to provide a ready contact between the Service-man needing employment and the employer with a vacancy.

Finding employment for disabled men was more difficult than finding jobs for men. The Government had given the lead to 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.

Service men also became entitled to a civil pension and medical care from exemption through inability for certain types of medical treatment, and it was hoped that private employees would follow the Government's example.

Discussing proposed amendments to the pension regulations, Col. 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 £400 per annum." In the Union of South Africa a similar pension arrangement, known at the Alternating Award, had a maximum of £450 per annum.

Low Tides Stops Steamer Services

Steamer traffic between Egypt and the Sudan was recently interrupted by the exceptionally low level of the Nile caused by failure of the early rains in Ethiopia. The result has been renewed discussion in the Sudan and the need for a port on Lake Tana and Lake Albert.

For a long time now a liaison man, who is a civilian, who has been attached to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been working with the Rhodesian authorities, his task being to bring about understanding should a situation arise of a type that received last year.

East Africa and Rhodesia

A Press communiqué issued officially in Northern Rhodesia reports the arrival in Lusaka of Sir Cosmo Parkinson, until lately Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and now seconded for special duties. He was officially welcomed by Mr. E. R. Edmonds, of the staff of the Colonial Office. Sir Cosmo will see leading members of both white official and non-official communities in Northern Rhodesia, and will before him a very full programme until he leaves the territory for Southern Rhodesia on August 7.

He meets heads of government departments in Lusaka on the day after his arrival, visited the Polish Refugee Camp on Sunday, and on Monday saw other heads of departments and a small delegation of the Civil Servants' Association and members of the Chisamba Farmers' Association. That night he left Lusaka with the Governor for a conference. Wednesday's stay was spent in Nkolobwe, and yesterday in Mufulira, that evening and Thursday in Mwana, and Friday in Luanshya, the return to Lusaka being imminent on Saturday. He had been arranged that Sir Cosmo Parkinson should meet many representatives of the Civil Service and local government, trade and commerce, mining managers, mine officials and the Mine Workers' Union, besides interviewing African Advisory Committee members and something of the senior staff of the copper industry, as well as guests of the copper mining industry.

The Governor and Sir Cosmo have arranged to visit to Monga to meet the Paramount Chief and Kuta on Monday, August 2, and to be in Fort Jameson on the following Thursday. During the week he will meet heads of the farming community and local tribes. The next weekend is to be spent in Broken Hill and Lunsemfwa. On Friday, August 13, Mazabuka is to be visited, and Livingstone over the following weekend.

The keynote of the visit is personal contact. Since the Secretary of State cannot be away from London for very long during the war, and since under war conditions Colonial Governors, senior officials and leading public representatives from the colonies can't go home only in very special circumstances, the minister invited Sir Cosmo to visit Colonial territories in order to establish contact as his personal representative both with governors (with whom there are many discussions) and with others whom the Secretary of State could in normal times have been able to see in his office.

Selected Productive Immigrants

That a great body of selected productive immigrants after the war in Colonial territories and Dominions will serve the best interests both of the local populations and of the immigrants was resolved by the first Southern 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. Alexander asked the Secretary of State for War whether the War Cabinet, who had been appointed to inquire into the British and Egyptian Empires to advise on the planning and construction of cemeteries in the present war, would be allowed to extend its inquiry to "Africa and Abyssinia." The Imperial Society to Honour the Dead (Mr. Arthur Henderson) had requested Dr. Vansittart to make available to the Committee its proposals to extend its inquiry to Ethiopia and East Africa. The Imperial War Graves Commission was investigating the necessary aspects in regard to the cemeteries now in use against the advice of the War Cabinet.

Mr. Alexander (Secretary of State for the Ministry of Information [Mr. Churchill]): This book is now being written while the author travels in Ethiopia and Somaliland. Until the text is received it is not possible to quote the publication date. I can assure my hon. friend that we will do our best to let him have it at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Alexander (Secretary of State for the Ministry of Information [Mr. Churchill]): This book is now being written while the author travels in Ethiopia and Somaliland. Until the text is received it is not possible to quote the publication date.

I can assure my hon. friend that we will do our best to let him have it at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Alexander asked the Postmaster-General about mail services between Ethiopia, this country and the rest of the world. Assistant Postmaster-General (Mr. Grimston): The Government exercises no control over the mail services from Ethiopia. Arrangements for the despatch of mail from Ethiopia to other countries are made by the Government. Air and surface mails are exchanged between the Kingdom and Ethiopia.

Mr. Alexander asked whether the mails from Ethiopia to the United Kingdom or to other countries or received in the United Kingdom from such countries for transmission to Ethiopia would be forwarded on the British mail. The post service is a private industry, post offices, postmen, postmen and commercial firms. A post office will be established as soon as possible. Postage costs once can accomplish the necessary arrangements. My hon. friend's gallant friend also in communication with the Ethiopian Postal Administration, gauging the possibility of establishing the airgraph service to that country.

Colonel Stanhope (Secretary of State for the Colonies) asked whether he would be setting up a Colonial Council.

Mr. Alexander: My gallant friend is at times anxious that the people of the Colonial Empire should have the greatest practicable say on all important matters which affect them; but he does not consider that the setting up of an advisory council on the lines of the Council would be a useful means of giving effect to this principle.

Mr. Hannan asked whether there was any shortage of qualified medical practitioners in the Colonies and whether efforts were being made to enlist the services of additional medical practitioners in this country to assist in their present jobs to an end.

Colonel Stanhope (Secretary of State for the Colonies): A shortage of qualified medical practitioners has occurred in some Colonies mainly as a result of agreements for military service and members of the government having wider powers of appointment than the general civil service. In December, 1939, the Colonial Office issued circulars to factors on these colonies regarding medical staff. The following documents in this country, among others, the second circular of instruction, I have nothing to add to the statement made in my letter of 20th May.

Mr. Alexander asked whether the planters had adopted the recommendations adopted in order to increase the output of rubber in the shortest possible time.

Colonel Stanhope: When there is an established rubber industry the advice and co-operation of local planters have been sought at all stages of development, in consequence, in Ceylon the Rubber Commission has established an advisory board on which sit experienced local planters. In other Colonies where the rubber estates have brought peace as economic cause has been allowed to become established, export and planters have been recruited to superintend cleaning of the estates and bring them into production. Missions composed of experienced planters have been despatched from this country to South Africa to advise Colonial Governments.

Mr. Edithian Harvey asked whether, in view of the importance of surveys to social classes, and the fact that surveys have been instituted in a number of British colonies,

steps would be taken to carry out a cost-of-living survey in Tanganyika at the earliest practicable date.

Colonel Stanhope: There is a Cost-of-Living Committee in Tanganyika, and the Civil Service Board mentioned in the answer I gave to my hon. friend on July 14 were arrived after inquiries instigated by this Committee into comparative costs of living in 1939 and 1943. I am enclosing a copy of the committee's Report in the Library of the House.

Captain Cunningham was asked from what disability Prince Paul of Yugoslavia was suffering before his removal from Kenya to South Africa.

Mr. Eden: I am unable to add to the information given in my answer.

Colonel Cunningham asked: Does the Government provide for the Government as required to facilitate the return of prisoners in its country abroad to benefit their health? Does it mean that why has such favourable treatment been given to this foreign royal refugee?

Colonel Stanhope (Secretary of State for War): Might I add that disability the most serious and fatal to many (Captain Cunningham) was suffering from what we call the English in the Blitz.

Mr. David Adams asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware of the heavy sentences of fines, imprisonment and branding inflicted on magistrates' courts in Seychelles, native Natives using harsh language and similar sentences in the Supreme Court of their territory, and whether he would make inquiries with a view to legislation to alter the practice of these courts.

Colonel Stanhope: I have no information about the several cases of heavy fine, imprisonment and corporal punishment in the court in Seychelles, but if my hon. friend will furnish me with particular facts I will be well pleased to consider whether any inquiry is called for.

Sir John Laming asked the Secretary of State whether he would like to know what settlement recently accepted by the Government of Kenya.

Colonel Stanhope (Secretary of State for War): I do not know whether he would like to know what settlement recently accepted by the Government of Kenya in 1939. These recommendations were accepted by the Government at that time, and an instance was mentioned in the Kenyan Legislative Assembly in December last.

Continued on next page

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Lead in Tanganyika Territory

It was recently announced that production of lead from the Uganda mine in Tanganyika Territory would commence in September, 1943. The property, which lies about 120 miles to the south-east of Usumba, was discovered and developed by Belgian interests which have been at work for about ten years. From geological correlation of all available data it was concluded that there was a high likelihood of various mineral deposits existing in the same locality, and prospecting was undertaken accordingly. Gold was lost and a number of deposits were soon discovered, and to determine from which workings was the most payable systematic examination, including the dismantling of the lead deposits, was the area under development by the operating company, Nyanwira Goldfields, Ltd.

The first blast furnace has a capacity of about 20 tons of concentrates daily, and it is expected that the output of lead will be approximately 100 tons monthly. At the outset, grading will assist to 250 tons.

The plant has been built in East Africa almost entirely from local materials.

Quartz Crystals

Uganda is expected to become the main British colonial source of quartz crystals, which are required by war industries, especially for radio components and aircraft and submarine instruments. Crystals should weigh at least 1 lb. each, the minimum size being 10 mm. in diameter, square, with 1 in. 6 oz. One sample of a single weight weighed 2 lbs.

Gold production is urgently required, but no definite new deposits have been discovered about 80 miles from Nairobi, and others occurring are being investigated in Northern Rhodesia.

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The fact that goods made of silk materials in East Africa are being used in war conditions are now well known to everybody and may be taken as an indication that they are in great demand for export.

Mining Personalia

Mr. John D. L. Bére, M.P., has been elected a director of the Southern Copper and General Exploration and Finance Corporation, successor to the late Mr. Petty's Company.

Mr. J. R. G. Tugendhat, who is a director of a number of Rhodesian mining companies and has visited East Africa, has joined the London-based West African Investment Trust, Ltd.

Gold Company

For the year ended February 28 last, the Tati Co., Ltd., reported a loss of £1,093,000. After paying a dividend of 2½%, £1,000,000 remained undistributed. Claim-holders in the company's concession in the Tati district of Bechuanaland produced 15,137 oz. gold.

Tati Goldfields

Tati Goldfields, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Tati Company, still await their losses, which amounted to £1,000,000. It is stated that the financial information from Bechuanaland warrants the hope that the company may be able to repeat its dividend paid in each of the last two years. Mining operations continue this year have, however, been discontinued in the Monarch, Francis and Anna mines, having failed to discover new payable ledges. As the consequence that the ore reserves, which were computed at 102,993,000 dwt., averaging 4.6 dwt. over 63 sq. m. in 1937, have fallen to 19,250,000, averaging 4.5 dwt.

Questions in Parliament

(Concluded from previous page)

Mr. Rinty asked the Secretary of State the number of Africans in our East and West African colonies now working in industrial or agricultural pursuits under cornish, ordinary or their average rates of pay, the hours of labour, and the maximum period of service, if any, or year.

Colonel Stirling replied:—
With respect to Kenya, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia and Nigeria, the four territories which employ labour for essential civilian purposes, much improved arrangements have been made.

Nigeria.—Approximately 16,000 Africans are described as "work in essential undertakings" were in employment at the end of March, 1943, of whom three-quarters were in private employment. Rates of pay vary with location, labor and the nature of work done, but include prearranged rations, clothing and other allowances. Maximum wages have been fixed as follows:—Semi-skilled workers, £1.10 per month; skilled workers, £1.20 per month; considerably more is claimed on the workers in heavy industries, such as coalmining, tinplate, steel, etc., etc., in addition to the basic wage rates according to the nature of work. Working day of eight hours, the maximum period of service, including continuous training, 92 months. After service, a back pay equivalent to nine months' pay is given, and may be claimed from further conscription for an additional three months.

In Tanganyika.—Some 500 Africans have been conscripted for semi-skilled work among white employers, with an average allowance to their employers of £1.20 per month, in addition to the voluntary labour available. Rates of pay are higher than the fixed minimum rates for voluntary labour for the kind of work performed. Working hours presumably follow the same as labour recruited in the ordinary way. The maximum period of service is nine months. A temporary extension of this period has been suggested for one instance to meet certain seasonal difficulties. This suggestion is under examination.

Northern Rhodesia.—There is no direct conscription of Africans for work in private employment. Constraints are exercised by the mining companies' powers under their Company Regulations. The corps is administered by a controller appointed by the government under the regulations. It consists of an army which includes regulars, auxiliaries, and the Governor's Horse Guards, and the Royal Engineers.

The members of the corps were issued per month one day and one night shift hours at decommunization of employment, together with full-scale Government rations. This is higher than the normal wage rate for labourers in Northern Rhodesia. The corps has been used in the main for work on roads. No precise information is available as to the hours worked during the normal working week of an agricultural labourer in Rhodesia. The members of the corps are paid and remunerated well above the general government scale of wages. The minimum period of service is nine months, and the maximum 12 months. No member who has been conscripted into the corps is entitled to compensation. The maximum sum for compensation is £100. The recruitment of his son is not permitted. The employment of this corps has made it possible to recruit 100,000 miners, while the three conscripted corps have recruited 100,000 miners.



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EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF THE MOMENT

WE HAVE BEEN ASKED to comment on the question raised by Sir Edward Grigg in his last debate on colonial affairs in the House of Commons that implicated him in the ill-fated African Bill.

Sir Edward Grigg introduced the African Bill on the Colour-Bar.

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 is essential to the welfare of Africa will depend upon the introduction of white labour. No one questions that. Now whether that labour is to be skilled or unskilled, if you commit yourself to a policy of introducing skilled white men, you will find it difficult to avoid the colour-bar. Unless you are going to face the necessity of introducing unskilled labour on absolutely equal terms, the necessity for skilled labour will necessitate the colour-bar. If you are not doing that, you are unskilling white labour as work as skilled, or strain upon the African communities will be overwhelming."

Now, bound up with this position are some subsidiary points, such as mineral development, economic welfare. That idea is rather vague, but there are people who know a good deal about it, and talk much

Fact versus Prejudice is the main point. Most people, I think, would be surprised to learn that the African colonies are to remove all racial barriers from their

and the necessary speculative financing of untried properties. Some would prohibit the importation of any man, anyone who could not earn his living by fact and blind prejudice. But, because the immense contribution made by mining to the African economies, formate enough to possess the largest amounts of payable minerals. Northern Rhodesia will find her way backwater, but so far as Central Africa and Southern Rhodesia's debt to its precious and base minerals is beyond computation. This second assertion is that the available African manpower will be inadequate to supply the demand. That is necessary to mining development, and, as Sir Edward Grigg had not threatened to do so, to the time of the outbreak of war, though men were forced to immense labour, the situation in the Rand, gold, tin, copper, and coal deposits, despite the limitations of the African labour force. Sir Edward Grigg, however, was dealing with the situation in the Colonies, and the conditions in South Africa and Rhodesia, which are likely to come considerably worse in the terms of resistance.

What of his third point? That the simple right of an Englishman to live on absolutely equal terms with a black African, assuming his and his wife's complete equality, that such a state would be dangerous.

Danger is always a factor in politics. It can be found in almost every country in the world. In Rhodesia, for instance, the British have to fight South African, and to South African, the

as dominant), its adoption would mean either that European newcomers would receive the sole割 of African wages (which is unlikely) or else that so little before it had been placed by one party that it would give the unskilled African mineworker no income, entirely unrelated to that of any other Africans in the country. It would put the unskilled worker in this industry on a pittance, not merely on a desultory, and would inevitably bring discord when concord is the great need. Quite understandably, there are Africans who envy Europeans their greater earnings. Such feelings would be tremendously bad dangerous if the objects of such envy *do* merit the proposal. If the objects of such envy *do* merit the proposal concerns the less skilled, not the first-class craftsman.

Everyone must be agreed that the gap must be spanned, and it is up to us to postulate definitely at least an approach.

It seems to us that there is far less peril than practically any psychological suggestion. Dr. Gerald Broomfield has recently given some time, in our correspondence columns by

Dr. Gerald Broomfield, and recently repeated in his book on "The Colour Conflict." Arguing from the position that few Africans have yet assailed the age-old conception that the individual works for his claim, rather than for himself, he proposed that the unskilled mineworker and the Broomfield's own semi-skilled and semi-qualified workers receive a wage commensurate with his needs, and that there should be paid to his claim an additional sum representing the costs of his economic welfare. The Tower Hamlets solution suits us best for the moment, but they appear to us to be far from the main those inherent in Sir Edward Grigg's plan. There is no finality in this matter, but it seriously studied, founded on the facts, can be a key to the solution of many of our colonial problems.

Oxford University to Encourage Colonial Studies

New Faculties and a Department of Colonial Studies

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD has decided to increase its facilities for the study of colonies. With this purpose in view it is creating a new number of colonial studies professorships, Vice-Chancellor, the President of Corpus, the Master of Balliol, Prof. H. H. Magregor, Prof. G. N. Clark, Prof. D. H. Macgregor, Professor of Political Economy, Prof. G. N. Clark (Chair Professor of Economic History), Prof. H. C. Chapman (Professor of Forestry), and Miss Margaret Bernham (Reader in Colonial Administration).

An Institute of Colonial Studies financed by Nuffield College has also been established, and Dr. C. K. Meek has recently appointed to a new Senior Research Fellowship in Comparative Colonial Law.

Lectureship in Colonial Administration

Lectureship in Colonial Administration is about to be provided, the University having just advertised its vacancy at a professorial salary of £150 a year for a period of not less than three or more than five years, though the Hebdomadal Council has a certain attitude to increase this sum. The appointment will involve six months' residence in a colony. The holder is expected to lecture in the University, to give instruction in Colonial administration and conduct research, shall be called to advise the Administrative Offices of the Board of Colony Administration.

The University has proposed to establish a Colonial Empire and Germany a Lectureship in Colonial Economic Studies, a post-degree establishing this post which is to be funded by the United Africa Company. It deserves that the University has done well.

It is to be hoped in the University the study of colonial forces and particularly their economic aspect, and the beginning and application of being informed and interested in colonial affairs to a wide range of students in all schools throughout the United Kingdom.

It is to be hoped that the study of economic affairs by important students will be a factor in stimulating economic

development and application of development to other possible and more difficult and applications of colonial economy. This is likely to be submitted to posts of responsibility in the Colonial Service of the Crown.

The new faculty of comparative colonial law will consist of two five-year lectureships and grants will be available for the purpose of study and research in the new degrees, namely in Comparative Principles of Braxenose College said (in part):

"The serious study of the problems of our Colonial Empire has been greatly neglected. This was remedied by the Colonial Office which just before the war made a grant of £50,000 per annum towards colonial research. At present the greater part of which will probably not be allocated until after the war, and has since been used under the chairmanship of Lord Hailey a committee to investigate post-war Colonial problems and a Research Advisory Committee."

It is abundantly clear that in the future Colonial studies will attract a great deal more attention and in this development the universities will have an important part to play. There is still a wide area of unexplored territory in the field of Colonial administration.

Residentiality of the University

It is the success of the new universities to develop and bind upon the willingness of the universities to encourage exchanges and to promote international contacts, and that the universities as a whole should be able to widen knowledge and peoples' sympathies. In this, the Colonial Empire which will have a large influence on the national policy. A British empire which will stand up to the world in the same way as the United States.

A British research association, such as the Oxford College, is to be set up in the field of international law and the like, similarly fitted by the University of Oxford, and to be in the forefront of the work of the International Law Commission for Colonial studies. Oxford has a number of foreign students from America, London and elsewhere, and it is to be hoped that the Research Committee will make it possible for these students to stay longer in England. In addition, the student exchange scheme with the Professorial Institute of the Commonwealth is to be continued, and the activities of the Colonial

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Forestry Service, and, as such, is generously assisted from Government funds.

The Soil Science Laboratory has for years been specially interested (under its Reader) in the problems of tropical and particularly arid soils.

The present holder of the Beit Professorship of Colonial History has made a valuable "handbook" to the Colonial field, and dealt with the administration as well as the history of the Colony.

The Schools of Social Anthropology have been assisted by a Research Lecturer in African sociology.

The Professor of Arabic now resides within his province of religion and Muhammadan law.

In the schools of geography special attention has been given to the physical, economic, political and social geography of the British possessions in Africa.

Finally, we have in Miss Avery Perlmutter a remarkable Anthropologist, Reader in Colonial Administration, who has also been touring Africa, to the generosity of Rusfield College, and by from the Higher Studies Fund a central grant for the conduct of research in this field. She is actively involved in the courses for Colonial Service probationers in their Colonial Services Club, the Society established in 1925 by Prof. Coupland and Dr. Turner for Colonial Service officers on leave; the centre of colonial studies in Rhodesia, the Rhodes House Library, or the encouragement given to Colonial Service by Rusfield College, thanks to which a three-and-a-half year course of research into constitutional and economic questions in Tropical Africa has been carried on by a group of whole or part-time research workers.

It will be seen that we already do much. We must do more, and we think that future progress should be along these lines. In accord into the special traditions of Oxford, whose main contribution in modern sociological Colonial studies has been in the sphere of government, set in a broad philosophy, law, history and economics.

Economic Aspect Almost Entirely Ignored

The study of government cannot be properly conducted apart from its economic aspect, yet this study has been almost entirely neglected in its application to the problem of the Colonial Empire. Nowhere covering this subject exists in this country, and some long-range research could be conducted upon it. The great need, however, for development would receive real assistance, and the creation of a University lecturership in this subject becomes an obvious and valuable end in view. The task of the generosity of the United Africa Company, which has so far inspired it, is now (subject to the approval of this House) an accomplished fact.

In the field of law the relationship between British and Native courts and the rôle of the Native in the administration through which to effect civilisation and the uniformity raises important and little studied problems.

Committee of Colonial Research Fellowships

ship in Comparative Colonial Law is intended to be created. As in the same field much has to be done, the spirit of constitutional law in the Colonial Empire, work upon which has already been started under the Rhodesian Colonial Research Scheme, and it is hoped that a research centre may be founded in East African Constitutional Law.

As the administrative teaching centre of the Royal Institute in Colonial Administration develops and increases its (or she) will find some assistance especially as it is obviously important that the holder of the post should have opportunities of visiting these Colonies. The appointment therefore of a Lecturer in Colonial Administration is a matter of urgent and importance.

Other proposals which the Committee considered as much to be recommended were the creation of two types of lectureship (allowing for frequent visits to the various colonies), Social Anthropology, and of two Research Fellowships in Social Anthropology (enabling the holders to visit the colonies); the formation of a Colonial Institute, with the publication of Proceedings and unpublished material may be collected and guidance to the material may be given; the foundation of scholarships in suitable Colonial-boffin students in suitable universities; and a fund to subsidise the publication of research work. It is thought that substantial financial help while still available, the Colonial Research Fund, for these purposes.

Permanent Committee of Colonial Studies

A Permanent Committee of Colonial Studies is proposed. There is already a strong committee of the kind in London University. No secretaries are provided that the Committee shall co-ordinate Colonial studies within the University and the charge such a secretarial connexion with Colonial studies as the Head of the Committee shall assign to it.

A Temporary Committee is proposed, the Committee to see that it can never be forgotten in future that Colonial studies have been neglected, and its functions will be to obtain financial help and plan to co-ordinate the management of contact between the professor, readers, demonstrators, and lecturers and with others in the University interested in their studies and in keeping Colonial studies in close contact with other studies in the University, to help in arranging grants for individual courses for members of the Colonial Service at the various stages at which they may come to the University; to obtain financial help for future developments in Colonial studies.

One of the Committee's first functions would be to draw up a detailed application for assistance for the purpose set out above for presentation to the Colonial Research Committee set up, under Lord Halifax's chairmanship, to allocate £100,000 per annum granted for such purposes.

It should be mentioned that the premises assigned to the Committee will be known as the Institute of Colonial Studies in the College in Nuffield College meantime.

Broadcast Discussion on Colonial Administration

Mrs. Huxley's Reply to Mr. Leonard Woolf's Charges

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE was the subject of the Red on the Map discussion broadcast last week by the B.B.C.

Mr. Leonard Woolf and Mrs. Elspeth Huxley were the speakers.

Mr. WOOLF said *inter alia*:

"There is no more reason to believe that the European belongs to a superior and the African to an inferior race than there is to believe when we tell us that the Germans are more cleverly and all the rest of us inferior who are only too grateful to the Germans for ruling us. So much for the extreme right."

"On the extreme left you sometimes hear people urge us to give self-government to the Africans at once in the most absolute way, by getting out of Africa and leaving the inhabitants to manage their own affairs in their own way. To this I should say disastrous to the Africans. Most of them are uneducated, terribly poor, ravaged by tropical disease, and I think that they are capable of suddenly taking over the government of most countries under the political and economic conditions of the modern world is just nonsense. They are not the victims of the first private profit-seekers who crossed the Atlantic, nor of the first imperialist Government who crossed the Atlantic."

"The right side of the argument is deliberately to educate Africans to govern themselves, and change against it that we have seen in Rhodesia."

"In Kenya for instance, a Representative Council of Europeans who number 10,000 men, have 11 elected

members; the Indians, who number about 80,000, elect 12 members; the Africans number 3,000,000 and have only two members nominated by the Governor to represent their interests. But they are not Africans, they are Europeans."

The reason given for this extraordinary position is that out of the millions of Africans there is not one man sufficiently educated to speak for them in Council, that seems to me to be highly discreditable to the British Empire, and I am ashamed of it. We have been responsible for the education of Kenya for about 60 years, and we have sponsored the education of the Native inhabitants that today the Governor can't find one man out of 3,000,000 Africans capable of speaking for his people.

I would just insist that Colonial Administrations go all out deliberately to develop self-government and train the Africans in it. This will require an enormous extension of elementary and secondary education. Cut side by side with ordinary education there should be a continuous evolution of self-government and self-governing institutions. It should begin with local government.

The right way to learn to do things is to do it, and this applies to government as much as to anything else. Of course, you will make mistakes; you cannot learn to skate without falling down. Everywhere in our African Colonies organs of local government should be created if they do not already exist, and should be used by the Colonial Administrations to educate the Africans in the art of self-government.

A system known as Indirect Rule has been widely adopted in Africa—it is self-government in the democratic sense only if the Native authorities are themselves controlled by the

points. That is, rather, the case. It is the duty of the native authorities, just as it is the duty of the African who comes to us, and in fact of the appointed members of the Legislative Council, to see to it whether in 50 years, the African may not be in a position to be another batch of governors. What we have to do is to let him make his own mistakes in Africa so far as we can have made them in Europe.

Mrs. HUXLEY said in the course of her reply:

The main fact about most of the Colonies is that the people are poor, and their standard of living is very low, only because the resources of the Colony have generally lagged and development has been slow. But progress has been slow because there has been little to attract private capital and because the British Government — that naturally means you and I — has not been inclined to sink a lot of money in progress that can only bring in a very uncertain and delayed return. There are, however, a few real signs of our Government's passing the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which puts up £50,000,000 to be spent in the Colonies in the next five years.

I think the chief initial problem of all is how to develop the natural resources of the Colony and so raise the standard of living of the people. We can finance this development and control it through the state departments.

Dozens of practical problems are involved with this — how to get rid of malaria, blindingly standing now to the tropical areas; and great plagues like tsetse fly and locusts; how to stop people from being away the whole four months now to the coast, unable to come home getting smothered; how best to start the ground for education that is rising like a high wind.

Defence of the Native State

Of course, I agree with Leopoldo that this is our job to train people to take over the defence of the government for themselves. But everything he said seemed to me rather out of date. For the last 20 years or so British Administrations in all the Colonies have been working hard to push onwards this very training in self-government, that Mr. Woolf wants to see introduced.

Local self-government in Northern Nigeria has reached a point where the Native Administration has everywhere a post office and telegraph and defence, everything, education, police, health, justice, and all the rest. In one province, there are only seven British officers in a region of the size of England.

All this has been done under the system of Indirect Rule, without which Mr. Woolf dealt rather severely. As I understand it, Indirect Rule simply means that we recognise the existing and traditional Native form of government, which is usually a chiefly or tribal council of elders. Certainly that may not be entirely democratic, but it is a fact that although the people do not generally have a very considerable say in the election and behaviour of their rulers.

This raises the whole question of freedom. We happen to believe in a particular form of democracy. It suits us well, and we think everybody else ought to have it too. But are we justified in forcing it on the native peoples? Are we justified in simply wiping out their own traditional forms of government and substituting our own? Wanting that be-

giving them freedom? Well, I think in India our country was not worse off than ours in 1947, though it is a much more populous country and more difficult to govern. I think the same would apply to Africa. I think the African life would be better on average if they had thought about it for only 50 years.

At first sight it does sound bad. Fifty years is a long time! But consider what has had to be done, and what has been done. The old days when our Government took over Africa there was nothing but wilderness, no roads, no railways, no communications of any sort. It took four months of hard tramping through desert and bush to reach Lake Victoria in 1898. If you were not attacked on the way, you would meet spear and poisoned arrows. There was no trade but the slave trade. The first taxes to be collected in East Africa, in 1895, were mainly from slaves, because the people had no money. And we know what it was.

Starting from Scratch

You could very well set up schools in those conditions. First you had to create the basis of civilisation, the things that we take completely for granted: establish law and order and put down the slave trade; stop wars between tribes; roads had to be built; roads and bridges; tackle epidemics; build towns out of bush.

We had to do in the 50 years everything the Romans did in Britain 2,000 years ago, overthrowing the Saxon and Danish invaders, and then the Normans, and what we have been doing very gradually for ourselves ever since.

In the middle of all this last century and a half of progress went in its tracks. So it was not until about 1928 that we were really

able to start on education. I think what has to be done before we can turn out a fully educated man, starting from scratch

— how to begin by learning the local Native languages and dialects down on paper. Then you have to train the teachers, build schools, very simple, temporary bus schools to start with, until you have money to pay for all this, and for the secondary schools and colleges, which are the next stage and which we have now added. Kenya and elsewhere.

We talk about Africa, but really there is no such thing. Africa is a huge continent composed by people of many different languages — fundamentally different in language, habit, custom, religion, everything. These races split into hundreds of tribes, and some of them or another tribe, may move on you.

I would say so to be represented by a German or a Romanian. One day we might be able to draw down these divisions; I hope we are bringing the edges nicely!

But before you can have real self-government you must have a very high standard of national unity, and like-mindedness. One of the big obstacles we are up against in the Colonies is the lack of unity on anything like it.

The thing that strikes me most about the Colonies is not only that all these problems are not solved but that very often they scarcely seem to be insights. Surely that is a dangerous situation, and a pretty big threat that. It is up to us to find the answers. And I think the record in the Colonies does show that if anybody can do it, we can.

Joint East African Board

White Settlement and Trade Unions Discussed

AT THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD held in London, the Chairman, Colonel C. J. Ponsonby, M.V.O., briefly reviewed the work of the past year (which has already been fully reported by *East Africa and Rhodesia*). He referred to informal meetings with Lord Crathorne and Sir Sierra, and with Mr. Harold Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State at that time, and more recently with Colonel Viscount Stanley, and said that he had full contact of the two, and "the better than normal relations, though it might now not be desirable to send a deputation to the Minister when some problem of special importance arose."

Colonel Crathorne, Colonel Sir John Shute, and Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth were re-elected members of the Executive Council, and the thanks of the Board were tendered to Messrs. Goddard, Mellerish, and Company, for their help as honorary auditors.

At a meeting of the Executive Council which followed, Colonel Ponsonby and Colonel W. V. Tucker were re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

The Secretary reported receipt from Mr. Bargman, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, of an airgraph stating that Kenya had passed a revised Trade Union Ordinance embodying the tort clause previously rejected by Kenya but accepted in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda.

Opposition to trade unions in East Africa, he said, was largely on the ground that African employees had not yet reached the stage of realising that membership of a union would involve obligations as well as privileges, but it was felt that the question should now receive closer study, and the help of the Board was invited.

A memorandum drafted by Mr. R. K. Winter, secretary of the Board, was considered, and described by various members as an admirable statement. It was resolved that the memorandum, subject to a few rectifications dependent on further inquiries to be made on one or two matters, should be circulated to constituent associations.

Sir Montague Barlow said that the whole question of trade unions was most complicated and required very careful examination. There was, for instance, great difference between craft unions accepting only craftsmen as members, and industrial unions accepting even

the lowest paid section of industry. When he was Minister of Labour he did not wish a general call of opposition in different directions, including that of the Chief Whip of the time. A few years later, when that Whip had become Governor of Bombay (Sir R. Motteau) he visited India, and around him was great difficulty because there were no trade unions with which to deal during labour trouble.

There were not the same dangers in Rhodesia, but labour disputes would be set up upon by highly educated men of a different class to the former political purposes, but Africa had its own difficulties to face in these matters. He suggested that a small subcommittee of the Board might study the whole matter. One obvious need was for local Government to make arrangements which would safeguard the position and finances of any unions established in Africa, as they had to do it in this country in the early days of insurance companies; if they were not safe, Rhodesia might lose the enterprise of parts of West Africa where most of little substance had started trade unions and decamped with their cash.

Mr. G. J. Scovell said that production committee had been started at the Rostock mine, which employs between 1,000 and 1,500 Africans. These committees were, he thought, the first in East Africa, and they were evidently welcomed by the Native Chiefs. His first request had been to have such a committee.

Colonel Tucker pointed out that the Union Committees could not be a substitute for those in South Africa, since the principle of south African was a paid-in-classification of native Ugandans and remaining Germans.

Labor Department Do Well on Trade Unions

In August last the Committee saw the need for unions in this colony, especially as the Governments through their Colonial Departments looked after the members in this way. This was counter to the contents of the unions. He thought that the idea of a separate Board dealing with trade unionism would be an understood idea in East Africa.

The Chairman suggested that one reason that the Colonies of Central Africa had no need for unions was to be found in the fact that although officials of trade unions in this country had been sent to the Labour Department in the various countries, none had been sent to Central Africa, and probably in the experience induced by this fact, the unions in this area had failed.

C. M. Webb told the Committee that the last Government should have admitted seven labour conditions, namely that when Native was made into the King of Africa in the port of Mombasa, the worst districts were now under the Work's Department. Dr. Evans told the Committee that the establishment of the Natives in the towns with the governments or the other native bureaux, however mentioned, caused a very bad effect on the Native workers, as the work of the unions was to have an influence in the town. The Native workers were not in touch with the other workers in the town, so that they could not help each other.

Army and Navy also had some work in the colonies in P.M.C. and P.M.S. It was suggested that the main point to be considered was the dissatisfaction of the Native workers in the colonies.

It was suggested that there should be a meeting of all the Native workers in the colonies, so that they could discuss their problems with each other. It was also suggested that the Army and Navy should be asked to help in the Native workers' problems.

separate Settlement Section of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of Kenya, and to the imperial address of its Chairman, Major P. V. Gurnardish-Bentley, (representing East Africa and Rhodesia, 6 July).

Mr. Jenkins felt that the first requirement was an assurance that new settlers would find a market for their produce at reasonable prices. That was even more important than the question of the availability of land.

Mr. Johnson was disappointed with the latest statement in regard to settlement in Kenya and with the number on the lists of men issued in that Colony only a few immigrants had compared them adversely with the latest publications from Southern Rhodesia. He did not expect that an inquirer who compared the two would do for Rhodesia. Kenya, which declared her independence competing with any other country, had a very long way to go to make good that claim.

Selecting the Best Stock

The next topic of the Group resolved to be the continuingance in Kenya upon the possession of two or three head of cattle and this by the intending settler as a minimum capital sum. Of this, the tens of thousands of first-class young calves sent to the Royal Naval and Army and the Royal Flying Corps would be able to settle overseas, but most of the others would be unable to meet their gratuity. Two or three hundred pounds at least were those most likely to be selected in favour of men, many of whom were ordinary, but possessed at times, a much more modest sum, and proved to him as catastrophic than the endpoint of the future of the country. It seemed that in Kenya of another couple of thousand would be turned down, if the whole of the stock was examined, and this was found to be an instance from the Royal Flying Corps, in whom an extra charge was placed on him, what does it mean? This was very nearly, in fact, equivalent to so small a sum, which could be made up in a sum of second-hand cattle, or similar articles of security.

It was decided to present the whole Scheme to some body which might be able to put the Executive Council, by this, in a position to give thesettler information as to the cost of living in Kenya.

Bitter Roots of Pyramidalism

East Africa and Rhodesia alike are ruled by the British Empire, equally as does every other colony throughout the world, and in consequence of the same, there has been a lack of individuality, and a lack of personal freedom, in both the colonies.

As there has been no previous experience, but by the period preceding 1870, a period of less than 12 years, and many changes in the world, currently we are only at the stage of 1900, so that there is no knowledge of the world outside the Empire.

It is suggested that the people of Central Africa and Rhodesia should have a share in the management of their own country, so that they may be able to produce a better standard of life for themselves.

It is suggested that a small scale provincial government should be established in each of the provinces, so that the Native tribes, who form the bulk of the population, may have a large measure of self-government. And that the central Government should be responsible for the Native tribes and their administration.

Germany's Black Day.—If August 8 was Germany's black day in 1914, August 8 may prove its counterpart in 1941, for on that day fell Orel, Byelgorod and Crania, simultaneous warnings that she can no longer stop her enemies on either front. In the colossal duel in the East it has twice been shown that the Germans were stronger in summer and the Russians in winter. Now the Russians have shown in summer, on a part of the front which the Germans had selected for their main effort, that they can place in line at the critical point stronger forces than the Germans. In both seasons henceforth the war will be expected to turn on Stalingrad, Stalini, and the like. Foch's in 1918 has immediately launched another offensive against two other German cities, Orléans and Cambrai, and probably a similar transfer in the West, eastwards of the Conqueror, "in the Sundown hours."

Hung Must Hold Austria.—The Germans will cling to the triangle Trieste-Vienna-Trieste as to almost nowhere else, and no matter what turn events may take inside the rest of Italy. They may seize the connecting link between Trieste and the Austrian border, meaning the entire district of Julian Venetia, stretching from Pula to Austrian Carinthia. From now on Italy is the German bridge between the Balkans and the West. Any pulling out from the Balkans could find a better northern port than Trieste. The Istrian Commandants is a formidable obstruction. Much of it is high plateau, sheltered by mountains. Down to the sea are mostly steep and wooded. At least seven airfields and several satellite have been laid out chiefly in the low-lying strip between Trieste and Fiume, and the value of these fields to the Germans will be threefold to fight off Allied invasions up the Adriatic; to support the Germans on the Po or wherever they stand farther north; and to stem the oncoming Allied air assault on Austria. Finally, by going into Istria the Germans can be sure of preventing certain Italian divisions, the Balkans leaving for Italy, notably those in Croatia, Slovenia and Istria itself. — Mrs. Ferdinand Töphy, in the *Daily Mail*.

A New Germany.—What you have had in Germany a male population of which 2,000,000 have never been inside a barracks and whom you have caused to produce an officer corps with Kriegsberufes through and Sodan in their faces and whom most important of all the highest head of the military policy who, for 10 years a civilian, has been the Chancellor of Germany,

Background to p. 1

German Guilt.—No group of rulers could have conceived, organised and carried out a programme of general civilian slaughter without at least the tacit acquiescence of a large part of the German people. The orders were not given and carried out in secret; the killing was not done by stealth. The knowledge of the plans was general; their execution was done in the light of day. A civilian populace accepted the situation, continued to support the Government which had created it, and continued to regard with apparent unconcern the degradation of their civilisation and culture. There is no record that an underground movement anywhere made headway against the Nazi rulers; nothing to suggest that groups of anti-Nazi men here and there raised their voices in protest. Of the German Army actively executed these orders, the remainder stood by without lifting a finger. If the national policy is really in accordance with the national will, the senior who receives the order protests against it, his immediate subordinates make it plain that they do not wish to execute the command; the juniors make it plain to their commanding officers that execution of such an order will not be carried out. In a swift mobilisation of will the Army obediently forms the word goes out, and the soldiers obey. It is the soldiers' order which are likely to be carried out on their own heads. We have waited vain for such a protest. On the day of surrender we shall have the right to ask: What did you do to prevent the guilty Nazi criminals from becoming the bulk of the German Army? What more shall they be allowed?

— Mr. A. G. H. Jones, Assistant Secretary of State.

Spirit of The Empire.—The supreme test of our system will be whether we succeed in this year after the war in winning back India, unity, and at peace, to the ascendancy of her own unfettered choice of the privileges and responsibilities of the Commonwealth, a living empire, a greater consequence for our own peace and that of the world than to prove that our people has a free Commonwealth language, a people of every race and colour. We are gradually beginning to realise how important Dominions that the Empire is not an artificial bond, but a true national union. The most powerful stimulus to the Indian mind is the realisation that the Empire

Eastern Shipping & Losses.

During the 12 months ended June 30, 1941, 9,015,084 tons of German and Italian shipping were captured, sunk, or damaged by surface ships, submarines, aircraft or mines. These figures exclude losses inflicted on Japanese shipping successes by our Russian allies, and tonnage immobilised in countries not at war with Germany. During the year ended June 30 last the total of German and Italian merchant shipping captured, sunk or damaged increased by more than 2,867,000 tons.

Ribbentrop.—The Nazi creature Ribbentrop, the most odious type of person to enter the service of the Nazis, a man of the middle class, wealthy, whom even his admirers thought was not a true German, according to Leibnitz, was a master of the art of war, a master of the art of politics, a master of the art of seduction. Hitler, the leader, and said: England would not fight. Anyone who would fight, he said. Ribbentrop said he did not belong to a medical specialist but a political one. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

Soil, Water, Crops.—We have discovered that the soil of Central Europe, with generations of cultivation, is exhausted. The soil is worn out, the wheat, of late, is sown in patches, the fields are broken, the land is ruined, the population is declining, and it is now known that the soil will not be able to produce the same quantity of crops as it did before. — Mr. John Russell, M.P.

Labour Party.—The Labour Party is very much of a family, very anxious to be of more assistance to the electorate than the Tories. The party conference resolved his intention and him, I suppose, are very interesting. He has a deep respect for Bevin, though he does not share his affection. He admires him like Mr. Egon, but it is not quite certain whether he wants a leader who would not easily be his master. They are the other two men in the party, great men in the electorate. Here, we have to compromise. — Mr. A. G. H. Jones, Assistant Secretary of State.

of the War News.

Opinions—Promised
British people's view of the war
Goobies.

"I thought it was far the greatest
power in the universe." —The Rev.
W. H. Allen.

—Hammered by bombs, and
are probably to be bombed again,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20.

"I think the country trusts
most of Presidents, such as
Hoover, and Mr. T. P."

"The future of
our country's success will
depend on its Presidents."

"To oppose an industry they
have to point a industry to look
bad." —Gen. Wm. C. Clegg, Comman-
der-in-Chief.

—Such as the people of
the interior, who are engaged in
business and public affairs.

—And then, hardly Captain John
Hancock, he was lost in the
waters, the sunken ship of Hamburg
German Overseas Radio.

A total of 3,200 surface craft of
all types, ranging from battleships
to L. S. T.'s, took part in the invasion
of Sicily. Actually, however,

the number of ships involved
was considerably less than
that.

—Only 1,500 ships were
involved in the assault force
which was found abandoned
on the beaches in Sicily.

—Edward G. Land
of Eastman Kodak Co., made
a speech at spots where

the Americans had to go
through mud and water
and mud and water.

—The military authorities
had to immediate ban on
our exports trade, even before
the United States entered the
war.

—The Board of Trade
Service Union, leaders
estimated 20% of the people
in the government service
released for men in military
service in the U.S.A.

—U.S. Army Air
Force dropped 17 tons of bombs
on factories in Britain. English
during July, the previous record
since 1919, in June, a special
attack on Berlin.

Young people will respond
to teacher and high authority of
Church, each child is taught to
be a fine leader. —The Archbishop
of Canterbury.

—The British in the
air force have been destroyed
in engagements with the air
force of the U.S.A. —Mr. R.

That is not more than
turning over the iron and steel
industry in France, and thus
destroyed and broken up.

—The British are to blame of
the war, because they are
the ones who started the war.

—The British called themselves
Germans, they are the ones who
are the greatest general in the
world, today, the greatest general
of the world is probably Mr.
Eugene Schow.

Relations between officers and
men are far worse in the Italian
Army than in any other army in
this war unless, maybe,

the French. —Mr. Alexander
Kirk, a former War Minister.

—The synthetic rubber facilities
of Germany, which was built
a year ago, was in place
at the beginning of 1941, and had
been used by the end of June.

—Donald Nelson Chairman of U.S.
War Production Board, has
said that "Rubber" Fed. of
Cambridge is really unique.

—Identifying this group, singles
out the names of important persons
and their families, including

statesmen, a conspiracy of friends
and enemies to bring off a harsh peace.

—The British have been
engaged in military operations
since the start of the war, now esti-
mated 1,000,000 Polish.

—Polish Ministry of National Defense
has decided to create a
unit of its own.

—Both Poland and
Croatia, between them
of the Italian General Staff to over-
throw Mussolini, because they
will make immediate peace

with the Allies. —Mr. Michael
Kempton, correspondent.

—The British have now
a new secret weapon, which exceeds
the invention of Germany, Italy, and
Japan. Total United States pro-
duction of aircrafts above 7,000

planes, —U.S. Army Air
Force elements.

—In the ten days before
the war our rulers squandered

the 1914-18 war on account
of the wrong weapons, tanks
and aeroplanes, and last night, knowing
what we can learn from the intelligence
of the Germans, that the rearmament
was not on sufficient scale.

—Because of the Axis. —Mr. Michael
Kempton, correspondent.

—The German tanks
have been plus all
the British, dozen and
the British tanks, night
of British tanks, many
people could not sleep from
Russia. —Daily Express.

Sixty-nine members of the
British Armed Forces being prisoners
of war in Germany, have been sent.

The Government is keeping an
account of these as soon as the
point of view of any kind of war
ministers after the war. —Sir

Winston Churchill, War Minister.

—Doctors now being
about 100,000, 60% are women
compared with 50% in peace time.

A vast number of doctors at the
front are young women. One whom
they saw was wearing five wound
stripes. —Russian women, doctors
appear to be extremely well qualified.

—Mr. E. Rock, Consulting
adviser to the Ministries of
Security and Pensions.

In China's ruling family—the
Soongs, there are three brothers
and three sisters. —T. V. Soong, who
is in visiting this country, is
Chinese Foreign Minister.

One sister is the widow of Dr. Sun
Yat-sen, China's great national leader;
another is the wife of the Finance
Minister; and the third is Madame
Kai Shek, the National
Minister.

There has been no definite
military information, feeling
soberness for the last half
century. —The to

annihilation of Austria, which
was due to the fact that we were
not prepared to receive

assault upon the Axis position.

—Viscount Grantham, Lord Privy
Seal.

All factories have now com-
menced plans for the fabrication
of a new secret weapon.

Everything is ready for mass production. Plans
for its utilization on the largest
scale are also ready. All need only
one order for the complete and most
powerful annihilator of the world.

This mysterious weapon is
nothing to do with poison bombs
or "rakov-direkt" —Soviet
Berlin Radio.

If at any time a Greek village
is threatened, the Germans派出 the
patriot fighters with two German
officers to dress the bodies in these
villages completely with decorations
of sword and pistol, and deliver
them with "Bitterdead Germans,"

right on the spot of a German
headquarters. That is the
answer the Germans have given.

—The Salutary effect. —Mr.
Michael Kempton, correspondent.

Greek Information.

PEPS

A suit has been filed in Nairobi by the owners of the Chinese Anti-Party Party, C.C.P.

A suit has been brought in Helensburgh to the wife of Mr. A. W. H. Spencer-Payne of Kenya Colony.

Mr. A. W. H. Spencer-Payne is Master of the David Livingstone Lodge Northern Rhodesia for the current year.

Mr. S. J. Andersen is now Vice Consul for Norway for the Province of Rhodesia. So far Mr. W. C. Ritchie having been Consul.

Mr. G. W. G. L. M. L. Nairobi, and
Captain Lionel M. Phillips V.S.A. who have been married in Moiha.

Dr. R. H. Young has accepted a £1,000 Bartop to Ethiopia to undertake a hydro survey for the Ethiopian Women's Association.

Major P. R. Duncan has been released by the Sudanese Force to return to his duties as an Assistant District Commissioner in the Kordofan Province.

Lieut. John R. St. Leger, R.N.V.R., and Mrs. Elizabeth St. Leger, widow of the late Sir John St. Leger, Corbridge, North African Rifles, were recently married in Nairobi.

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has been elected Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the Royal African Society.

The engagement is announced between Capt. Phil Van Waart, Royal Netherlands Naval Air Service, and Captain Officer Ann M. Watkinson, W.A.A.F., elder daughter of Mrs. F. C. Lewis, of Kenya Colony.

The engagement is announced between Major J. H. Wright, R.A.S.C., of Portsmouth, and Miss Marjorie A. Joy Goby, younger daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. E. Goby, of Sussex and Nyeri, Kenya Colony.

Miss L. Jose, who is one of the British Council's lecturers in English at the University of Ethiopia from the Charlotte Mason College, Ambleside, England, is the daughter of the Parents' National Educational Union.

Mr. Rhodes Fairbridge, R.A.A.F., elder son of the late Capt. R. V. Fairbridge, of Southern Rhodesia, and a stern invalid, son of Mrs. Fairbridge, now of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, British Columbia, by Miss Dolores Langford, of Fife.

Colonel Alfred H. The Rand Rifles, only son of Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Hoepf of Pretoria, and formerly of Tanganyika, is engaged to Miss Edwina Wilson, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Wilson of Hawkhurst, and married in South Africa on July 11.

A committee has been appointed in Kenya to take recommendations for the detailed rationing of stock feeds. The members are the Director of Veterinary Services Dr. T. Y. Watson (of the Agricultural Department), Captain J. Long, Mr. G. G. Gibb and Mr. J. P. Linscomb.

King has approved that Mr. R. Horne Vice-Admiral, G.B.E., M.C., Minister Resident in West Africa, be appointed as Member of the Inter-Commissioner's Committee. Mr. Swinton, a former Secretary to the Admiralty, has been appointed in London to succeed him.

Colonel H. C. Channing, a speaker and resident of the Nkanya Branch of the British Ministry, has been appointed as Chairman of an Committee which consists of Messrs. W. Hines, Honorary secretary, W. Kay (then treasurer), and S. Madgwick, Mr. E. D. Robinson, C. Hammond and J.

THE CHAMBERS OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY has submitted a proposal to the Government to make of the former home of a School of Arts a new direction office of the Union of Small Traders, Westminster.

Mr. J. G. G. Smith, of the London Wall, is to represent the Royal Society of Engineers, and Mr. G. W. G. L. M. Nairobi, of the Empire Society, the Royal Engineers, and the Queen's League, the British Association, the Victoria League and the British Empire League, will be present.

Mr. E. D. Cartledge of Messrs. E. Whiteway & Co. has been elected to the Committee of the Dominion section of the National General Export Merchants' Council. Two other members of the Committee of the African Shippers' Association are members of that Group, namely Mr. R. P. Ethel, of Messrs. A. Sparrow and Co., Ltd., and Mr. G. C. Hyde, of Messrs. Goode, Durrant and Murray, Ltd.

Mr. Roger John Massy-Swynnerton, M.C., eldest son of the late C. F. M. Swynnerton, and Mrs. Swynnerton, of Boars Hill, Oxford, was married in Dar es Salaam on August 5 to Miss Grizel Miller, youngest daughter of Major W. R. Miller, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs. Miller, Major Gerald Hartington, son of Mr. A. R. J. Sonder of the late C. F. M. Swynnerton. Mrs. Swynnerton, was married in Nairobi on July 30 to Miss Lorna Gousfield, his daughter of Major and Mrs. R. A. Bould, of East Hawkwood, Surrey.

Sir Ernest de Villiers, C.M.G., died in South Africa last week at the age of 79. Sir Ernest Chairman of a commercial mission sent to East Africa some years ago by the Government of the Union of South Africa to investigate the possibilities of promoting closer trading relations. He had been for many years one of the outstanding business men in South Africa, and was an ex-President of the Chambers of Commerce of Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Dehydrated Foods

Dr. D. G. Leighton, Mr. G. H. Lawrence and Mr. W. McMillan are the members of the Food Dehydration Mission of the Union of South Africa to Africa to investigate the present African production of dehydrated foods, stimulate such production, and ascertain what equipment is necessary to increase output. The mission has already visited the Rhodesias and South Africa.

New Bishop of Zimbabwe

The Church Times says of the Rev. W. S. Baker, Bishop designate of Zimbabwe: "During the 11 years that he has been vicar of the church of St. John the Baptist in the centre of the city of Newcastle, Mr. Baker endeared himself to the clergy and laity alike. He is Chairman of the Diocesan Association of the Federation of Anglican Parishes, and has been active in the establishment of the Anglican Union. In the diocese he will be best remembered as a devoted parish priest, a wise teacher, a patient guide and counsellor."

Kenya Marksman

It is reported that the Colonial Miniature Range Shooters Association, operating with a record score of 1,000 points, has a possible entry Trinidad being the only nation with a score of 1,573. Kenya beat the previous record of 1,000 points total in both 1936 and 1937. The scores were stated respectively by Trinidad, Mr. Macmillan, of the Kenya team, scored 1,573, possibly 1,400, out of 2,000. Kenya thus won the challenge cup. The scores of the Kenya team were: J. C. Ord, 100; J. A. Richardson, 99; G. O. Williams, 99; A. A. Bowes, 98; 100; G. G. Wilson, 99; J. O. Neil, 98; 99; W. L. Thompson, 99; J. R. C. Davis, 96; 98.

Men on Active Service

1% of European Men between 18 and 40

DEFYING THE CENTRE, the male European population of Southern Rhodesia between the ages of 18 and 40 inclusive, is on full-time service with the armed forces said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, when he spoke at the inaugural meeting of the National Rehabilitation Board, set up to be the best means of reabsorbing such men into the life of the country.

In order to meet the interests of men now on active service and the interests of firms which, having allowed members of their staffs to go on active service, might become subject to unfair competition if the grant of general leave "passes" were not strictly controlled, the Minister of Finance of Southern Rhodesia has been given power to refuse absolute discretion in the appointment of managers of firms so conducted under such licence. There is no limit to his decision.

None of Northern Rhodesia's 1,000 government medical officers are on military service.

V.C. Served with V.A.F.

Lieut.-Colonel Derek Green, of Sunningdale, Green Howards, who was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for his leadership and coolness in the attack of the British line served with the Battalion of the King's African Rifles in Kenya 10 years ago.

Air Commodore A. K. Oakey, Deputy Chief of Combined Operations, who died in hospital in London last week, and who had gained the world's air-speed record in the Schneider Trophy Race, visited East Africa where he was Senior Air Staff Officer in Aden in 1938.

Major Gerald de Mescuer, D.F.W.W., is reported to have been serving in this country, having served with distinction in the East African campaign with the S.A. Afr. and later in the Middle East.

Captain Peter T. Whithamcombe, A.V.A., Royal Artillery, only son of the late Robert Whithamcombe, formerly of Zanzibar, and Peter Whithamcombe, of Dunster, Somerset, is reported still on active service in Sicily.

Mr. Louis Milner, now reported to have been among the passengers killed when an air liner crashed recently in southern Ireland, was manager of the Johannesburg Commissaries, E. W. Tarry and Co., Ltd., for whom he had visited the Rhodesias. He had been asked by the government of the Union of South Africa to undertake a mission to the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. to ascertain the supplies of machine and hand tools.

Southern Rhodesian Casualties

Sgt. T. D. Moffat, 10th Field Regt., Southern Rhodesia, died on active service in East Africa.

Lance-corporal Ernest Clews, who is reported to have died on active service at the age of 28, was on the staff of the Geological Survey Department of Southern Rhodesia before the war.

Pte. Bruce R. Ko ("Bundi") Thompson, Flying Officer, R.A.F. ("Squadron Leader" Furber) and Paul de Villiers, Pilot-Sgt., D. G. Knots, and Flying-Sergts. W. E. Hozaan and B. J. Lyman, all of Southern Rhodesia, are reported missing from air operations.

Flying-Sergt. Edward William P. F. C. is reported missing from air operations at an unknown point in East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, until he joined the A.F.C.

Sergt. Ronald Drummond, who has been helping a fugitive's tent, was born in Southern Rhodesia and prior to the war was clerk in the Magistrate's Court.

Major Lord Beaumont, son of the late General Sir St. Leger Beaumont, who is reported to have been slightly wounded in Sicily, was at one time an officer and intelligence officer in Uganda, and recently in the Colonial Service, and is at present ill-health.

Major H. H. H. Drummond, who was one time brigadier with the 1st East African Division in London, has gone overseas on military duty.

Colonel H. H. S. Evans, of the Royal Sussex Regiment, arrived back in Britain recently on sick leave after three years' continuous service in the Middle East.

Sir Godfrey Rhodes Awarded C.B.

Baron Sir Godfrey Rhodes, C.M.E., D.S.O., who received the appointment of General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in order to take up the duties of director of that corporation, Persia-Iraq, was last week gazetted a Companion (Military Division) of the Order of the Bath in recognition of distinguished service.

Brigadier G. G. Wingate, who has been awarded a second bar to his D.S.O. in recognition of his work on the recent expedition into Burma, did much to help the Ethiopian patrols to organise passive resistance to the Italians.

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, and Westminster Committee, announced that the new club will shortly open in Astoria House, Little Denmark Yard, Westminster, in memory of the Dominion and United States Forces stationed in London, who find interest in "those aspects of certain white" of enduring value and beauty, drawn from the cherished ideals of the English-speaking peoples.

Mr. J. G. D. Jackson, of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance, is reported to have been in the Southern Rhodesia Field Force.

Two Stars for War Service

The first Britons and Belgians will shortly be wearing the ribbon emblem of the African Star of the 1939-45 Star. Nobody will qualify for both stars, as the 1939-45 Star will be granted for service from January 1, 1940, to April 1945, entered the year to May 12, 1945, inclusive, when operations against Germany in North Africa ceased.

The ribbon is pale blue, colour—symbol of the sky—with a central vertical red band inscribed, for the Army, with "African Service"; for the Navy, with "Merchant Navies"; and a light blue stripe for the Air Force, to be worn with the date-line stripe farthest from the shoulder.

Awards will be clasped to the African Star for the Army for those who served in the Eighth Army, first forming from October 25, 1942, the date of the Battle of El Alamein, to July 1, 1943, inclusive.

The 1939-45 star will be granted for service from September 1, 1939, to December 31, 1945. The ribbon is dark blue, red, and light blue, with just vertical stripes, while the worn-with-the-dark-blue stripe farthest from the shoulder is red.

Qualification for the star is the same as for the 1939-45 star, namely, six months' continuous military service in areas of active operations, or the equivalent in a similar period abroad, with at least one month through unbroken operations; for the Army, six months' continuous combat, and in the Air Force, four crew members' months in anti-aircraft units, or flying personnel in the Royal Air Force, or naval crews of ships of the Royal Navy, all unbroken, and on these operations, respectively, in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Far East, and the Pacific, and in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and the Far East.

The ribbon isatcheted to the badge, which is in the form of an oak leaf, and the badge is worn on the uniform with the medal.

Ethiopia and Abyssinia

The Emperor of Ethiopia has demanded the punishment of Italian officials for war crimes. In Ethiopia he said: "This is from one of Mussolini's victims, still living, the beginning of a vindication of the fighters of justice and humanity. So he braved and died for 21 years." Mussolini was the first to introduce banditry into pre-war Italian national politics. His banditry have been as heavy as that of Hitler."

AUGUST 12, 1941

Questions in Parliament

Colonial Radoglio's Behaviour in Ethiopia

Mr. S. S. Adams asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would make that the services of Marshal Radoglio in Ethiopia should be brought before the General Assembly of the United Nations Tribunal for the trial of war criminals.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Eden) said:—The scope of the proposed United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes is a matter for discussion by all the Allied Powers concerned. It will be for His Majesty's Government to submit to the Commission any evidence of war crimes committed neither in its territory nor against British subjects.

Major Adams:—Would not one of the processes for securing the fighting be to have the right to make war without an instant declaration of war?

Captain Cumming-Bruce asked the Foreign Secretary whether the signature of Prince Paul of Yugoslavia in his recently published in Kenya Colony had been or was to be given as a criminal to the United Nations Tribunal for the crime of treason.

Mr. Eden:—That will be open to the Foreign Affairs Government to submit to the proposed United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes evidence of such crimes committed in territories of countries whose nationalities are not represented.

Captain Cumming-Bruce:—My right hon. friend will be aware that millions of Negro slaves consider that this morning they are still in collaboration with their masters. Is it not conceivable for an amount of money, for reparation and help, and from the same amount of the same population and health, to be taken off so that the slaves consider that they have received what they wanted and are in a position in the future to earn a living? I am going to ask him again and escape justice.

Mr. Eden:—Slavery is no respecter of persons; it is the business of all nations to stamp it out.

Professor Savory asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether His Majesty's Government in creating the new colonies consulted with Mr. de Valera recognising the fact that the Emperor of Ethiopia had in 1938, after consulting the Italian Government and all other powers, issued a decree:

"...that it is the right and duty of all gentlemen aware of the situation to do all they can to stop the importation into the country of the slaves of the negroes who are to be sent to the assembly of the Italian Government, and who are to be sent to the Italian colonies."

Mr. Eden:—Is the right hon. gentleman aware of the fact that during that same year the Italian Ambassador addressed a memorandum to the Foreign Office to say that

"...that he made representations against this import, violation of the principles of the League of Nations."

Colonial Education

Mrs. Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what sums were being expended on the education of African in Kenya and Uganda respectively.

Colonel Stanley:—The provision for African education in the estimates of Kenya and Uganda for 1941 and 1942 is approximately as follows:

	Rate per head
Kenya	364
Uganda	50
Tanganyika	125,000

These figures include the proportion of general administrative expenses of the education service and include payment of the substantial salaries of those engaged in African education which are mainly to the effect of education and local Native Administration. Figures of this kind are not available. In addition considerable sums are expended from private sources particularly those of the missionary societies.

Mrs. Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether, as an amendment to better effecting, after consulting a view to averting unnecessary high charges, he would consider establishing building societies for the African colonies to assist non-Europeans to build their houses at reasonable conditions similar to those enjoyed by Europeans.

Colonel Stanley:—Owing to the circumstances have been made in the proposals of capitalising the house charges, but I don't think that building societies under the British model would be suitable for the African colonies. I will, however, bear the suggestion in mind.

Mr. H. M. Burt asked the Secretary of State if in the first part of the question was referring on Africa, and the Bill referred to in the second part on the colonies of Hong Kong and Malaya, whether the Bill for the protection of the Colonies had been introduced.

Colonel Stanley:—Yes, Sir, but, in so far as in

colonial districts action in this direction would be expedited.

Colonel Stanley:—I invite the hon. member's attention to a recently published Colonial Office Report, "Labour Superintendence in the Colonial Empire, 1937-1938." It is the accepted policy to encourage the effecting of wage adjustments by means of collective bargaining and any domestic machinery for the purpose which may exist, and only to have recourse to powers conferred by existing wage legislation when negotiations fail.

Mr. Wood asked in which Colonies the right of association of Indians and Native populations was still safeguarded by legislation to the Industrial and Provident Societies Act.

Colonel Stanley:—A list which contained the names of no Indian Association, but added that among territories of the Commonwealth where Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Seychelles.

Major Vidal asked what money grant had been made to cover the costs of establishing an Institute of West African Arts, Industries and Social Science, and whether the Minister would consider a similar institute for the East African Colonies.

Colonel Stanley:—A scheme has been approved under the West African States Industries and Social Services Act of 1940, providing £100,000 for the establishment of the institute over five years from the date of its incorporation. I hope that the development of Makindu will be a great stimulus to the study of African arts and of social studies, and to be made.

Protection for Families

Drastic Action in Rhodesia

To bring into a plainer sense of their duty those people who have to make accommodation to travellers with children, the Government of Southern Rhodesia has introduced the Rent Regulations and the Hotel and Boarding House Regulations in a manner which leaves no room for evasions. Similar rules parts of the Empire, including those at Britain.

Under the new regulations, it will be an offence for a superintendent of a dwelling-house to refuse to supply board and lodgings to a person with children simply because the applicant happens to have children. It is also an offence to issue an notice of removal to the effect that board and accommodation will not be supplied to persons with children.

If a proprietor of board or his agent refuses to supply board to a person applying on behalf of himself and his children, the person has tendered a sum of money equal to the cost of family of charge for one month in advance, he is presumed that the refusal to supply board is because of his African children, and it will be sufficient evidence on which to confer upon him the certainty that he will not be supplied to persons with children.

If a proprietor of board or his agent refuses to supply board to a person applying on behalf of himself and his children, the person has tendered a sum of money equal to the cost of family of charge for one month in advance, he is presumed that the refusal to supply board is because of his African children, and it will be sufficient evidence on which to confer upon him the certainty that he will not be supplied to persons with children.

Similarly, in the case of the letting of a dwelling, a lessor agrees to let it after following the information given by the lessee, and after the rent has been paid in a sum equal to the monthly rent in advance, the lessor refuses to let the dwelling, and it is shown that quality of an African child or children, and it will be sufficient evidence on which to confer upon him the certainty that he will not be supplied to persons with children.

It is intended to make the regulations for the letting of dwellings more protective, and whether or not the lessee intends to let his children live in the house with him.

Major McKee's Proposals

Major McKee, one of the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, has suggested that none official members appointed to the Legislative Council should stand for election. Their places on the non-official side of the House should be taken by three new members nominated by increased numbers of the representatives, and that there should be a majority with whom a programme of representative government will be followed. Major McKee's views on the democratic party combine all the non-official members.

AUGUST 12

EAST AFRICA

D. RHODESIA

E.A. Production Committee

The East African Production Committee was reorganised under an Executive Committee of the Chairman of the Native Produce Board and Non-Native Production and Native Cultural Production in Tanganyika.

The Director of Native Production is responsible for the output of native European-grown maize, barley and wheat, cassava, pigs, pyrethrum, tobacco, green vegetables and wood.

The Director of "Native Production" is similarly responsible for hard-cooked cotton, cotton seed, groundnuts, maize, rubber, sugar, tobacco and sisal. Tea and mud products are the subject of direct dealing between the Executive and the Control for those industries in regard both to production programmes and marketing.

The Director of Native Production is advised in regard to pigs produced by the Directors of Agriculture in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zanzibar, and in regard to animal husbandry, the Directors of Veterinary Services in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

The Director of Native Production has the advice of the Production Board on Kenya Settlement and Production Board, and the Director of Agricultural Production in Tanganyika, and the agricultural members nominate their Government for that territory.

The Executive committee has entrusted with the preparation of production programme and the supervision of their financial arrangements for the acquisition of produce and the areas payable to producers, and arrangements for the marketing of export surplus, including the exportations and the margins payable to exporters.

M.P.s. of the Empire

Four M.P.s.—Sir Colin Robertson, Mr. Cross, Charles Taylor, F. Seymour Coles and J. A. de Rothschild—pledged in a letter to the Press that steps should be taken at once to give parliamentarians personal acquaintance with the Empire. They write:

"...it is a well-known fact that the House of Commons has first-hand knowledge of the condition of the Dominions, and the Colonies. Generally speaking, the House is confined to three classes of members: (1) those who before their election to Parliament were privy to the affairs of a constituent in some part of the British Empire; (2) those who in business interests abroad have substantially the means and have travelled at their own expense. The majority of members, however, have none of these advantages, and in consequence the atmosphere, at standard of debate, in the House on Imperial affairs, have suffered."

Having regard to the obligation to the importance of preserving and strengthening the friendly relationship that exists between Britain and the Empire, and to certain informed criticism from the Opposition and our allies, it is desirable to cement existing ties by personal contacts. For this reason we consider that a number of visits should be arranged by the Government personally of a good number of members of Parliament, and the political parties may have the opportunity of studying, without reference to themselves, Imperial problems with the essential background that visits would give.

The British empire has contributed in no small measure to the progress of civilisation, and the continued prosperity of the Empire must depend on sympathy and understanding between its component parts. It is our belief that only by closer and more personal appreciation of each other's problems shall we consolidate our great family of peoples."

African Member of Colonial Film Unit

The Colonial Film Unit now has its first African member, Mr. S. Sowante, who has been released from the RAF for the job, is a son of the late Rev. F. S. Sowante, who was a Gloucester, England, minister in Nigeria. The new member's first work is to advise on African life and African conditions to the films which are being made in the country's studios in Africa. Later, when the unit starts making sound tracks, he will advise on suitable actors. Mr. Sowante is a Fellow of the Royal African Organisations and has given considerable insight into African life.

LEADERS STATEMENT

Leading by African Women

But a paragraph headed "Nyasaland" now interests me as about 23 years ago I taught the first representative Christian woman ever to be elected to serve in Kenya to knit vests and stockings for the soldiers.

They had just received their training their work was so good the judges (male) at a Government agricultural show would not award a prize as they believed that the articles were machine-made. Miss Missionary who knew the truth assured us all that knitting was the women's own handicraft.

In view of the long-established Scots Missionaries of the plantations community, it is difficult to understand that there were only two African women able to knit in Nyasaland two years ago.

Yours faithfully,

J. R. P. TAYLOR, M.P., W.F.

The information above concerning Nyasaland was recovered from the African Journal and F.A.V.S. Report.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Our Point of View

The individual point of view interests us all and is appreciated by those who stay near Nairobi.

Character Before Capacity

This contains N. insisted upon the immense importance of character and African conditions in Empire with reference to the fact that the first African to be appointed to the Senate was not the most qualified, than the one who acquires qualifications after the country wants another man who enters less qualified.

Why Not from Tours by Such Men?

Captain G. L. Evans says that the tour provided every man travelling as a representative to any part of Empire who is sent of us to go within a week you have to report that you are fit to sit in the House of Commons no more than 16 hours a day and sit in the House during a session of 100 hours of sitting debates on Colonial affairs alone. This is a statement above all else that is all the time available. Captain G. L. Evans should the Colonial tours be justified? If so why not? If they overflowed with interest, then no doubt it would be justifiable, but as public funds are limited you will find that last statement there no Colonial tours on the one hand or the other.

Mr. Neave of Colonies

Thank you for reporting that at one time there was attendance for 100, and that the highest number at any time was only between oneself and ones-tenth of the membership of the House. That is the most shocking news I have, so far as I know, been reported in the press. I am anxious to repeat what I said in my speech of 16th June, please. I plead from time to time for greater power of decision in Colonial affairs. The manifest lack of interest in the Colonies is one reason why the colonies remain very much lower than the rest of the empire. Why should the colonies be willing to let down their people who are continuously indulging in the discussion in Colonial affairs?

Statements Worth Making

Now I have a few interesting statements which could not be put into the paper, so including on such occasions as you require, an article of your own, or a short article, you should like to bring with them. You could consult the Master of Merchant barton, Mr. Alfred D. St. John, who rests the responsibility for defining them, however, whether for the Colonial Office or for the Commonwealth, as you please. I think it is a good idea to include the simpler moral obligation of giving back contributions to the poor and ignorant of this country, and if the budget is not balanced, to give the Colonies in African countries, then no longer, an amount, the percentage based on the most recent set of money, and if the

Newspapers in Brief

The Zanzibar Standard is now in its 41st publication, and *Al-Fadq* in its 15th year.

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

Sena 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.

Cutter's duties on blood mites, because meal and meat meal as foods for livestock have been suspended in Southern Rhodesia.

Two members of the Sudan Labor 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 use more groundnuts for export.

At the request of the United States of America, 2,000 lbs. 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 & Uganda Railways' Administration is to spend £5,000 on the housing of African employees in Mombasa and £16,000 on the provision of staff quarters elsewhere.

East 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 1,450 tons.

When the last mail left Uganda it was officially estimated that this season's cotton crop would not exceed 14,000 bales, which is a heavy reduction on the previous year's output.

Portuguese East Africa hopes to engage five new medical officers, two of them women, for the special duty of inspecting school children and supervising the increasing number of cases of rickets among children.

Uganda's export tax on fire-dried leaf tobacco is one-half pence per lb. at the rate of 6d. cents of a shilling per lb. subject to a scaling factor of 100 to 1 lb., with an additional surcharge of 10d. cents per lb. for the selling price.

East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., has 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 £172,076 in the previous year.

The stock of motor car batteries in Southern Rhodesia is centred so sharply as to suffice for only two weeks' normal consumption. The stricken racing has necessitated, and one set of batteries obtained by the military private users living in towns.

Considerable quantities of standard Serica types of cotton drills are to be released for export at the forthcoming Conference in this country. British East Africa (including Nyasaland), the Rhodesias and the Belgian Congo are among the countries approved.

Ethiopia and the world's conference has been opened. Ankara Plans were discussed for antimalarial and natal clinics, for the improvement of local industries, and for the arrival of disease-control workers who will fly due to arrive from Great Britain.

Indian Boycott Food Commission

The East African Indian Congress has advised Indian associations and individuals in Kenya to refrain from tendering evidence to the Food Inquiry Commission. The ostensible reason for this action is that the commission has no Indian member.

Labour in Tanganyika

Reporting on the conscription of African labour in Tanganyika in 1942, the Labour Commissioner comments: "This is the first occasion since the beginning of the war that conditions have rendered unlimited conscription unavoidable, and the number is not simply small in comparison with the total of Africans employed. The figures were 2,884 conscripted or essential workers other than military service, and approximately 249,000 employed in all occupations."

Almost two-thirds of the conscripts are employed in the productive agricultural crops while the European farms of the Northern Province are these normally recruiting labour mainly from the district, in which there remained other labour force last year, including military, excepting, the construction, engineering and road improvements, and the increased demand for native-grown foodstuffs." In 1940/41, Africans employed in main productive industries over 200,000 were engaged in the sisal industry.

There were no serious strikes throughout the year, but complaints by railway and harbour labourers at Mombasa resulted in a reduction of hours, a 10% 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. (3) *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 10 to discuss the proposal that Beira should become a free port. Opening the conference, the Minister of Mines and Public Works of Southern Rhodesia, Colonel Lewis Guest, said that it was the direct result of the recent visit to Beira by Dr. Machado, Portuguese Minister of Colonies, that he had 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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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 Portcullen House, 155 Minories, London, E.C.3.

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

"In the beginning I shall the only matter to which it is necessary to call your attention is the reduction in the total value of our stores due to the sale of all Teso ginnery, to which I referred last year. The price realised exceeded the book value by £14,191, and this sum, with the proceeds of minor sales, has been added to reserve, which now stands at £30,607."

Dividend 20%

Dividend.—The directors recommend a dividend of 20% less tax, which will leave £52,444 available forward. This dividend represents approximately 7% on the capital before the reconstruction of the company, and provides some compensation for the lean years through which the under-taxed was 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 of one period was difficult, but measures taken by the Uganda 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 yield.

Our total production increased to 377,785 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 £3,440 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 pine de tente, a method suggested by Mr. Alfred Buxton many years ago, but only recently after 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 necessities and sold such articles at net cost. Our acreage under food crops has been considerably increased, and we are happy to know that our manager's 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 in the shortage of suitably trained men

prevents our increasing and improving our dispensary.

All our tea was marketed through Uganda Sales, which efficiently and economically handled an increased output for benefit of its members.

Motor and Agency.—Although the profit in this department was £13,200 less than last year, this enterprise made the largest contribution to our net profits. Turnover was inevitably reduced, but the department is in a sound state and all stocks have been conservatively valued.

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

Public Work of Member 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. Partridge Controleur of Iron and Steel, while the leave which is essential to the maintenance of health and efficiency is postponed until happier times.

Prospects.—It is evident that trading profits in the current year will be reduced, but resilience in recent years and a steady policy toward enable us to face any temporary setbacks with equanimity.

This cotton crop of 1943 will be the smallest for many years due to the dryness and low prices in the previous year. Encouraging planting in the interests of the economic stability of the Protectorate, the Uganda Government, agent for 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. This is a higher price than the average received by the grower in recent years, and should result in a small increase and a fair and assured remuneration to the producer and the ginner.

Drought has adversely affected our tea yield, and some reduction in profit may be anticipated, but given favourable 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 those which may mature are unlikely to produce a return after the war.

The financial accounts of the company are summarised on page 8.

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MINING

Mining in Kenya

The annual report for 1943 by the Mine Department of Kenya states that the total expenditure on mining during the year was estimated to have been £1,000,000, of which £150,000 is calculated to have been spent on prospecting, £620,207 on mine development, and £327,714 on mining and milling. In the peak year 1935, the corresponding total was £2,000,000.

Europeans and Africans employed in the industry numbered 135. On 155 reserves were being heavy reductions in both cases on account of the closing of a number of mines owing to the war and the withdrawal of labour for work more essential to the war effort. The total of Europeans employed by the industry had fallen from 1,600 in 1939 to 600 at the end of the war, the total had fallen to 400, and in the next two years it dropped to 181 and 169 respectively. About 15,000 Africans were employed in 1935; in the following year the average number of Natives engaged in mining was 1,200, and in 1939 had fallen to 10,777.

Royalties on gold production last year totalled £1,381.

Mining Personalia

Mr. B. E. Frayling, formerly Commissioner of Mines in Tanganyika Territory, has returned to England from Africa. The late Mr. J. G. Curle, the well-known mining engineer with close Rhodesian connexions, left estate valued £280,998.

Mr. John Rennie, who has died at the age of 68, arrived in Fort Victoria in 1898 and served through the Matabele Rebellion. He discovered and worked the Remco mine.

Mr. Chester Beatty has joined the board of the Central Mining and Investments Corporation Ltd., from which Mr. F. Ashley Cooper, the Deputy Chairman, was resigned. Mr. William Muire, managing Director of the British Metal Corporation, has also been elected to the board.

Mr. Albert Suthland ("Bob" or "Bob") whose death in Gatooma, at the age of 70 years is reported, reached Southern Rhodesia many years ago after having done a good deal of mining in Australia, Canada and Rhodesia. He was a successful prospector and his hands turned to anything, but a prominent feature was his ability to make things go.

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Companies Progress Reports

Bankers Colliery - July 1944

Gold tonnage produced 1,000 oz.

Bankers Ernsts - Gold tonnage produced 821 oz.

Gold average operating profit of £3,000.

East Mine - 4,100 tons was crushed during July, giving a working profit of £1,800 compared with £7,000 in June.

Wanderer Consolidated - Gold crushings 10,000 tons, gold output 3,501 oz. Working profit £5,624 (£26,103 in June).

Bushwick - 4,500 tons crushed last month gave a gold output worth £22,000 and a mine profit of £6,981, compared with £16,941 in June.

Revere Gold crushings of 20,500 tons in July yielded gold output of 4,500 oz. and a working profit of £4,000 compared with £10,000 in June.

Sherwood Star - 8,600 tons crushed in July yielded gold output at £2,000 per ton, working profit of £1,000 compared with a working profit of £8,000 in June, previous month.

Corn and Major - 10,000 tons of ore crushed in July produced a gold output worth £1,816. The working profit was £22,511, compared with £23,511 in the previous month.

Phoenix Prince - Quarter ended June 30 - milled 27,350 tons, recovered 4,300 oz.; revenue £35,257; working profit £2,520; working profit £12,637. Development 27,774 ft.

Kavirondo - During the months of April, May and June the crushing and gold recovery were respectively 103 tons and 110 oz., 324 tons and 94 oz., and 415 tons and 125 oz.

New Saza Mine - During the first quarter of 1944 New Saza Mines, Ltd. milled 3,910 tons of ore in the mill and shipped 3,000 tons of gold-bearing material and 2,441 oz.

Atmos - Gold costs between £10 and £12 per ton in March last are given as 88s. per ton and 147s. per finn oz. gold.

Development footage amounted to 726 ft. 11 in. of the new Cawley plant were completed in February, on March 4 the new plant took over about 50% of the load, and the whole

at the end of the month.

S. Rhodesia Mineral Output

During April 58,181 oz. fine gold were produced in Southern Rhodesia, the value of which was £1,260,000.

Production for the first four months of the year gold production was 35,813 oz. lower than the total for

the corresponding four months of 1942, but the value of the

gold output during the same period was up by £1,374,200.

Uganda Tantalite

The Bushnell Economic Affairs of the United States of America send their congratulations to Uganda on the rapidity

with which that Protectorate has met the request for accelerated production of tantalite and columbite for war purposes.

Kagero

In the year ended June 30, 1944, Kagero Mines, Ltd., re-

ported a gross operating profit of £16,322 and a net profit of £2,225. Production amounted to 205 tons tin concentrate,

2,611 oz. tin, gold and 249 oz. silver.

Luba Prospecting & Development Syndicate

The name of the Lubapropecting and Development Syndicate Ltd., has been struck off the Register of Companies Tanganyika Territory.

Uganda Company's Good Year

The Uganda Company, Ltd., reports a profit of £25,200 for the half-year ended August 31, 1942, subject to taxation of £10,000, compared with a profit of £26,200 in 1941. Par value of £20,000, the share absorbtion £11,250 and the balance £13,950. Dividend will be £11,149, bringing £11,149.

The paid-up capital of the Company is £11,700,000, there

is a loan secured by mortgage of 112%, and a reserve of £100,000.

Freehold land and buildings appear in the balance sheet £59,418. Freehold houses and buildings at £23,910; plant, machinery, tools, motorcars, etc., at £30,360; development of the cottonseed estates at £9,200; and capital expenditure on uncompleted buildings at £2,000. There are no debts with the cotton oil pool, total £1,221,110, because out to Uganda Tea Sales, Ltd., and associated companies, stock and work in progress and stocks of cottonseed oil at £1,7,889; debtors amount to £13,556 and cash at £1,775, compared with £16,338 a year earlier.

The 40th ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at London last week. Chairman Sir Theodore Bamford, the Chairman, who retired from the Board by rotation, was re-elected. His statement gives a full financial statement of the company's accounts on page 81.

It is important that the reader should note that all materials of short supply mentioned in this newspaper should not be taken away, unless there are emergency supplies.

40

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

EASTERN AFRICA, as we have often pointed out in pre-war days, was curiously 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 himself hinted in more than one speech in the last few months that Colonial Administrations were insufficiently active in this matter, and lately 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 urgent preoccupations of war-time, the Manager 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 demobilised all Servicemen, African and European. But not even hints of Colonel Oliver Stanley, and certainly injuries in the local legislatures will have prepared East Africa for so damaging and damaging a state 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 488,000—or rather more than one penny in the pound—if research is not included, then the whole of East Africa receives £16,400, or £1,600,530, which is just above one per cent, or say two pence in a penny in the pound, for the development and welfare scheme. 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 £4,100 for extension of the Government stock farm. This is granted to Tanganyika Territory, under pest 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 various 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 on the right kind? We are convinced that the fault does not lie with the authorities.

Forms Instead of Reforms? This country, who are manifestly anxious to sanctify new and sound schemes which are presented with reasonable lucidity. That various schemes have in the past had to be referred back to the Government because of their unsatisfactory presentation is an open secret. Is incompetence of this kind still the stumbling-block of our 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, 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 African territories can scarcely plead that they have had such war worries as to affect their existence. The war has indeed been carried from their frontiers, but, so far, there have been many reports of the release from military service of officials urgently needed for other duties in these territories, which was therefore not less nearly so short staffed as they were this time last year. Let that good man not again waste on trivial tasks, on fitting arms, when they might be helping to plan big results.

THE SERIOUS ASSERTION was made last week in many British newspapers, on the basis of a Reuter telegram from Mombasa, that the Government of Kenya has received

proposals to incorporate the Colony of **Owerriissetment**, with that "Colony of the Seychelles" group of islands. To make this strange suggestion even more extravagant, the report gave as main reason for so decisive a constitutional step

the integration of the Seychelles to a continental post-war outlet for about five hundred of its surplus population. In anything so published form the statement is at best odd, as we fully expected; the Colony of Kenya knows 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 that 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, either into Kenya, and secondly, that a supposedly closed door could be opened only at the cost 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 military days on unconditional surrender, and also believes that in the British Colonial Empire political steamhammers are used to crack small economic nuts. Our readers, at least, know that considerable numbers of Seychellois have for many years been among the immigrants to Uganda and Tanganyika territory. 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 in the incorporation with Kenya of a group of some nine 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 machines from the deck of an aircraft carrier to a Norwegian aerodrome, and then, when evacuation became necessary, its pilots volunteered to fly their machines back over the starry 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 steam in 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

raids definitely destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged. Two D.F.C.s have been awarded, one to a New Zealander, one to an American. Another, the only night fighter commander is a D.F.C. who comes from East Africa.

A little time 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 to the final push to Alexandria, Cairo, the Suez Canal ... and the Red Sea. At night the Luftwaffe and the Regia Aeronautica were attacking aerodromes, docks and military camps. Their attempt at softening British resistance was, however, foiled in night fighters ready to take toll of their intruders.

In a very short period 29 enemy bombers were destroyed at night, one engagement 60% of the raiding force fell to the guns of the Uganda Squadron alone. By the time the allied attacks had at El Alamein in October, night raiding of the Delta had practically ceased. The days when the great artillery barrage opened on El Alamein, the squadron's pilots were on patrol, watching the head of ships sailing on the embargoes and awaiting one hope after another to attempt to check it. Not a single enemy plane crossed our lines that night.

From enemy sources the Uganda Squadron pilots claimed little of the responsibility for the bad luck which the enemy "German night fighters" had. More carefully briefed about the danger of night fighting in the Delta, and with many

July saw the Uganda Squadron in the heavy weather, night strafing and bombing. This Squadron's main task was for a few weeks to maintain patrols to transport the wounded back to Basutoland was concentrated bombed and left in flames. These patrols continued and the Cope were kept quiet by weather operations.

This came the third phase—daylight operations in the central Mediterranean and against the enemy forces grouped at El Agheila. This was the most exacting of the squadrons' commitments, for a long range fighters had to be shepherding our naval patrols, escorting torpedo bombers, cover and flying far beyond the enemy lines, as well as attack by many single-seater fighters, bomber and dive-bomber.

Offensive Work from Tripoli

Some of this work came from patrols over the mountainous period of the island. War had been declared on Libya, and the Uganda Squadron as only "overseas" unit had been among the first to be furnished with an emergency.

Adventures were common in those days. One New Zealand pilot strafing Comiso a few days ago was so badly hit by "flak" that his port engine was severed and the propeller fell off. Despite this, he managed to fly 500 miles on a dark night, and made a forced landing in Sicily. Another

New Zealand pilot, on a difficult operation, passed an interval of about two hours in his seat, during which time he had to be compelled to stand, then sit down again.

Once or twice the squadron patrols were jumped by Axis never too popular gunnery units—and one of these meetings earned the Maxx Flight the title of "Bombers who carried out their duties so recklessly and in spite of the fact that they had been wounded that they could not be missed." Missed flights were uniformly successful, as they had to be, in that aircrafts since rarely made attacks. This section is also considered to have been responsible for the probable origin of the first attacking machine, although last seen going home.

But the time came when the squadron was assigned to further away from the Italian base, and to everyone's chagrin the Valdarno, on the coast of North Africa, saw the Uganda Squadron some hundreds of miles away. Yet it still managed to get into the action, and since moving from the central Mediterranean has destroyed three Italian bombers and 100,000 ft. with another probably destroyed.

Two former members today, came to their own Squadron, three are in prisoner of war camps, and once again Uganda Squadron is a fighting strength awaiting the next phase.

Sudan Defence Force in North Africa

Fought with Famous British Divisions in Tripolitania

THIS SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE has made a larger contribution in the North African campaign than is generally permitted to be admitted.

Something of its work may be gleaned from the following extracts from a broadcast, the given from Gainsborough, Mr. H. W. Fisher, Information Officer in the Sudan, after returning from a tour which included 500 miles of touring in Tripolitania, and in the course of which he visited all three of the S.D.F. posts.

We began our journey westwards from Suez, a desolate, arid, uninteresting landscape, a desert, a scrubland, a scrubland, a desert. This picture of a desolate and featureless plain, a very important loss.

Even on the S.D.F. British and Sudanese officers and men are disappointed that they do not see more fighting. One battle is not a good score in the occupation of Tripolitania. There are those famous formations like the 7th Armoured, the Guards, the Royal West Lancashire Division and the cross swords with the Guards, but they have not yet had much more. Now they seem determined to make up for it by the efforts of previous officers and soldiers, who, incidentally, were some of the present drivers. These are now and still are standing in front of towns and villages, busily engaged for the return of their units, and the capture of the once-proud Sennar and Kassala, which were the guardians of Tripolitania.

The head of the S.D.F. is General Sir Alexander Balfour, B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.C., D.S.O., a very smart S.A.L. man. He is a tall, thin, bald-headed, but shrewd, hard-headed, and a man of great energy. More than the S.D.F. any other unit in the Sudan is responsible in making the conditions of life bearable in the desert.

Inspected by King George in Tripoli

King George's visit to Tripoli was a definite highlight of the campaign. The King's birthday parade. There was a special writer documenting the Army Commander-in-Chief, about the way in which an S.D.F. post under a Native officer was looking after a small town just outside Tripoli. The manager of Barclays Bank in S.D.F. got unsolicited recognition when he told us that the King had gilded his hands in the first days of the campaign. We asked how once when he and his staff were working late they broke the locks on the door and locked themselves in for safety. The S.D.F. guard outside would not let them out without orders until they had fetched military police to make sure they were right.

The British troops, while they are and indeed, and stay with them, need to be fed. This was particularly successful partly when a Major, Captain, and a sergeant, a British artilleryman and the Dennis, a gunner, gave the Sudanese a special diet. Considerable care is taken by the class who respect the King's consideration of the local people. The different classes who have found the cost that Sudanese guards have to pay for their food, are extremely quick on the trigger with anyone who falls to answer a challenge.

The local tribes are very hospitable. The Sultan of Tigray is well known for his great pleasure at the food his

troops eat, so when the King was invited to have dinner with the troops in Tripoli, he was asked what kind of Native dish he wanted to be served. All troops health and welfare is a matter of great concern to the King. His personal interest in the welfare of the men and the welfare of the families of the men is a matter of great concern to him. He has a great deal of time for the men and their families, and he is always ready to help them in any way he can. He is a man of great character and a man who is highly regarded by all who know him.

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sance, they can go to the big Union Club, which is open to all troops, and has a cinema. Then there is the special and lavish canteen for African troops in the Union Defence Forces Recreation Centre. Finally, there are mobile canteens in the streets. The S.D.F. are just getting their own mobile canteen—presented by the people of Meroway. And "Angola 21" has arrived in South Africa after some adventure on the way, and it is hoped it will soon be serving all the distant S.D.F. posts which lack amenities. A second canteen of this kind is needed.

"One of the things which had to be issued for the troops was a good drink. The local brew made from the sap of date palm is poisonous. Anyway, the Arab quarters of the town where they could drink it, I banned it because it's dangerous. Late beer of the modern soldier was introduced, and all that is now becoming expert in the art. It is popular with both Sudanese and British."

The general morale of the S.D.F. in Tripoli is very good, what our Native Officer said express, the general feeling is like Tripoli very much and, provided we get our leave, we want to go on serving here. Their minds are being set at rest about leave; parties have left; replacements have come, and the realities that everything else is to him who is. I hope they realise how lucky they are compared with British troops.

Apart from leave they have one or two little soldiers' services such as news, packages, and mail. For instance, last night there was a quantity of particularly foul Palestinian ration certificates to be sent through all troops, and so far hauls seem to be troops coming home little by little. We write to them continually those who fail to receive acknowledgement of the receipt of all forms. At the troops are given no news of home. One Sudanese, I am sorry to say, said to our party, "It's too flattering to mention it, but we have been three months without news."

For a week we can't tell them anything. There are more letters when the lines of communication become established, and we must do and say something. We can do entertainment and comfort, newspapers, wireless sets, radio programmes, and gramophone records to use in messes. We can send them parcels of the food they cannot get in nations—shufa, sharmut, salwa, and other local stuff.

We brought away the 2nd Battalion a few days ago in a formal element of recall, received in Tripoli with great enthusiasm. It is popular for the element to go to the S.D.F. containing 20 battalions the reputation of going to the Sudanian camp sign and to bring back the same country.

S. Rhodesia's Rehabilitation Board

The National Rehabilitation Board, which is based in Rhodesia, consists of Mr. Chisholm (Chairman), Mr. G. C. central committee. One additional member is a serving man on service and employees in the public service in industries. The present members of the Board are as follows: Sir Henry Chapman (Transport); Mr. J. W. G. M. (mining); Mr. G. Munro (agriculture); Mr. R. Porteus (mines); Mr. D. P. (servicemen); Mr. O. E. Wheeler (disabled men); Mr. J. C. Ward (education); Sir George Johnson (mining); Mr. A. W. Sturges (secondary industries); Mr. J. C. (mining); Mr. L. E. Holderness (proprietors); Mr. A. J. Hendrie (retired soldiers); Mr. G. Clough (Public Service Board); Mr. S. Bryant (building); Mr. O. N. Dennis (commerce); Mr. L. D. Dales (mining); and Mr. F. H. S. (transport).

Special endeavours have been made to secure the participation of men with experience in war service—or men whose family have experienced war service, so that those appointed shall have knowledge of and sympathy with the outlook and feelings of the Servicemen returning from the war.

Stress has been laid by the Government on its wish that the "commences" shall be imbued with the idea that the work they do is done in gratitude to the ex-Serviceman and his wife, personal gain or advertisement. The rank and file must be treated fair and just, erring if in any way on the side of generosity.

The duty of the Rehabilitation Board is to assist in the enabled training of the untrained or partially trained unemployed of men who were in employment before the outbreak of the absorption of those who were not employed in transfer to new employment in the case of those whose communities have greatly changed as a result of the war. The department of clearing for press release stated that War-time National Rehabilitation Board is also to be established in Northern Rhodesia. Further Board areas will be given in due course.

S. Rhodesians in the Forces

Almost All Discharged Men Back in Jobs

DETAILS OF THE effect of SOUTHERN RHODESIAN men who have enlisted since the outbreak of war have been made public by Mr. J. W. Keller, Minister without Portfolio. He said that 6,077 men, including those already reported, were listed in the Army and Royal Air Force, 1,022 in the Royal Navy, about 100 in other units, 85 in the Internment Camp Corps, 147 in the Reserve, and 800 had been discharged, making a total of 7,908. In addition, 1,845 European men were engaged in part-time work with the forces. Women, employed full-time in the forces numbered 1,192—550 in the Air Force, 207 in the Army, 120 in Internment Camp Corps, 65 in the Police Reserve, in other units of the forces, and 281 had been discharged.

As for Africans, 4,117 were enrolled in the Army, 1,150 in G.S.C., 1,778 in the Army, and 1,554 in the Royal Air Force. Coloured and Indians on full-time service numbered 220.

Mr. Keller added that, of the 800 Europeans discharged, all but 19 had already been absorbed into normal occupations.

Tribute to Congolese

Major-General Hutchinson, G.C.-in-C. Sudan, has written to M. Rijckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo:

"That the last convoy of the first motorized brigade of the Belgian Colonial Army has left the Sudan, I have to present my warmest congratulations at this moment on an unprecedented achievement which is nearing its completion."

"The triumph successfully from the Niger to Egypt 1,000 miles and several thousand men was an extremely difficult undertaking. But from the practical and from the administrative point of view, no one which called for the highest degree of vigilance, endurance and determination. The part

you and your like will play to know well a fact of compression of the troops of the Belgian Army to go into an unknown land into contact with them in the desert. Their task bears a good record and military smartness indicated a high level of training and morale."

"The fact that the loss of supplies in the course of a journey was no more than 2% shows that the Belgians have complete mastery of their vehicles and the repair schools who often work under extremely adverse conditions in accordance with the health of the roads and the nature of the soil, are worthy of the highest commendation."

"The liaison between our troops in the Sudan and the Belgian officers was always excellent to us and we were controlled by the whole of the staff. It was a pleasure to work with them and I would like to thank them for their end of a most difficult operation. I also extend my best thanks to the drivers, the mechanics and all others who helped in this difficult task."

"I present to Your Excellency on behalf of the troops of the Sudan, my best wishes for the Belgian Colonial Army, which by its enthusiasm and the spirit in which clearly shows its determination to be of the most possible assistance to the cause of the United Nations."

Kenya's African Commanders

African leaders proved as successful as European commanders in the East African campaign, than in the last 15 months 150 specially selected African commando companies, officers and sergeants, completed their instruction at a special African school. They were from the Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Lord Giffard, Minister Resident in West Africa and Secretary General of State for the Colonies, said in a broadcast yesterday that General Giffard—who had a band of men with him with the King's African Rifles—was an expert leader, who knew Africans as no other might know them. Many of the West Africans trained for his leadership went to East Africa, fought gallantly and successfully in the Ethiopian campaign, and are ready to lead again whenever and wherever they are wanted.

AUGUST 19, 1943

EAST AFRICA AND INODESTA

The last contingent of Italians has now been repatriated from Ethiopia.

Prince Eustachy Sapieha, who is in control of the Polish Red Cross in the Rhodesias and East Africa, was Polish Minister in London after the last war, and later Foreign Secretary of his country.

There are now about 3,700 Polish refugees in Northern Rhodesia.

The Polish Government in London has informed the Foreign Office that Polish refugees accommodated in East Africa during the war will be repatriated at its cost.

Casualties and awards.

Colonel G. Alexander, Canadian, British Hamilton, late The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, who was A.D.C. in East Africa during the campaign against the Italians in Ethiopia and Somaliland, and died in the field of South Africa in 1914 on account of ill-health, died last week at the age of 82 while in command of the Imperial Troop Camp in the Cape Peninsula. He served throughout the South African War and was A.D.C. to the Governor of the Cape. He also served from 1907 to 1910 before the outbreak of the last war in India as Adjutant-commander Sandhurst, whence he went to France in 1915. Three years later he assumed command of the 21 Battalion The Cheshire Regiment, which had already taken prisoners. After his return he took part in the campaign in Iraq and was an active service during operations in Waziristan from 1920 to 1924. In 1934 he commanded a brigade in the Western Command. On returning from the Army three years later he went to the Transvaal to farm. There in 1938 after General Smuts invited him to join the South African Forces.

Captain Maurice Herbert Battle Cockin, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice S. Cockin, is reported missing in action at the age of 27. His father, for many years been keenly interested in the work of the Royal African Society.

Pilot Officer Virgin James Weston, reported missing in December last, with Coastal Command, is now known to have been buried on March 4, 1943, in the English Cemetery in Difesa, France. He was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Weston, formerly of Nairobi, and now of Cole, Somerset. His brother, Arthur, who was also born and educated in Kenya, is serving in India.

Flight Lieutenant Joseph Henricus de Savary, No. 97 Squadron, R.A.F., who had been a gunner in the D.F.C. was born in the South in 1919, educated at St. Louis College, Victoria, and served in the Senchelle Defence Force before becoming a member of the R.A.F. in September, 1939. D.F.C. was awarded in February of last year. He had just reaching the Bar to his Cross.

This officer has taken part in many sorties of operations, during which many important and well-guarded targets have been attacked successfully. In June, 1942, he and his Salvage participated in an operation against Tripoli. Whilst over the target over his aircraft was severely damaged by fire from the ground defences, he managed to fly North Africa and planned and made a forced landing in the field there. His work on this occasion was typical of the termination he has invariably displayed.

The D.F.C. has been awarded to Flying Officer G. R. Bingham, previously of the staff of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, now serving in the Middle East.

The Imperial War Graves Commission has asked by general officers to take over the remains of war casualties in Eastern Africa and certain other African territories which are no longer the scene of active operations. Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Horne has been appointed Deputy Controller of the new department.

Under Major-General T. C. Williams, controller in the Middle East.

Funds for War Purposes

Subscriptions to the Imperial War Fund have passed £6,750,000.

£600,000 of interest on this sum goes to the United Kingdom, £1,000,000 to India, £30,000 from Kenya Colony.

A £100,000 gift in the Sudan, £100,000 in Egypt, £100,000 in Malaya, £100,000 in the rest of Africa.

Lady Henderson, wife of the Governor-General of the Sudan, has set up a committee for the collection of funds for the relief of the starving people of Greece. A gala performance in Khartoum of the film "Desert Victory" brought in £1,000.

A further gift of £1,000 has been sent to the Tanzanika War Fund to the H.M. Government of the United Kingdom.

The Duke of Gloucester's Recovery and So. James Fund has received £600 from Somalis in East and Central Africa.

A £100,000 gift to the Air Raid Distress Fund has been received from ladies of Dar es Salaam.

The Queen's Fund in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, amounting at present to £10,000 to the Merchant Navy Fund.

Worshipful Company of the Red Cross has held recently in the grounds of Government House, Uganda, the public weigh-out and sale owing to the shortage of crockery and glasses. Everyone is requested to bring his own cup, saucer, spoon and glass.

Quinine Experiments

Proposed Research Institute for Empire

After the fall of Java the production of synthetic substitutes for quinine, such as mepacrine and tanquemic, was greatly increased in this country and in the United States, but for many purposes natural quinine is preferable, for although the substitutes are perfectly efficacious, they are not "fever-proof" like natural quinine, and are best given under medical supervision.

One of the most important factors in regard to the production of quinine in the United Nations was the proposal to set up a special institute in East Africa to act as a permanent centre for the whole Colonial Empire. The Colonial Office has announced its willingness to give financial aid from the Colonies Welfare and Development Fund for the establishment of a research institute.

The most promising parts of the Colonial Empire for the extensive cultivation of quinine are Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda in East Africa, Nigeria in West Africa and Ceylon. Outside the British Colonies the best areas are probably the Belgian Congo, French West Africa, Brazil, America and the Caucasian region of Russia.

A new method of producing cinchona devised by the Russians may be used to meet the immediate demand. This method, which involves cutting and pruning canes, takes three or four years of considerable attention. In the Caucasus, the Soviet authorities have successfully trained growing cinchona cuttings very close together and harvesting the same plant which is from one to two years old.

Several Colonies are investigating this method, but experience shows that it requires that, owing to climatic differences, modifications of the method will be necessary. It is believed that the most promising system will be fairly close pruning on standard lines with the utilisation of cuttings and prunings from three to four years old. Many other experiments, on both orthodox and unorthodox systems, are undertaken.

Small supplies of seeds of a particularly rich strain of cinchona were flown to Australia when the Philippines fell, and some of this has now been sent to East Africa for experimental purposes.

More than 100 ships were involved in the Sicilian campaign. The losses were about 10,000 tons, but the work which attempted to interfere with the operations suffered severe losses. Our operations against Axis submarines continued to progress more favourably in all seas. During May, June and July we sank at sea over 100 Axis ships. In the first six months of 1943 the number of ships sunk by U-boats operating was only half that in the last six months of 1942, and forty, a quarter that in the first half of 1942. The tonnage of shipping in the service of the United Nations continues to show a considerable net increase. During 1943 new ships completed by the Allies exceed all sinkings, from 91 causes by upwards of 3,000,000 tons. — Joint statement by President Roosevelt and Churchill.

Industrial production in the United States dropped 4% in its country by the end of any three-monthly period as compared with the third quarter of 1940. Our biggest tonnage on Germany, 56,700 in the second quarter of 1940. The lowest German tonnage in any quarter was 20,000 tons in the first quarter of 1943. In the same period in the last quarter of 1940 R.A.F. small night raids dropped in the first three months of 1940. So far 19,350 tons have been dropped by the R.A.F. alone since the 62,000 tons dropped by Britain. The British total does not include the submarine's weight dropped on the French by the U.S. AAF. by Air aircraft personnel from the Middle East or the 11,000 weight of all air defence targets in occupied Europe. During the 12 months of the 1942 period we seemed to drop 7,500 tons of bombs on London. Bomber Command dropped 9,000 tons of explosive on Hamburg in three hours on four nights. The bold Boer War absorbed little more than one night's bombardment of 2,800 tons of bombs. The Battle of Jutland cost us less than 2,000 tons of bombs.

U.S. aircraft dropped. During the first year American aircraft ranging from Great Britain have dropped 1,000 tons of bombs by day and 1,000 tons of bombs by night. They have made no raids on Berlin. They shot down 1,728 enemy aircraft and probably destroyed 1,000 more. Damaged aircraft number 419. American aircraft dropped 100 tons on German targets and 108 fortresses during the four weeks. — U.S. Eighth Air Force command.

Background to

Air Marshal Harris.

Brutality, cold cynicism and an unquenchable meanness are his chief characteristics. You have only to look into his eyes to know what to expect from such a man. He has the eyes of evil. A born murderer. He has accepted a task which other officers would have declined. He has given up the Hun's code of chivalry. That's what Goebbels says. Old Germany and Sir Arthur Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, head of Bomber Command. His eyes are blue, but never icy cold. They are utterly sincere, brave and very true, and again they are merry. At his desk he wears black glasses and a half-moon lens, and he looks across the top table. The effect can be disconcerting. He manages his words kindly as that of a father having a man talk with his son. Outside his presence he is just plain "Bert." To everyone from the most senior general to the humblest W.A.A.F. At home is a 31-year-old girl with her two little black pig-tails. Jacqueline, the reflection of her father's personality. She is a very pretty young lady. By the telephone rings she must get there first. And Jacqueline always firmly asks, "Who is speaking?" before permitting herself to enter. Bomber Harris likes to spend an hour in the evening roaming around his garden or reading. He never moves far from his desk telephone line. He is a regular Room Biograph. He has fast, the reading. In his time he liked to read about physical things such as sailing and big game hunting. There, perhaps, is the best guide to the nature of the man. He is a realist, essentially practical. He does not like this business of bombing, but he knows well it has to be done thoroughly, quickly, and remorseless. If world-wide war is to be saved. — Mr. Colin Russell, in the *Daily Mail*.

Background to Raids.

S.A. and S.S. carry revolvers and openly shoot those injured in air raids whose suffering cannot be relieved. Hungry refugees whose clothing is caught fire and who rush wildly into the street are always shot. Eye-witnesses of recent raids heard little or no hatred expressed for the R.A.F. or the British. The German people's curses are reserved for those who began this. Those who brought us to this. Goering is now the most unpopular man in Germany. — *Daily Telegraph*.

Germany's Sixth Army. On paper the German army is still almost up to strength. It fought almost up to the end of 1941—but after that date which used to hold tanks now goes into battle with 100. Numbers of the division have more than 60,000 and some 10,000 non-German nationalities. These are press-ganged soldiers including Slovaks, Alsace-Croats, Greeks, Dutch and also other non-Aryan nationalities. It is that or death for themselves and their families. Other German divisions consist of two regiments (the equivalent of a British brigade) instead of three, 12,000 or 8,000 men instead of 12,000. Their ordnance is good, but Britain and America have produced better models especially in mobile guns such as the six-pounder and the Priest self-propelled gun (American 105 mm.) which are now getting far more use. The Germans can't manufacture. Germany's aim is to stay in the war. If she has built up a strategic reserve army (the ultimate strength of any army). If not heavily committed this winter she might have had a million of new soldiers available by April, perhaps more. To fill the gap the Dneiper line would be held until it may be the one the Germans will have to take in 1944. The division's base in Western Italy is holding, with the pre-set position that again in Western Europe seems the best chance of hope with the available strengths. The men who may one day throw Hitler overboard are the East Elbians, the sons of the Prussian nobility born on vast barren estates in Mecklenburg, Pomerania, East Prussia and Silesia. The von Bock's, the von Rundstedts, the von Bruchitsches were brought up to a creed that believes that all men who are not soldiers are sub-humans. Fighting now to prevent extinction as a cause they are scheming to get into the position of 1918 when they produced the great legend that the German Army was stabbed in the back but never beaten. To the Junkers, as Mirabeau said, war-making is the only occupation. When the time comes, it is these soldiers who will offer up the surrender of Germany. Or if not then their civilian nominees, just as Goering and his delegates were nominated to attend on Foch in 1918. We shall do well to beware of the mud—Mr. Macmillan, *Sunday Express*.

the War News

anyone I promised to help a nation can survive amidst any imaginable calamity save the loss of moral character.—Mr. J. B. Sayce by.

healthy disease is the raw material of progress.—Ernest Benn.

Badoglio has been appointed for the Washington Conference and Nation.

The Germans sent all gold worth about 14,000 of the "Ore" to Germany."—The Mayor of Orel.

There are many Poles in Rome; for Rome is not technically at war with Poland.—Mr. C. M. Franzero.

"I have rare had the pleasure of working with no man but the Minister than Lord Portal." The Minister.

Maintenance of prisoners of war in India has cost £11,340,000 in the last three years.—General Sir Claude Auchinleck.

"A vigorous of bombers flying regularly over Britain report that the German air raid is far better than ours."—Ronald Collier.

London and Moscow are likely to become the most important air centres of 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.

"R.A.F. planes which raided Turin dropped a special device giving out electro-magnetic waves which disturbed the Italian radio detectors."—*Gazette del Popolo*, Turin.

"More technical efficiency in education is not enough. Children must learn the difference between right and wrong, the precept of morality."—The Earl of Powis.

"While we are used to the Germans using the Cathedral storerooms as they have taken down the great gold-hued dome and cupolas for scrap metal."—Father van Makavey.

"We have lost profoundly during the last 20 years our sense of impressiveness from the fact that during those years no miner, no engineer, no shipwright, no man in the Merchant Marine, no agricultural labourer with a hand in the soil, has been called."—Mr. J. Churchill, Parliamentary Secretary Board of Education.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

aircraft carried more than 6,500 sorties in Ethiopia and Eritrea, 400 over Rhodesia, 13,000 in South Africa, 1,000 in the Malaya Peninsula, and 20,000 in the Middle East.

Sunday, September 5, the twenty-fifth anniversary of entry into the war of the Dominions with Africa will be a National Day of Prayer.—Mr. Justice W. V. Verster, minister of the government.

Air raids have caused damage to their chlorine industry, the Germans have offered to buy chlorine from Sweden, which has refused to sell because this chlorine is used in warfare.

The R.A.F. orders contained in small paper of a general Ministry has given explanatory memoranda a mere 72 pages of small type."—*Daily Telegraph*.

Instead of the 11,000 tons of what needed, only 10,000 were available this year, due to the completion of a bad harvest. Potato harvest is now 15 per cent. below last year.

Agriculture.

Service is beginning with widespread sapping and destroying the property of authorities and representatives of selected representatives.

—The Ministry of East Africa.

Enemy.

Sicily—and there were 30 fighters on the Rabbin and Catania airfields alone—was wiped out by nearly 200 bombs and the high degree of accuracy of the Flying Fortresses.

Air Marshal Cunningham.

It is a scandal that while our armed forces are now the wonder of the world our "diplomacy" was as unprepared for war as a shipshape vessel unprepared for the population of Toulon. Gaulle. We cannot have the future of Europe decided by Murphy, Leahy, Myron Taylor and the Vatican!"—Mr. Hannan Swaffer.

More than 1,400 Axis planes have been captured or destroyed in Sicily since the Allied landing point and 422 of these 422 were shot down for the loss of 181 Allied planes. An additional 800 planes were found on Sicilian aircraft were serving. States from A.P.C.H.Q. North Africa.

truck load of dehydrated meat equipment, a load of

country and the schools in Belgium have reached a prohibitory point. At court, death for British mothers to have second child under Nazi conditions.

Emil Grotius.

It is now more likely to bring peace than win us the war. We shall draw strength from our friends when we land on the continent, and mental alertness when the problems of peace are confronted.

We can count neither from living bodies nor from dead ones.

Sancti Ildephonsus.

Nearly per cent. of all Russian wounded recover completely and return to the battle. Each bottle of blood used in transfusion in Russia is labelled with the donor's name and this has led to a number of romances between soldiers and the blood-giver.—Mr. R. W. Watson-Jones, civil consultant surgeon to the R.A.F.

When Hitler summoned Hacha 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 Prague into ruins. Prague was then at peace.

Liberation of open towns is an intrinsic part of German policy.

With masses of men of a marauding, drunken, callous, the Soviets are trying to break through the Western front and win it a decision of war.

There is an unbelievable number of heavy and medium batteries, flame-throwers, and Stalin organs (a multi-barrelled salvo gun).

Military correspondent of the German News Agency.

Civilians losses from enemy raids on the United Kingdom were 59 men, 80 women and 28 children killed or injured, believed to a total of 107.

In June, in addition to the 104 women and 38 children, were injured and detained in hospital. Since the beginning of the war, 48,169 civilians have been killed and 61,017 injured in air raids in the U.K., Ministry of Home Security.

The German people cannot escape their responsibility for starting the war and for the crimes that have been committed by the German Nazis during the war. The United Nations must occupy Germany until by unification, re-education, and re-education the German people have learned to fit themselves under a system of democratic government and co-operation once again with the free nations in Central and Municipal Workers.

PERSONAL NOTES

General Public Councils, with which Mr. J. C. H. S. has been busy in Alexandra, while Sir Charles H. Z. Pelly, of Port Sudan,

Captain of the Royal Engineers, recently addressed the South African Rotary Club on the management of Southern Rhodesia's currency.

A daughter has been born in Khartoum to the wife of Dr. F. K. Bradford, of the Church Missionary Society, of whom

Mr. G. E. Cooke, M.L.C., has been appointed a member of the East African Advisory Committee on Agriculture in Kenya.

Mr. John McLellan, Vice-President of the Royal African Society, has been elected Chairman of the London University's Education Committee.

The new Master of Lodge David Ogilvie, M.A., is W. Bro. Hyam Schulman, who was installed by his brother, W. Bro. N. M. Schuman.

Mr. R. T. Gluckstein is now District Commissioner of the Buluafura district, Northern Rhodesia, and Miss

J. A. T. Phibbs, D.C.L., in Chingola.

Mr. G. W. Hollingsworth, lately Principal of the Government Secondary School at Zanzibar, has been appointed Acting Director of Education.

Natal's new East African Advisory Committee consists of

the Conservator of Forests (Chairman), Mr. J. G. Gresswell, and the Hon. Mr. Justice J. L. Leeser, M.P., as Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. H. V. Gibbs has been appointed Minister of Bulawayo, much of the situation in Southern Rhodesia, with Mr. M. K. Kamuelas as Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. G. Molyneux, formerly of Witwatersrand, and Miss Kathleen Leonora Molyneux, daughter of Mrs. and the late Justin Molyneux, of Mazabuka, were married recently in Northern Rhodesia.

Lady Kitchener master has arrived in England from Canada with her son, Miss Helen Kitchener came over earlier in the summer to join the Flying Officers' course at A.A. training camp.

A son has been born to Captain Brian G. Bowring, of 100 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, of British Overseas Airways Corporation, who before the war was a well-known Imperial Airways pilot in the Air Transport Service.

The son was brought up in Britain, is known to the wife of Flying Officer G. C. Fuscott, M.A., and Miss

Mrs. Peggy Swindon, daughter of Sir James and Lady Bowring, who are now living in East Africa.

Mr. Stephen Stansfield, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, younger of the famous aerodrome at Lawton, near the Equator, Kenya, died but was buried in that colony.

The marriage will take place at Goxton Hall on August 15 between Flight Lieutenant Romano Squires, R.A.F., of Bulawayo, and Mrs. Alice Winifred Wilkins, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. de Beaufort Cooke, of Upton, Hants.

A tea-party organised by Mrs. Swindon-Ward was held in her on August Bank Holiday in aid of the Queen Elizabeth Memorial Fund. One-fifth of the proceeds will be sent to the London fund in memory of the Queen Mother and the balance retained in Kenya for account work.

Flight Lieutenant Paul Holdengräde, older son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. E. Holdengräde, of Bulawayo, and Miss Juliet Butcher, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Butcher, also of Bulawayo, were married recently in that town. Flight Lieutenant Holdengräde had recently returned after a long period of service in the Western Desert. Lieutenant Johnstone Butcher, R.A.F., brother of the bride, came from East Africa as a friend to the ceremony.

Sir Arthur Shuldharn Redford, K.C.V.O., retired from the Sudan Government as Governor of Kasala in 1935, when Lt. Col. Sir James Governor-General of Canada, asked him to act as his private secretary.

Mr. McHän, R.A., of Braemont, a well-known oil-stream cadet, died on active service in France, reported left 1937-1938 after being

He was the only son of Lady McHän, director of Cater, Bright & Co., Ltd., bankers and discount agents.

Archbishop Spellman, of recent days in Asia, is reported to have been gratified on his return to New York by an atheistically impudent letter with the words: "Where in hell have you been before?"

Monsignor Spellman's imperturbable reply was: "Suppose you tell me first from what part of hell you come."

Lieut.-Colonel Ernest Andrew Stewart, O.D.E.M. (and sole author), who died last week, was a naval officer, M.R.A.S., and press and public relations officer to the P. and O. Line. He served through the South African War with the R.F.A. in the last war. He had been a great traveller.

Colonel Vivian T. Ch. de Gasperi, R.A.S.C., Lt.-Col. Brigadier-General and Mrs. T. Ch. de Gasperi, of Wimborne, Hythe, and Miss

Francesca V. A. Young, daughter of Brigadier-Major H. H. French and Norton Beauchamp, Knowle, Somers, were married in London last night

in the morning last week. The King received in audience Mr. Attlee, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; Lord Harlech, and Viscount Cowley, former Secretaries of State for the Colonies; and General Hon. D. G. Reilly, High Commissioner in command of the forces of South Africa, who commanded a battalion in the "African East" during

of the last war.

Among recent visitors at the Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Industry Office in London have been Pilot Officer Alexander Cummins, of Luanda, Gunner Lynn M. Newell, of Mombasa; Sergeant C. L. Roake-Brown, Flight Sergeant J. H. Ayer, both of Ndola; Captain E. P. Smith, of Kisumu; Capt. W. J. G. Kerr, (now in his second term) of the Kenya Flying Corps, of Kenya, now in the Royal Armoured Corps; Flying Officer Jean Budd of Mombasa; Miss B. A. Kerr, of Kisumu, and Major G. D. Head, commanding the 1st Battalion of the Frontier Battalion in the East African Campaign of 1914-15.

Colonel Stapley to Visit West Africa

Colonel Stapley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will pay a visit of a few weeks to West Africa in order to familiarise himself with the local background and to assess some of the war effects in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and

African Ministers

Colonel G. F. Rock, Minister of Finance, of the Gold Coast, and Africorp, and Sydney Stevens, Minister of Commerce and Industry, who have been visiting Southern Rhodesia, have decided that the titles of their portfolios change to Minister of Economic Development, and Vice-Chancellor of Rhodesia and Malawi. Mr. Stevens, who has had a varied career, has been engaged between the two countries, and between Rhodesia and the Cape since the post-war period will call for increased cooperation. One of the objects of the visit was to aid to find general arrangements in transport, communications, and other fields, and it was common ground that there would be a large-scale commercial development.

OBITUARY.

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death of Sir Douglas Jardine, Governor of the Leeward Islands, at Government House, Antigua, West Indies, on Sunday last from heart failure after an operation. Sir Lady Jessie Mary Jardine, wife of Sir Douglas Jardine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, and second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lachlan Andrew Macpherson, of Little Wyre Hall, Staffordshire, and Old Foresters, Gen Urquhart, Inverness-shire.

While Sir Douglas Jardine was Chief Secretary and Acting Governor in Tanganyika Territory, and previously in Nataliland, Lady Jardine made many African friends. She will deeply sympathise with him in his two daughters in their bereavement.

Major Herbert Bown, who was an official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory while Sir Douglas was Chief Secretary, writes: "Not always do circumstances in the tropics Dependencies allow of homes so easy and gracious and, except for the change of skin, they possess the serenity and beauty of a perfect English home. That was the environment in Dr. Sir Salaman Jardine, the perfect helpmate for her husband. Her quiet content in her company was as manifest as her own happiness. She had that radiance of character that made others happier and more at peace of presence, and many found inspiration in her smile that no difficulties of service overseas were allowed to interfere with their family life in its fullest sense. All their friends rejoiced with them on the birth of their two daughters."

"Sir Douglas was quietly proud that if he could claim only Border ancestry he was of royal blood descent. When agents from her son in his military duties he would recall with delight his gay sports on the moors and mountains of her nativeshire in Ireland."

In his great loss may Sir Douglas find some comfort from the thoughts of the sympathy of the many people who enjoyed the grace and appreciated her grace.

Signor Giacomo Simeone, Italian Consul in Beira, has died in his town.

Mr. A. E. Spencer, a ground staff member of British Overseas Airways Corporation, has been accidentally killed in Beirte by a fall from a height. Mr. P. A. Leadman, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 81, reached the Cape in 1891, served through the Rebellion five years later, and had been a successful prospector, mine owner, farmer.

Mrs. Mary Ethel Stanley Wingate, whose death in Woking is announced, was the mother of Brigadier Orde Wingate, organiser of patriotic resistance in Ethiopia during the campaign against the Italians.

Mr. Lawrence E. Higgins, of the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika Territory, died in Bushy Park, August 2, from Blackwater fever. He was the only son of the late T. E. Higgins and of Mrs. H. E. Higgins, of Collingbourne, Wiltshire.

Mr. G. B. Fooher, F.R.C.S., who has died in England, retired from the Royal Engineers Service in 1918 after 18 years' service. He was assigned to tend civil hospitals in Khartoum and Omdurman, and lecturer in surgery at the Copenhagen School of Medicine. Mr. William Palmer, M.A., who has died at Quatre-Bras at the age of 71, served throughout the Boer War, the Native Rebellion and the last war. After spending nine years at sea he joined the B.S.A. Company, then Rhodesia Railways, in Rhodesia, where he was well known as a 'cellar'.

Higher Education in the Colonies

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Old Home, has appointed on July 10 a Commission to inquire into the colonial side of the Education of the Colonies, under the chairmanship of Sir Cyril Aspinall.

It is now anticipated that the terms of reference of the Commission will also cover the question of what should guide the formation of higher educational institutions and research and the development of learning in the Colonies, and to explore means whereby the Colonies may be given opportunities of education in the Colonial interest, to give effect to principles of racial equality.

The Secretary of State has appointed the following persons to be members of the Commission:

SIR DONALD SUMMERS, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., former Governor of Tanganyika Territory and Nigeria.

MR. A. D. WILSON ANDERS, M.A., Director, London School of Economics.

MR. J. C. CHANNON, D.Sc., B.A., Professor of Biochemistry, University of Liverpool.

MR. G. R. COOPER, M.A., Director, Institute of Education, University of London.

MR. F. STANLEY, M.A., M.Ed., Vice-Chancellor, University of Durham.

COLONEL G. S. G. G. M., formerly Chairman, Colonial Research Committee.

MISS A. V. COOPER, O.B.E., Secretary, Society of Ethical Societies.

MR. JAMES C. IRVINE, B.E., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of St. Andrews.

SIR RICHARD LIVINGSTON, M.A., President, Corpus Christi College, University of Oxford.

MR. R. LEWIS, C.M.G., Principal, University of Colombo, formerly Principal Universal College, Colombo.

MISS LUCILLE HENNESSY, Ph.D., Professor of Modern History, University of London.

MR. R. M. LYNN, M.A., Director of Colonial Research, University of Oxford.

PROFESSOR J. A. WILSON, M.A., B.R.E., Professor of Social Medicine, University of Oxford.

MR. H. G. COURTHOUSE, M.A., LL.D., Reader, Imperial College, Science and Technology.

MR. J. V. D. JONES, J.P., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, University of Cambridge.

Mr. G. D. W. Malcolm, of the Colonial Office, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Rhodesia.

West African Commission

At the same time, the Secretary of State announced the creation of a Commission of Inquiry into Higher Education in British West Africa under the chairmanship of Colonel Walter Elliott, M.C., M.P. The members of this commission are:

PROFESSOR J. CHANNON, D.Sc., H.A., Professor of Biochemistry, University of Liverpool.

MR. FREDERIC COUCH, M.P., formerly Vice-Chancellor, University of Durham.

MR. G. D. EVANS, C.I.P., M.A., M.I.S., Acting Director, New Calabria.

MR. ISLAM NAIM, A.M.S.A.F.I.S., M.P., Executive Councilor of the Colony, and an official Member of the Royal African Society.

THE REV. RALPH E. HARRIS, M.A., Headmaster, Abingdon Grammar School, Merton.

MR. E. F. MARSHALL, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Principal, Victoria University of Manchester.

MISS MARIAH M. M. M. M., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras.

MR. H. T. T. T. T., formerly CHANNON, M.A., M.B., B.P.H., M.R.C.P., Professor of Health, Sierra Leone.

MR. E. THOMAS, M.A., M.B., B.P.H., Professor of Pathology, University of Glasgow.

He is also being considered as a member without administrative or executive functions.

The Secretary of State's Commissioner is Mr. G. B. Gandy, of the Colonial Office.

It will be seen that both Commissions consist mainly of men interested in East African affairs, and that Professor Channon and Mr. Duff are members of the Indian.

Empire Air Board Proposed

Four Conservative M.P.s—Donald Tree, Sir Alfred Beit, Mr. N. P. D'Eathorne, and Group Captain J. A. C. Tissot—who have been studying post-war air transport problems issued a statement last week.

Consistent with world air transport policy internationally owned and operated would be acceptable either to the United States or the U.S.S.R., but it was not considered general support in the case of common sense advocated. The four M.P.s said they believe that it is in the interest of all countries that air transport should be controlled by the public service, and a large number of people in international authority favour technical regulation of air transport; and agreed that funds for the promotion of air transport and air commerce should be nations.

The four commended the Government to extend the principles of the Empire Air Transport Commission to lines similar to the United States and Australia, and to extend the General Air Council of Planning, Control and Marketing applications of post-war air transport. The Government is also asked to look to the Dominions and to the United Kingdom in instituting an Empire Air Board.

Such a body, the four said, "should be given the right of 'free passage' and emergency landing should be absolute and legal, and the practice of establishing prohibited areas should be forbidden; the setting up of air lines between two points in the same direction as the geographical area should be a matter of common agreement; the safety of the operation of an air line between two nations in time of war should be a matter for negotiations between the two countries concerned, on the basis of equality."

As to flight lines, the four said: "Provision should be made for one main contract which should be awarded for routes, and a single 'chosen instrument' should operate more than one link route; shipping, railways, road transport, and other interests should not be departed from; care must be made in respect of areas participating in or managing the contracts; in time of war, emergency air chartering should pass immediately under the control of the Government; and finally, it is suggested that all the personnel should be from Great Britain."

U.S. Agreement With Ethiopia

A military Agreement between the United States of America and Ethiopia was signed in Washington last week, and had been negotiated in conformity with the instructions given by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States. An exchange of Notes was also made confirming all installations built in Ethiopia's territory during the war shall be the subject of settlement by agreement at a later date.

U.S. and Ethiopia

Just before the House of Commons rose for the summer recess Major Petherick asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether Mr. de Valera's Government had yet recognised the Emperor Haile Selassie as Emperor of Abyssinia. Mr. Attlee Evans replied: "I have no information on this point, but so far as I am aware no Government other than the United Kingdom and certain other Governments of the United Nations has yet recognised the Emperor Haile Selassie as Emperor of Abyssinia."

India's War Effort

In his latest circulars to Rhodesians on serving in his country Major Stokes seized his opportunities for Romany or humorous paragraphs. For instance, his current circular contains this note about "A Tomato's War Effort":

"An amateur gardener at Luton, Mr. Langford, so far forgot the rules of the craft as to leave the root of a tomato plant to hang over the edge of his veranda. When it was 8 ft. high the owner, vexed, cut it down and thatched out of his veranda where it grew another 6 ft. Then the wind broke off the top branch, 4 ft. to the ground; the latest report received from him enabled him to make a smooth joint. The best ones average 12 ft. in height, the cricket bats the size of tennis balls. Tomato plants from which the roots were torn off are less than a quarter of an inch wide and have each yielded an average of 10 fruit as much smaller."

Fostering Secondary Industries

An important step as regards the future industrial development of Southern Rhodesia is the appointment of Dr. P. C. Lloyd as technical adviser to the Industrial Development and Advisory Committee appointed to advise the Government on the establishment of new industries. Dr. Lloyd, who was born in Natal, worked for some years in England and the United States as a research chemist, and is highly qualified for his new task. Among new industries under investigation is that of the production of power alcohol from sweet potatoes. The manufacture of batteries, bicycle tires and belts is likely to do well. Two taneries have now been started, and two firms in Salisbury and Gwelo are making boots and shoes in large numbers. A small factory started in Bulawayo is producing cutlery and surgical instruments from steel produced in the Colony. Giving these facts a few days ago Mr. Stanley Cooke, a member of the Advisory Committee, said that the production of timber and tea were two spheres in which great expansion was possible.

Rhodesia Railways

The non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council have requested the Governor to inform the Secretary of State that in their opinion the Rhodesian railway system should be nationalised as soon as reasonably possible by public utility company representatives of all the territories concerned.

An Empire Teaching Service

Sir Malcolm Robertson, M.P., Chairman of the British Council, has stated that his great dream is an Empire Teaching Service, and then a British-American Teaching Service. As a first step he proposes a National Teaching Service in Great Britain, with adequate pay and pensions, and the prospect of service anywhere in the cause of real understanding of British ways.

Inter-Colonial Railway Council

The Kenya-Uganda Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council has recommended confirmation of the special temporary rates introduced to despatch the transport of food in connexion with the food shortages; expenditure of £5,000 on African housing in Mombasa and £15,000 for staff quarters in other centres; and the provision of additional oil storage in Kisumu. The Council has noted with considerable concern the present position regarding passenger travel and recommended that concerted efforts should be made by Service and civilian authorities with the object of reducing the demands made upon the Administration. A warm appreciation was expressed of the work performed by the General Manager and his staff. The next meeting of the Council is to be held in Nairobi on October 18.

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TEST MINING NEWS

Opening The Copperbelt**Mines Yield Not Yet British Researchers**

We recently reported Sir George Schuster's experiences in the House of Commons on the development of copper mining in Northern Rhodesia.

Lord Geddes, who is Chairman of the Rhondda Corporation, Ltd., has since told the House of Lords something of the problem which faced the mining companies at that time for British staffs—a subject about which there has been a silence since Sir Lord Geddes said—

"In the 15 years before the war I was engaged in taking my share in the development of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt. There we had every sort of problem to meet, not fundamental research, but to apply knowledge in order to get more knowledge."

First we had to make this portion of Rhodesia suitable by European standards. We next had to find that the Native population was healthy, fit strong men to endure manual work. We had to explore the possibilities of growing food of sorts that had never been grown in that part of the world before in order to secure health both for the European and African population. We had unlimited scientific problems in connection with the geological study of the country, and there were masses of completely new problems in regard to training and government of water. We had a whole series of problems dealing with the ones which are quite older, and a mass of them in connection with metallurgy, on the copper side, on the smelting side, on the industrial side, and on the cobalt side to get a knowledge of the full use of the metal, which has now come into use in connection with aircraft and munitions.

I loved all that research work locally—because it was local research work, although it was carried on in Rhodesia, in this country too—we received some help from America in scientific training, we could get some help from America in recompensation—I think we were offering large pay. We just had to get the man from this country for that work in anything like decent numbers.

We finally got our people, and I am glad to say, not only and partly from the United States. We had many cases where possibly could find the Rhodesian people who could not get enough experience in America, so we sent them to the United States, and to a less extent to Canada, and we did not get the metallurgical people here at first, so we then working in America for a summer vacation. They were fully qualified, and we could then get them back, but not the technicians. They had to go right through the course, including the technical problems. Although we did not have a technical school in Rhodesia, we had a technical school in the technical staff of the mines, and the men drawn not from the country, but from other countries.

It has been difficult in scientific work to obtain mixing of the knowledge of different countries, but it is a necessary and unavoidable condition. At one time when we had a technical section in the department of mines, we had to have direction in industry work, and to help the men with the qualifications to make a real advance development in this country, and to bring about a general improvement in the mining industry, which is still in the schools and going on through the universities, and will be given due place.

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Rhodesian Anglo-American
Resumption of Interim Dividends

Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend in respect of the financial year to June 30, 1948, of 4½d. per 10s. unit of stock, less income tax at 6s. 1d. in the £, being the standard rate and the 2s. less 1d. in the £ in respect of Dominion income tax relief. Dividend warrants will be posted on September 20 to shareholders registered at the close of business on August 13.

This distribution results from the resumption of a dividend of 1s. 6d. by Rhondda Corporation, Ltd., in whose Rhoononghi has a holding of not less than 22,300,000 ordinary stock. The company has also a holding of 24,000,000 Nchanga Consolidated and Large Blocks of British South Africa Company and Rhodesian Broken Hill shares. As we recently reported, the Rhodesian Company is also about to purchase a large holding in Minnila Copper Mine, Ltd.

For the year ended June 30, 1948, Rhoononghi paid 3½d. per unit of stock. In the previous year there had been an interim of 1d. and a final of 6d. The units are now quoted on the London Stock Exchange at about 22s. 6d. The same last year they were selling at around 18s.

Kenya Consolidated**State of the Properties**

Kenya Consolidated Goldfield, Ltd., has made no progress up to May 31, 1948, in its operations.

Loropende claims have now been demarcated and mineralization continues in deposits of Alpha Ray, Blue Ray, Blue Ridge and Oldwell. These areas to date have shown a special type which may have been surrounded by a high quantity of granite. It is believed that the granite has been emplaced in April. The claimings of the granite and silicate is being continued by a systematic plan.

After the claim area has been reduced to 108 claims as from May 31, 1948,

curves in limit areas caused development to be suspended and the workings have been allowed to fold to the 1st level. The main shaft was then lined with reinforced concrete from the collar to 40 ft. depth, the shaft walls reinforced to support below that point. Ore was developed above the 1st level, estimated at 8,300 tons with 6,000 tons indicated above the 1st level. This development is being developed from a drift with backdrifts, and is in progress between the 1st and 1st levels.

Lloyd East main shaft has been converted to a depth of 100 ft. and has been sunk to 150 ft., where the 1st level station is being cut. Developments on the 1st level are satisfactory and a shoot 300 ft. long. Two levels are being followed below the 1st level.

In 3-1-N. wind, a lamprophyre dyke cuts across the 15 ft. collar, the wind was continued through the 100 ft. level, where a short crosscut was intersected and further 15 ft. of sinking on the 1st level was done. The average assay value of 10 dwt. over 100 ft. in the 1st level, the same as 6 ft. in width cut the reef at the bottom of the collar. The reef is again located below the 1st level, 100 ft. over 25 ft. Wind on the winders has been suspended and further development is to be done from the 1st level upwards the 1st level. Assays indicate 4,000 tons are indicated below the 1st level, 100 ft. The average assay value is about 8 dwt. per ton. Shoring is being carried on above the 2nd level.

Lloyd East and West Reefs. Development of the reefs in the 1st level have poor results compared with the 2nd level, length averaging 7-1 dwt. over 30 ins. on the 3rd level, the total ore reserve on the reef above the 3rd level is 15,000 tons at 5.1 dwt. over 30 ins.

Owago. No further work has been done on this reef, and the ore reserve remaining at 6,600 tons averaging 8 dwt.

Nyardombo. A small development programme was carried out on this section which is located nine miles by road from Kitwe. A 6 ft. diameter circular shaft was sunk to the 100 ft. level and lined with masonry. A short crosscut on the 100 ft. level intersected the reef, which was driven on in both directions for a total length of 26 ft. giving average assay values of 41.10 dwt. over 30 ins. for 10 ft. to the east and 3.4 dwt. over 30 ins. 65 ft. to the west. About 4,000 tons of ore are indicated above the level. Back supervision and limited supplies made it necessary to suspend the operation.

Treatment plant. A decantation slimes plant with a capacity of 20 tons of slime per day was installed and has been operating satisfactorily. The provision of adequate plant and machinery still remains the greatest problem in connection with production and development.

AUGUST 19, 1948

Charterland and General

Charterland and General Exploration and Trading Co. Ltd. reported a profit for the year ended May 31st, 1948 of £17,523 (or £67,523 in the previous year), from which £30,000 is provided for taxation, £17,900 is transferred to general reserve, £7,977 is required to pay dividends on the 5% preference stock and 10% on the ordinary stock and shares in the sum of £1,000, leaving £1,000 of ordinary shares and £1,628 which is required to pay an interim dividend on the preference stock, leaving £207 to be carried forward against 18/4/48 brought in.

The issued capital amounts to £190,223, and there is a general reserve of £65,000 and a reserve for future taxation of £15,000. Investments at cost or £8, the market price at the date of the balance sheet total £14,000, the gains on the basis of value being classified as follows:—Commercial and industrial 38%, Rhodesian 23%, mining 20%, Rhodesian railways, shipping and transport 11%, land and mineral land 6%, iron, coal, manganese, bronzes and brass 1%, tea, rubber and oil 1%. Cash appears at £97,468.

Shareholders are informed that Mr. G. H. P. Warner, a director of that company, has joined the M. K. U. F. Levy, a director of that company, has joined the board. C. G. Gilmour and G. M. Gilchrist, the other members of which board are Messrs. D. D. Domag (Chairman and managing director), Mrs. S. H. M. H. Gilchrist, Mr. J. C. Colfermer (assistant managing director), Mr. P. E. Ford and Mr. P. E. Warner.

The annual meeting of the company is to be held tomorrow today at 10 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4.

Mining Personality

Mr. O. L. Baxter, the new secretary of the Phoenix Goldfields, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. E. Owen has been appointed Chairman of the South African Section of the National Rehabilitation Board.

Mr. G. Gilchrist, until recently of the Vengela Goldfields, Springs, South Africa, is now underground manager of the Wadrendorf mine, Southern Rhodesia.

Ernest Swanninger, who has large interests in Rhodesian mining, has given £100,000 to the South African Institute for Medical Research, particularly for the provision of plant for the desiccation of human and other serum. The immediate purpose is to send 10,000 bottles of dry blood to Russia.

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Company Progress Reports

Goldfields. There was an operating profit in July £1,301 from 5,000 tons of ore crushed.

Centan Gold Areas. £1,22 fine gold was produced from 6,623 tons of ore milled at the Geita mine.

Globe and Phoenix. 2,200 tons of ore were crushed in July for an output of 3,257 oz. gold and an operating profit of £1,144 compared with £1,115 in June.

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co. Ltd. is paying a 5% dividend for 1947 for the successive year. The net result of the gold recovery in the year ended March 31 last was £1,500 compared with £1,524 in the previous year, and the balance carried to the appropriation account was £1,500. Taxation was £1,500 higher and the dividend £1,500. Mr. Alexander MacLennan, the Chairman, told the shareholders at the annual general meeting in London last week that an overall result was satisfactory, and Colonel Harold Mitchell, M.P., one of the directors, who visited the property in Rhodesia in September, said that he had been impressed with the work of their manager, Mr. A. G. Smith.

Chart

British South Africa Company stock (units of 1s.) have risen to 2s. 6d. the highest price since 1937. The company's earnings next month and of each of the last five years plus the 3d. dividend of 1s. and 2s. 6d. of 3d. The market appears to be buying on post-war prospects rather than on expectation of a higher dividend.

Chuya Goldfields

A meeting of Chuya Goldfields, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) is to be held at the offices of Bewick, Moreton and Co., 62, London Wall, London, E.C.2, at 12 noon on Tuesday, September 1, to give the report of the liquidator on the winding up of the company.

Rosemont Gold Mines

Dividends were posted last Saturday in payment of the interim dividend of 5½% (4d. per share) declared in respect of the financial year ending December 31.

African Minerals in Rhodesia

Mr. A. L. Miller, who has been conducting research into the problems of labour in Northern Rhodesia, said in a recent interview with the Native Wages Commission in the Union of South Africa that Africans employed by Copper mines of Northern Rhodesia received an average wage of 7s. a month, as compared with 30s. a month for unskilled workers in secondary industries. Both retrotectorate figures included the pay element and other expenses, and the value of the food and quarters supplied. He said that compound maintenance was high, that married labour was less quarrelsome than single labour, and that its efficiency was greater, and that it was easier to stay at work for a longer period. In the Natives' case the work period averaged 23 months for a single man and 42 months for a single woman.

Rhodesian Mining

The number of basic mineral claims registered in Southern Rhodesia was 5,785, compared with 4,168 in 1947, and most of this new registration were in respect of tungsten and mica. The number of precious metal claims showed a further fall to 5,024, which compares with 103,619 in 1947. The value of gold production during the year was 48% of the total mineral output, compared with 75% in 1947. The average number of mines producing more than 100 gold per month was 105, against 586 in the previous year. Australia was the only district to record an increased gold production, the being due to larger output from new mines, particularly Long Lake, Barrow Jessie, and Franklin.

Belgian Congo Tin

It is estimated that the output of tin in the Congo, which in 1947 amounted to 14,000 tons, will be 20,000 tons in 1948. That Colony is now the sixth tin producer in the world. Before the war the average annual output of the United Kingdom was 120,000 tons, and Britain cannot produce more than 200,000 tons annually. Most parts of the present supply come from the Belgian Congo.

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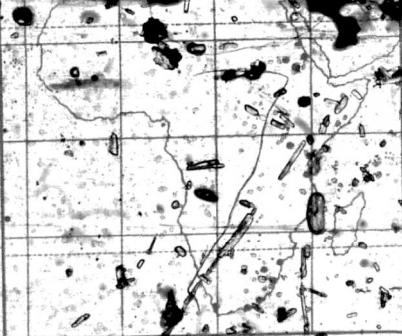
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PUTTING KENYA ON THE SPOT. — In the title given to the Kenya Information Office one of the most pitiable pieces of pseudo-publicity which even the incompetent department of the Government of Kenya's "of Kenya has issued, "the Unstained Publicity." Examples of utterly treacherous source, but one can principally at the most up-to-date evidence rather than testimony relating to the matter in this document may well serve to illustrate the document in full without alteration or commiss on another page of this issue, and we suggest that our readers should compare themselves with its terms and form their own judgment 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 which consist of each sentence could be separately disproved. And in view 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 it through this pretentious puffery sentence of a bad egg to prove its address.

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

Kenya are assured in the second that they need constant and sustained publicity at Home. It would be interesting to have some such information. One's own edition of "Unstained publicity" would do to be the requires Average Only One a Week! Whether the Government, on reflection, will do this particular effort remains to be seen. application of chosen epithet. We should say that it is very badly stained publicity. So we should invite the Information Office to produce one individual who is prepared to affirm that Kenya is being given "constant publicity at Home." If such a fitness were forthcoming, he would be quick to show funds grossly emanating from to understand the meaning either of "constant" or of "publicity." Consider that this section of the Administration of Kenya really does regard a few lantern lectures as "constant publicity." Even that illusion may not be considered a body which gets so nominal a valuation upon such fleeting affairs as to describe one talk to several hundred war workers as "a glorious boost." What are the results of this constant publicity? At a time when scores of thousands of first-class men in the forces are querying about the prospects of advancement in the various Empires 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 1913. In the twelve months there

were about 1,000,000, had been taken up by men and six thousand settled settlers, and some eight per cent were interviewed. Of these ages and sex, 60 per cent were in the military view, 10 per cent in the civil service, 10 per cent on the mines, 10 per cent were offered to the world that they had no homes.

But it is necessary to note that this being memorandum, there is no more creditable page. All that these inquiries were mostly from lower ranks in the Services who

An Egregious Effusory

effusion on the subject of rank. Is the rank of the members of the staff and the rank of the men who have long last been sent to Africa? Are they all lower rank? The author does not seem to care very much making any statement in his book. If sergeant pilots for instance, they should apply elsewhere—to say nothing of the rank which having gained the rank of them in connection both high and lower ranks has declared their intention of welcoming a new class of veterans all men who will work with their hands and minds in respect of their country. There is every chance to possess such a book without inserting reference to rank—as to do them justice, do the vast majority

of Kenya's Bureau community, officials and non-commissioned officers of the civil department, now aside. This is the case with the members of the Central Information Office previously mentioned, who were connected with the Bureau of Intelligence and Espionage, and the Bureau of Propaganda and Publicity, whereof South Africa deserts a wise and goodly portion of its rightful place. This notorious effusion from the Central Information Office goes one better—it appears to assume that senior officers are men of wealth and "lower ranks" necessarily men without capital. Have the members of its staff not met senior officers who are heavily in debt? Heard of rich men and the sons of men then serving on the lowly deck, and upon commissioned officers or privates in the Army and the Royal Air Force? It would seem that these practitioners of unstained publicity are themselves tainted with the worst kind of Jacobinism. It reveals itself in the next sentence to that above quoted, which reads: "Each of the year incomes £500 to £1,000 from senior officers and well-established farmers at home." So it is not set off at all. We need but add three words to the title selected for this official statement, and so make it "Putting Kenya on the Map for Senior Officers."

Sir Edward Grigg on Problems of the Empire

Imperial Preference Essential to Commonwealth and Colonies.

THAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE

is conservative in its nature is shown in the Imperial development after the Napoleonic war, in the conviction which has been held by most of the M.P.s, Government of the day, that "The British Commonwealth is the Commonwealth of the World" (Burke).

East Africans know that Sir Edward Grigg can plead power for a cause which is as far from his interest, as does any of the Empire. He must, of course, include a good deal of the local currency in the thoughts of the commonwealth and the colonies, but he may make personal proposals to his country for the improvement of conditions in the development of policy between the distant and diverse dominions of the Commonwealth. Both for its strategic manner this book ought to be read by all leaders of Imperial thought, and not least by the chiefs of British Colonial administration.

Early in the book comes the confession that "we suffer in recurring cycles from want of trustworthiness of the trust which has been laid on us," followed by the affirmation that "it is repeated again and again in subsequent chapters that 'we shall avail nothing if the sovereign institutions of the Empire cannot find some means of collaborating together, and also serve in the tasks of peace as they are known, collaborating in the tasks of war.' Federal union is accepted as a solution, the author declaring that the Dutch in South Africa and the French in Canada would have nothing to do with it, even in the unlikely event of Australia and

New Zealand being prepared to accept it. The need on Kavard, is not sweeping constitutional changes, fidelity to our tradition combined with adaptation of existing machinery to the changes of the time. He is right that all Imperial machinery must be advisory in character, each of His Majesty's Governments and Parliaments retaining free to accept or reject the advice tendered by any central or regional councils which may be created.

The transfer of British responsibility to some international sovereignty is dismissed as an act of abdication, and more frequently of which our people would never be guilty, the truth be placed before them. A main argument is that the artificial link between the Colonial Empire and the Commonwealth of Nations must disappear.

It has been admitted by all who have responsible experience on both sides of the question that while Great Britain cannot renounce her certain responsibilities in Africa without moral detriment and dislocation, she also cannot discharge them effectively without the help of the European population in that continent. That is the dilemma, and the only solution lies in co-operation.

As many in Africa state elsewhere, it is of serious importance to determine the opinions that their interests and economies which lie close to them find in adopting a proposal in the present system of Imperial co-operation, upon the means of Imperial Conferences at regular intervals.

It is recognized and known through various interviews, that the countries which have been compelled to discharge so long as the Nonstop traffic between continents into a single administrative unit, which period has been now well nigh 100 years. We note Lord Milner's opinion that the crown colonies

the problems of the two Empires so diverse, they are unconnected, and therefore continue to neglect the interests of one in which our efforts to solve them may be boycotted and even mutually supporting. This is an error to which the expert may be even more prone than the ignoramus—the error, that is, of narrow and want of imagination.

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

Three Empire Regional Councils

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

The British delegates 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 every British Parliament. The combined delegations should elect a Speaker from amongst their number, and the proceedings should be opened by a King's Speech agreed between the Governments concerned and read by one of His Majesty's legal representatives, if he could not be present himself. Debate could conveniently follow the normal procedure of debates of the Address, subjects being taken by arrangement with the Speaker and discussed in sufficient time to enable different points of view to be fully and freely expressed. Similar proceedings would be purely consultative, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of Parliaments. Resolutions should not be moved or divisions taken, unless all the Governments concerned desired to adopt the measure.

Meetings of course should be open to the public and the press.

The meetings would be principally meetings of delegations from the several Parliaments, but, since they would be of importance to all Governments and to those in the regions concerned, advantage should, I think, be taken of them to enable representatives of Colonies or groups of Colonies to meet members of the delegations and exchange views with them. This would help to familiarise all members of the Empire with a group of men with other's opinions, feelings and interests. Finally, the chosen representatives of the indigenous peoples, the opportunity of playing a new part in the Empire will enhance the collective value of the meetings, not only of those serving them, but for a such wide public. Zanzibar opinions would be doubtless heard, but there such opinion is first they are much better expressed than imagined, a publicity is as a rule the best corrective to 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 is a misfortune that service in such capacity overseas should not be a rule to reward as a training and qualification for office in this country, particularly in the Department dealing with imperial affairs. Every member is often faced with a choice between accepting service overseas, thereby foreclosing their claims to political advancement at home, or continuing such service and standing for promotion at home without the valuable asset of responsible overseas experience. The natural result is twofold—namely, that the Empire is constantly being deprived of the services of men who are particularly fitted to advance Colonial interests, and that the Commonwealth is less well equipped that the House of Lords with members who can speak with first-hand knowledge of British Imperial possibilities. The idea that Parliament and popular service are incompatible is false or dead.

Of Imperial Preference

Powerful interests in the United States have long been working against the accepted principle that preference before the States of the Empire is a domestic arrangement involving no discrimination against foreign States. Article IV of the Atlantic Charter safeguards Imperial Preference; but there are many in the country who do not understand that that principle is essential to the international status, not only of the principalities of this country, 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 to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the other territories 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 case in which I believe economic union must be implemented, and this—that the nations of the Commonwealth should work together to order their economic relations with each other, and in this without thereby incurring claims to equal treatment from foreign Powers under the most favourable circumstances or any other international commitment. I do not see how the Commonwealth can remain the equal in an economic sense of great Unions such as the American or the Russian without enjoying a complete freedom as they in international relations.

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

Imperial Preference the Test Case

This is the issue of 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 internationalisation and the progress of liberation of commerce and exchange from national immediacy. I dissociate emphatically from that opinion. No country can hope to gain more for Britain by the lowering of hostile tariffs and other obstacles to trade than 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 its protective tariffs be high or low; but so far from being an obstacle to the production, it is in my view one of the best instruments which the Empire possesses for securing it.

If America will not co-operate that the economic relations of the States of the Union will be subject to criticism or intervention by foreign Powers, the very idea is ludicrous. But as it occurred to themselves that their 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 the economic relations between the many Socialist and Soviet Republics of the U.S.S.R. should be an open-field to foreign competitors and that each Republic should attempt to act as a separate economic unit with foreign Powers. If the Commonwealth is to be a Commonwealth and if it is to remain the equal of those great self-contained economic systems, the idea that it is not to be regarded as an economic entity is really absurd.

The Dominions have pressed the policy of Imperial Preference for half-a-century and only in acceptance of it after the last war. They regard it as vital to unity within the Commonwealth; and not one of them but 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 disunited in an economic sense as a consequence of co-operation with them, would appear astonishing to a visitor from afar, and it is not to be thought of that Britain should inflict so reckless a blow upon nations which have sprung from her loins, and stand with her, as will be the hosts of a coalition with she would otherwise have been alone.

Nor on this side disregard her duty to the Colonial Empire if she abandons Imperial Preference. The Colonies cannot count on the markets which they will need unless these are 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 assistance is based on our export trade; and that is to stand the competition that will confront it in the future, and 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 we shall have no preferential or protected market at all while competing with manufacturers who command an enormous protective 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 policy of Imperial Preference is superimposed in the Atlantic Charter, and rightly so, since that document was not intended to give one country's policies a political rôle over the other. But a persistent effort is observable also to persuade the people of the country that has a democratic Commonwealth to share the opinion of a great majority of the nations composing it, may be ignored or over-riden. This is a serious issue without detriment to Imperial unity, but if the certain gives more consideration to the world at large than to his own family.

That is a strong defence of the policy of Imperial Preference as has been heard in this country for a long time, and it will be warmly welcomed.

White Settlement in Eastern Africa

Special references to East, Central and South Africa are numerous, and they include such paragraphs as passim as the following:

In Africa, the territories which run up the coast of Africa from the Cape to Mount Kenya, together with those of a considerable number of agricultural, mining and industrial development, go to swell European enterprise indispensable. The progress already achieved is almost entirely due to European capital and enterprise but it is based upon a need for African labour which is already straining the Native population and impeding its development in the way most natural to tribal communities.

For a short period after the war Parliament encouraged white settlement in East Africa but its attitude has since been hostile or at best equivoical. Whatever arguments may now be advanced against it, the fact is that white settlement is "irrevocable" in Southern and Eastern Africa, and there is no branch of human activity of which the maxim holds more true that, if you do a thing at all, you should do it wholeheartedly. The relations of black and white cannot, however, be solved by any method which makes the interest of either predominant; and it must generally be recognised that the doctrine of trusteeship has serious limitations.

The relation of ward to trustee is one of subordination, it belongs to a hierarchical conception of humanity. In the days when Christianity was the accepted creed, all Christian peoples the justice and necessity of such a hierarchy were universally accepted.

Things are different now. Evangelical Christianity, with its humanitarian inspiration, was largely instrumental in the suppression of the slave trade and then of slavery, in those countries where Christian ethics hold sway. It has grown enormously despite the slackening of religious practice. The brotherhood of man is still to be incompatible with the denial of elementary humanity to any individual, and this principle is one of the ideals which have inspired the aims and efforts of the British Commonwealth of the Empire. The British Empire remains profoundly Christian in its tendency towards other races, and it is therefore essential to reconsider the doctrine of trusteeship as in its present form, that it does not call for irreconcilable opposition. So far from being rigid, the relationship between guardian and ward are in constant evolution throughout the Empire; and at the present time they may be studied in a hundred differentiated situations, to practically eliminate discrimination.

So far, moreover, as relating at independence and governance as the final goal of evolution, our present aim is to create a partnership on equal terms within a coherent Commonwealth of many nations and races. Racial and communal divisions are not universally acute in Africa, but they cannot find a different approach to them, they will in due course assume the Himalayan proportions which have proved so baffling in India.

The truth is that while Parliamentary government on the British model is an impossible form of standardised flexibility when operated by a homogeneous people with long political experience, with a readiness for compromise ingrained in them, it is entirely devoid of flexibility and quite incapable of inspiring the essential spirit of compromise in countries where racial and communal divisions present the principal political difficulty. The idea that freedom to be genuine must be accommodated to this pattern is deeply rooted in us, and we must not allow our statesmanship to be imprisoned behind the bars of Anglo-Saxon experience.

Our insistence in particular on the principle of a common political voting as the homogeneous electorate has caused friction in South Africa, rebellion to something much too like the Kaffirs and dacoits in India, because in the different parts of a country it must involve the complete domination of a single race of creeds. To-day the "Swallows" became the only countries where racial and communal lines are marked, however the principle of a single homogeneous electorate in the main remains of whatever race or colour, and that in the main remains of numerical superiority, and that

the minorities will never accept, particularly when they constitute the most warlike or the most politically advanced or indeed the most socially depressed of the elements to be represented.

If that basic truth could be rooted in the mind of British political craftsmen and common sense, a new realism would guide their work.

Another aspect of Africa's problem is thus pre-

dicted. We know that the peace and welfare of the African peoples can be served in any way by turning to South Africa, who suggests a member of the Commonwealth. In the matter of her record in this we have been satisfied. She can be relied upon in African policy, or at least of whom service to the common cause which appears available. Her harbours have been the scene of the battles between this country and all the eastern theatres from the Nile to Australia, her troops have played a part in all the African campaigns from Abyssinia to Tigris. Her industries have furnished indispensable materials.

And in the process Africa has seen a blending of races and races intermix surely some indication of what will follow in case of Italy. Britain's statesmanship will realise the value in the hope of promoting it. I see no hope of peaceful progress in Africa if Britain attempts to deal with its problems in African territories and withdraw what is hitherto known in the African territories, Tigris and Diron Lize between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean in that continent.

Colonial Affairs and the Right to Partnership

Consider for instance the pervading problem such as labour, poverty, disease and difficulties connected with the manufacture of a poor white population. It includes the heavy increasing strain upon African life which arises from the claims of agriculture and mineral development. It raises the question of European immigration. It poses the basic question whether Africa's own needs for labour and for increase of food are essential for raising the standards of the native population together with the demands upon the hidden wealth of Africa, at a level of life without new methods of racial competition. These questions cannot be answered without consideration of the fate of Africa if the representation of the white population in territories, all of less than one Crown, is to be increased to understand each other and to combine and thrash out together.

South Africa's Dutch sentiment upon the Native question apart from that of the leading leaders like Field-Marshal Smuts, has always been and remains intractable. But ideas in this country are far more friendly and different, and it is of the utmost importance that they should influence futures as they will the present.

There is a growing feeling of solidarity between the European communities in the colonies due to other causes, partly to a growing realisation of common destiny, and most of all perhaps to that desire of distant authority to impose express wills, centred upon the crown of the British Empire. The only alternative would rather, said Godley, be the independence of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, to be governed by New York or the mother country, or little else change in the British States. The spirit is endemic in the British race.

The change of method proposed is, of course, simple. It is to recognise that Africa in this century, like North America in the nineteenth, cannot harbour two incompatible societies on a question which affects its though its length and breadth without reference to any other. The solution of the question by finding separate, antagonistic and cooperative rather than as America did, by which it is in consequence dividing all the Empire's forces, carries together in racial difference in a and other common interests without compulsion, making one nation. And this is to make our own white community a partner in our responsibility, which is so that, rather than antagonist.

Another proposal is for the re-division of duties between the Colonial Departments, and India Offices, of the three proposed regions being administered by a single department in Whitehall, and the reformed Colonial Office having two Secretaries of State, one for Africa and one for Asia.

There is much wisdom and the fruit of much experience in this book, which is more than the set sonnet opinion of a vigorous champion, for, as we are told in the preface, the proposals were discussed chapter by chapter with a group of Indians, including Lord Winterton, M.P., Mr. Orr-Ewing, M.P., Mr. W. Astor, M.P., Lady Davson, Lady Young, Sir Johnson and Sir William McLean.

THE WAR**Rhodesians and K.R.C.****The Service in the Western Desert**

SOUTHERN Rhodesia's Military History in the Middle East has had very little written about it, serving with the King's Royal Rifle Corps in the British Army with which it remains to this day. Between the two world wars, however, the 1st Battalion of the regiment, dating back to the 1st war, and the 2nd Battalion, which have served with the British Forces in North Africa in this war, still with their original names, were here handfuls remaining. Next, the Rhodesian battalions Rhodesian casualties have been mentioned, but not more than the very latter Imperial unit.

The 1st Battalion of the regiment, which was joined by 320 Rhodesians in May 1940, was always in the thick of the fighting. It formed part of the heavily armed infantry of the famous 4th Motor Brigade, when the Rhodesians arrived in 1940, then, as Major Maitland allotted an all-Rhodesian platoon to each of the four fighting companies, and two were commanded by Rhodesians, Captain H. S. Nesbit and Captain (now Colonel) J. de L. Thompson.

The very first night patrol made included a Rhodesian declassified with the rank of Rhodesian who also took part in the first action in the Western Desert, and earned a high reputation for their work with the Anti-Tank Range, between Port Said and El Alamein, with the Column.

A few weeks later, the 1st Battalion was sent to Africa, Kowloon and Hong Kong, and became a fighting force of considerable strength. They were then sent to Malaya, where they were engaged in the Malayan Emergency, in which they distinguished themselves, whom fought alongside the British and Indian forces, and up in the mountains of the Malayan Peninsula faced the enemy at close quarters. After the Malayan Emergency, they took a long flight to Ceylon, and then went with the 1st Guards Division to North Africa to join the First Army, being within 20 miles of Tunis when the enemy collapsed.

Not One Ship Lost in Convoy

It was officially announced last Friday evening that not one of the 100 ships which have gone around the coast of South Africa to East Africa, the Middle East, India or the Far East, has been lost at any time during the war.

Last weekend delegates from the western and central East met in Cairo to discuss problems of rationing, distribution and supply.

The British Government has just called attention to the fact that the signature of Italy on the axis would not itself affect the status of the 100,000 prisoners of war held in the state of war throughout the Commonwealth. Options might be open, and included in any instance for the repatriation of British Italian prisoners. It is not expected that the repatriation would be made until first victory is achieved. Farmers and others who have been held as temporary prisoners of war have been told to make no pressure upon them to release them before the end of the war, if possible, if selected for repatriation, particularly if there is any repatriation.

Prisoners of war have been quartered in a large number of stations in the British Isles and in Kenya, with thousands of men coming in daily from the United States and Persia. In addition, there are many thousands of British and Commonwealth troops held in large camps, and some of these numbers now exceed those held in the British Isles.

The refugee camp near Kaimosi, which cost about £1,000, had to be vacated on account of the discovery of Simulium-fly, or "malaria fly," in the area. In making this statement the Government of Kenya added that the failure to detect the probable existence of the fly at the time the site was selected could not be laid to credit on the medical officer concerned.

Casualties

Lieutenant John Oliver Bostock, R.A., son of the late Colonel J. S. Bostock, and his wife, Mrs. Bostock, of Chapota, Numbawanga, Northern Rhodesia, is reported missing from an operations. Captain Reginald A. Couzens, R.A. Sappers, of Chatsworth, died on August 1 while on active service in South Africa.

Captain W. M. Holden, M.C., M.M., of Chatsworth, formerly of Durban Salamis and Tanganyika, was reported drowned at sea through enemy action.

Sergeant Walter Raymond Julian Hoyle, of the Somerset Light Infantry, attached to British Light Infantry, was killed in action in Sicily. He was the eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Julian Hoyle, of Kalene, Northern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant Sydney Schragger, R.A.F., who has been on active service in the Far East, was among the first Rhodesians to leave the Country after the outbreak of war in West Africa, where he was commissioned in the Royal Naval Regiment. He later resigned his commission in order to enlist in the ranks of the R.A.F. and was soon trained in Southern Rhodesia, served in the Middle East, Iraq and India. Before the war he was a member of the staff in Salisbury of Rhodesian and African Airways.

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

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

Pilot Officer Eric S. Cole and Sergeant Pilots R. W. Robson and B. C. Edwards, both of Southern Rhodesia, were previously reported missing, or known to be prisoners of war. Pilot Officer Opius is seriously wounded and in hospital.

Major D. Luke, of the Malayan Chinese Legion, has written to his wife, now in the Education Department of Tanganyika Territory, and dictated in a letter that he is a prisoner of war in Japanese hands, and is ill.

Sir William Platt Promoted General

Sir William Platt, C.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 4, 1941. Lieutenant-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, Able, and Pilot Officer Gordon William Oldham, two Rhodesians serving in the R.A.F., have been awarded the D.F.M.

Flying Officer K. R. B. Johnson, who has been awarded the D.F.M. several times, was a salaried pilot seven years ago, and joined the staff of TRUO Estates Ltd., where he was in charge of his preliminary R.A.F. training in Southern Rhodesia and completed it in this country. Most of his operational service has been in the Mediterranean. Flying Officer Blighem, a "Non-Countryman," is in his late twenties.

Sergeant Air Gunner George Olsson, a Swede serving in this country with No. 12 Squadron R.A.F., has been awarded the D.F.M. for long and courageous conduct in action.

Sergeant R. K. Cook, The 1st S.A. African K.M.P., who before the war was manager of the Arctic Min-

near Gondar. Shingari Rhodesia has been commended for gallantry and leadership.

All Chief Engineers, Mr. Sir Arthur Longmore, who as A.O.C.-in-Chief of the Air Force at the time, was largely concerned with the Italian air forces in Ethiopia and Eritrea, has returned to the Air Ministry as an adviser on post-war problems. He retired at his own request about a year ago.

Major R. C. S. S. A.M., R.E., formerly of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, has been promoted to field rank.

Squadron Leader H. W. H. has returned to this country from Southern Rhodesia where he has been engaged on instructional duty with the R.A.F.

Squadron Leader Peter G. C. of Kenya, is now serving his country in the R.A.F. Regiment.

~~Major D. L. Aberton~~

Major D. L. Aberton. The distinguished pilot is the second man to leave the five R.A.F. squadrons to sail for service overseas since the outbreak of war. He was then managing director of a London firm, served France, was evacuated from Dunkirk, and was later in action in the Narvik area. He has been on leave in Southern, and Northern Rhodesia.

Captain J. C. Maclean, who was awarded the D.S.O. for his work with the South African Air Force during the campaign in East Africa, and who later became a flying personnel officer serving with a light bomber squadron in North Africa, is now in a fighter squadron. To train as a fighter pilot he reverted to the rank of captain.

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

Sgt. Wood, formerly of Mombasa, in the N.A.F. in East Africa and was training in Britain, is now a navigator in a bomber squadron. Staff Sergeant Joyce Law, daughter of Sir Charles Law, Chinese Justice, Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Law, recently spent a month's leave from Kenya with her parents.

Bombardier R. E. P. Smith of Lusaka, who was serving in the Munition Regiment, recently returned to England after a tour of 14 months, during which he travelled over most of the world.

Captain Maurice Leitch, a son of the Administrator H. C. Stiebel, a former Regional Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory and Mrs. Leitch, now of Woking, Surrey, has recently been appointed to be Commissioner of the Home Guard.

Colonel G. S. Marshall, former District Commissioner in the Sudan, has been succeeded by the Sudan Defence Force and Posts and Telegraphies with the War Supply.

~~Archbishop Gelsthorpe Broadcast~~

Rev. Mr. Gelsthorpe, D.S.O., D.D., Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan, recently addressed the members of the Commonwealth from the Director of Y.W.C.A. War Services in Cairo and North Africa, who has arrived in the country to help the Y.W.C.A. reporters that clubs remain open in Egypt and Eritrea and elsewhere. He also addressed the members of the Y.W.C.A. in the Sudan, and asked them to establish permanent bases after the British troops withdraw.

A Royal Engineers Committee has been set up in Kenya, consisting of the Chief Engineer, East Africa Command, Major-General Director of Public Works of Kenya, Major-General the Admiralty Superintendent Civil Engineers, and Lieutenant-Engineer of the Admiralty. In addition, the Chief Engineer of the

Railways and Harbours, the Iron and Steel Corporation, and the Commissioner for Local Government, was representing municipalities.

Contributions to East African War Bonds to June 11 totalled £1,000,000.

Payments by the Comptroller of the Empire Treasury amounted to £1,200,000. Of this sum £100 was sent free direct to the Crown Princess of Greece's Relief Fund.

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

Twenty-eight Chinese workers employed as military tailors at the M.T. Depot and Training Centre of the East African Command have made a joint gift of £200 to Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's Red Cross Fund 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 ex-service women into the labour market, in uniformed services and those engaged in essential war 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 ex-service men and women, one of whom shall be elected chairman and one vice-chairman.

The Regional Committees in Bulawayo and Salisbury will be elected respectively by the Combined Women's Societies of Bulawayo and the Salisbury City Council; elections being held in August. In Port Alfred, Umtali, where there is no local society or group, the Minister will convene a meeting of local women's societies to elect a Regional Committee.

Each of these four Regional Committees will nominate one of whom will be the Chairman of the Regional Committee, and one member will be nominated by the Federation of Women's Institutes of Southern Rhodesia, the Guild Council of the Royal Women's Service, the Queen's Commonwealth Public Service Association (Women's Section), the W.A.M.S. and the W.C.W.S. The Chairman of each regional committee will be nominated by the Governor. The members of the Committee will be kept in touch with local organisations in their areas and to inform them of cases of difficulty. In Hastings, where there cannot be medically qualified reporters, the Board will receive recommendations from women must be forwarded through the Hospital.

The Committee will consider reports from the various committees dealing with the cases requiring special attention, and will act in co-operation with the Ministry of Health, the Central Statistical Bureau in dealing with wives and children, the National Council of Social Work, other bodies, and the various relief and rehabilitation schemes for women and their families, and all recommendations be referred to the Governor.

~~Nyasaland~~

The Duke of Devonshire, President of the Union Secretary of State for the Colonies, received a visit from Field-Marshal Sir Alanbrooke, General President of the British Empire Service League, an illuminated sword and gold badge presented by the Nyasaland branch of the League to the people of India in appreciation of their gallantry. The Duke of Devonshire, then handed the badge to Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Murray, representing the Government of Malaya. Sir Alanbrooke, the Governor, has asked that the badge be placed in custody in this country. The badge bears the Royal coat-of-arms (a leopard passant) and the motto "Truth and Unity". Mr. S. S. Murray is present as the representative of Nyasaland.

Southern Rhodesian Parliament and from Recent Speeches

DURING RECENT DEBATES IN the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia the following points were made by various speakers.

THE PRIME MINISTER, Sir Godfrey Huggins:

I do not think you will ever get the Colonial Office, as representing the House of Commons, to agree to a discussion which would lead possibly to the Colonial Office territories going into a big federation and having more independence. I may be wrong.

On the other hand this pan-African suggestion is in use without certain foreign territories. There is no question that the old system of cutting up of Africa was fatal for its development. A block of country from somewhere north of the Equator to Cape Town is what is required to get a really sound economic union which would, in my mind, be capable of becoming a second United States of America. That may be required after the war when you consider that practically the sole of Britain with the possible exclusion only of the United Kingdom, will be small.

To develop Africa with all its rich resources, to bring millions of these people from a state of penury and starvation to Africa and have another highly industrialised country here would be of great benefit to the world, but cannot be done without cutting across the old sovereignities.

I do not think there is any particular advantage in uniting these British territories together as a whole. If they are joined together in a smaller economic unit, that is sufficient to start with on account of the great distances, but if you could get these foreign countries in as well I would say "Go all out for it at once and let us have our United States right away, each province with its own provincial Government."

African Questions Must Be Settled

Those of us who have our roots in Africa will have to point out clearly to America and Europe that the settlement of African questions has to be left to the people in Africa. We will welcome assistance from outside but we must decide that there is only one sovereign independent country in Africa. Well we will call it Africa.

The Union of South Africa is the sole sovereign independent State. The others are the Republic of Liberia, the Kingdom of Egypt, and Ethiopia. All the rest of us are under some form of sovereignty by some European Power. The difficulty is going to be to get these people who have the ultimate sovereignty to realize that they can't get out to let Africa develop. I believe that is fundamental. No Africa developed along African lines.

I do think as soon as the embarkment caused by the war ceases we should as a Colony definitely put in a proposal for the immediate amalgamation with the northern territories. I have been asked to submit a draft scheme for amalgamation of the East African territories, the amalgamation of the South Central African territories, as well as when that has happened a bigger amalgamation covering all the southern territories as well.

The Congo Basin Treaty has been signed and ratified and everything else. I have been trying to improve things on my trips to the Gold Coast. Once through there was a proposal of setting the trees aside, but the Law Officers of the Crown have examined the matter fully every point of view found it impossible, except by eliminating all parties to the Treaty, for it to be discontinued. There is no technique opportunity for this which is because most of the people in the Congo Basin are savages and in fact it may be impossible to do away with the treaty. A victory declaration on the original terms of the Treaty.

There will be no fiscal levy in the Union on the part of the Government which is an argument in the merits of a capital city. Anywhere a capital city must be built in the United Kingdom, but a capital city for an independent State of all the Republics and white settlers.

To demonstrate the importance of the present Government is to move £100,000 into the Union for the creation of a Service Fund. Unhappily unfortunately we have no funds of preventing our soldiers from raiding that fund and spending it on their wives.

It is so we shall never see numbers of people retire from the United Kingdom until they have money or whether they have a pension.

Topics from Agriculture

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, Mr. M. Denziger:

I quite agree that the Prime Minister of Finance is right overpaid.

The number of growers liable to tobacco sales tax in 1942 the total of registered growers was 730. The number of growers liable to tobacco tax amounted to the value of between £3,000 and £3,000 in 1941. The increase based on such growers

is £12,000. The number of growers liable to tobacco sales tax on whose the value of £3,000 and over is 329, and the tax assessed on such growers was £112,700. The income tax paid by tobacco growers was £11,311, an average of £450. In 1942 there were 156 individuals who paid £222, an average £1,400, an average of about £250. The number of farmer taxpayers who grew no tobacco in 1941 was 345. The tax paid by them was £1,182, an average of £2.75. In 1942 the Farmer taxpayers who grew no tobacco were 202, who paid £12,520, the average £62.50, an average of £24 to £25. The number of those liable to tax him has gone down from 345 to 202.

It would save the Government a lot of time if we abolished an income tax in respect of the agricultural community other than tobacco growers. As I have said, in 1941, 345 of them paid £1,182, the average £2.75 and £12,500.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, Captain F. E. Harris:

The average prices paid by the Maize Control Board have been: 1938-39, season 9s. 4d.; 1939-40, 9s. 7d.; 1940-41, 11s. 11d.; that includes a guaranteed price; 1941-42, 11s. 3d.; 1942-13, guaranteed 12s. 6d., the guaranteed price of 13s. 6d.

Post-War Settlement Schemes

An Agricultural Committee is already sitting to produce a scheme for post-war settlement for our Rhodesian soldiers when they return. This report will be issued to the agricultural industry and to the public generally so that they can criticise and offer suggestions for improvement. I am also most firmly intent upon this that if we cannot produce a scheme which would attract the best Foreign visitors who are in this country for business, we must have them come back after the war and go into farming.

We shall also want a new scheme for general settlement on the land. The old schemes are obsolete and want bringing up to date.

This country after six years can be put into the position to supply all the hard and soft wood required in the Colony. We have two reforestation stations. One is at Stapleford with a plantable area of 12,000 acres. About 6,000 acres have been planted, mainly with soft wood trees. Planting started in 1929, and the average rate of planting was about 400 acres per year. The other station, Mataeo, has a plantable area of 12,000 acres, and the planting today amounts to 2,500 acres. The softwood stands and the balance eucalyptus. We have selected a sawmill at Stapleford.

THE MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, Mr. L. J. W. Keller:

We have bombed the country, for men of the best brains and with the greatest experience to help us solve the problem of rehabilitation.

The Demobilisation Committee knows of no unemployed ex-Serviceman of this war.

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND PUBLIC WORKS, Colonel E. Lucas Guest:

We believe that if this country is to be industrialised and we think it not only desirable but possible—we must have cheap power which cannot be secured in any other way by a hydro-electrical scheme. We believe the Kariba Gorge scheme is a practical one and that it is feasible to construct a barrage at a point of the gorge to conserve sufficient amount of water to generate an adequate quantity of electricity at a reasonable price. And the scheme does not end there. It has very considerable irrigation possibilities too.

The Hoh. W.M. Leggett

A Pan-African conference on all questions connected with Native affairs can do nothing but good. It will materially contribute to the amalgamation of Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and ourselves. Since we have these conferences the political situation which permits Whitehall as to what is done in the country.

In South Africa in 1940 in the Union tax is 275, whilst the Rhodesian tax is 1,000 and the Union tax is £102. Rhodesia is £345, or £2,000 in the Union tax is £102, £102 is £6, and the Rhodesian £6,666 more than four times as much.

With the Hoh. Southern Rhodesia's effort to keep down living compared favourably with that of nearly every other country, but there is only one other country out of the seven States to me by the Argentine which has a lower index figure than Southern Rhodesia, and that is Argentina.

Among the Dominions we do not think there is a country where the rate of remuneration of Europeans and the standard of living is so high as in South Rhodesia.

In Fisheries

Mr. T. W.F. Wilson:

The fisherman's tankage is a pernicious monopoly. It is perhaps liable to continue the next decade or so.

The long-suffering fishermen are the best minister.

Captain E. P. Varnall:

The non-voting members for the fisheries are not paid off weekly.

AUGUST 26, 1943

Kharkov. Kharkov is one of the cities of the Soviet Union, standing in the next rank after Moscow and Leningrad. Its capture 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 founded Kharkov with a tenacity, and in a time when resistance was very on its importance, 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 forces developing Kharkov from the north. The Russians struck back and fought the counter-attacking armies to a standstill. This effort thus exhausted the enemy evidently found that he no longer commanded the reserves required to renew his push. In that situation there was no resting the logic of the movement of the elliptical arc drawn by the Russ's around Kharkov, demonstrating the spirit of a compelled retreat along the railway line left to the Germans for the supply of the garrison or its eventual retreat, and this was closely threatened, while the imminent fall of the junction at Metzfa would also cut 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 track, now free over the entire section from Moscow, by way of Orel, Kursk and Bielgorod, 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 main 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*.

Turkish Blunder. — How bitterly Hitler's recent having allowed Turkey to attack the Greeks! But it is a screen of neutral countries. Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria might have covered the Rumanian oilfields from us, but Russia acted without costing Germany a single soldier. Now he has both Czechland and Jugoslavia in his hold, with difficult mountain areas across each, and populations liable to guerrilla warfare. Hitherto he has thrown the onus of military occupation and guerrilla fighting on the Italians, who were to look over many divisions of Hitler's in Italy itself. — *Schlesinger*, in the *Sunday Times*.

Rome. At Operation "Hohenstaufen," the total war the idea behind the whole was that the city of Rome is meaningless. For example, Rome radio, Rome, exchanged, for a short time, Rome always as a contribution to the Italian war effort. We have now, we shall announce, the air-borne detachment will be flying in, and Rome airdred and that our troops will occupy the city. The air-borne troops will be escorted by bombers, and the slightest opposition is expected 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 is an open city, there is not the slightest reason why we should not continue our aerial operations against the Nazis. From the Rome airfield our bombers could menace Sicily, Naples, Salerno and Milan, and the Germans declare themselves open city. When the Germans arrived at the gates of Paris, that city was officially an open city. The Germans have had Paris ever since that date. Let us behave intelligently historians say that Italy surrendered unconditionally when Rome was declared an open city. Badoglio may be stalled to gain time, if he is, here is a means of quickly calling his bluff, which at the same time entails no restraint on our aerial operations.

Report on Russia. — I visited several war plants. In one 67% of the employees are women and 25% boys aged 14 to 18. At 16 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 times and a half. This is compulsory for everybody, the married women with children. All employees in all plants in Russia are on an incentive plan with a minimum base wage for all. They have no absentee problem. The Russians have been constantly turning to the Right, as has been evidenced in many ways during the past year. Nowhere in our world have I seen so much respect for progressive rank in the army as I witnessed in Russia from the bottom of the top, which is in the tradition of Capitalism and Democracy. The officers' units have never been more separated from old Czarist regiments. — Captain Eddy F. Rickenbacker, on his return to the U.S.A. from Russia.

Air Power. In Sicily, as in field, we were shocked to find, as we did in Spain, that the Nazi and Fascist pests could not have operated. In the Catania airfield these fields were systematically down from end to end in all directions with fragmentation bombs. There are scores of Macchis, Messerschmitts, Junkers and Stukas around Catania airfield, filled with bodies from fallen soldiers. The office buildings were wrecked. Flying quarters flattened, electric lights and water mains cut, railways blocked and stores bombed ruined. There were between 200 and 300 Axis fighters planes in Sicily's airports when we invaded. Air Marshal Coningham said that out of five hundred and a few thousand on the first day, even when German planes did get up, they were not good enough. The true fighting spirit seems gone. Their attacks are fleeting, ill-tempered 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 this 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 flogged 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 3 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 died in the gas trains, they have been electrocuted and machine-gunned. About 300,000 Polish children aged 12 and over are today in German munitions factories working 12 and 14 hours a day. — Mme. 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 uncorked; no form be overlooked, if victory is to be assured and the world made safe from bureaucracy. — Dr. M. L. bridge Farrier.

Background to the

o the War News

Orbanis Promised. — The invasion of Sicily has proved a model of planning and execution. — H.M. the King.

A new offensive weapon against the enemy's air warfare is under construction. — Reich.

If journalists do not look well ahead on behalf of the public who will? — Mr. W. L. Andrews.

General Eisenhower used 15 divisions in Sicily. — Sergeant, the German military commentator.

"The Hun will not get nearer in his bombing tactics now that we have him on the run." — The Home Secretary.

I suppose no living man can have read so many columns of *Hansard* as I. — Sir J. A. R. Marriott.

"Something is coming this winter — maybe sooner — that will 'shock the world.' " Captain Rickenbacker, the American airman.

Like Mr. Churchill and many other great war leaders, John Curtin, Australia's Prime Minister, is a journalist. — Mr. Arthur C. Groom, London and elsewhere, is likely to become the two most important air centres in Europe and Asia. — British Oversea 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 personally and genetically Mr. Churchill is worth more than 100 divisions. — Professor Gerbrandy, Prime Minister of the Netherlands.

A standing Imperial consultative body must emerge for the British Commonwealth of Nations. — Mr. Cartin, 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. for every bomber lost, compared with 40 tons this time last year. — Air Ministry spokesman.

Major-General Chalmier Glencross, chief of the Peenemuende naval laboratory, was murdered during the R.A.F. attack. — *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 kind of second front which the Russians are interested in one which would draw of 50 to 60 German divisions. — *War and the Working Class; Moscow.*

More than 3,500,000 people, or about a quarter of the total working population of Great Britain eat their main meals every day in industrial canteens. — Mr. W. Fabrice M.P.

General Alexander began his first year as Commander of the battered Army in the Middle East with Cairo in danger. He has started by threatening Rome. — *Sunday Express.*

Four hundred and thirty Army, Navy and Air Force officers, including 100 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 and wealth behind it. — Mr. Eric A. Johnston, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The *U-100*, U-boat No. 100 which was shot down into the sea off Hastings Island, was destroyed by a direct hit from anti-aircraft gun at 10,000 feet, seven miles up. — A.A.A. gunner.

The German counter-stroke will be fierce. We are not revealing any secrets to the British when we state that this stroke will be characterised by the *furore teutonicus*. — *Bettina Boetzen Lettung.*

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

The bulldozer was the tank of the Arctic 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 hole — but London, which for a whole year fought back while England stood alone, preserving the decenties of civilisation for hundreds of years to come. — Mr. Karl Gauvin, in *Action Finland*.

It is really a short time back food seemed to be Stalin's biggest headache, but the failure of the German blockade campaign has destroyed the German blockade of the Arctic route to Murmansk and Archangel. Russia will now receive by that route huge shipments of Canadian and American wheat. — Mr. Negley Fenton.

Deaths from road and other accidents during the black-out in Great Britain have been almost as great as in the Battle of Arnhem. — Ronald Sollner.

The number of civilians working in German war industries more than 28,000,000, compared with 18,600,000 so employed in March, 1940. Civilian foreign workers in the Reich number more than 10,000,000. — *Deutsche Presse Zeitung.*

United States casualties from the outbreak of the war total 98,024, including 41,887 dead, 24,423 wounded, 31,021 missing, and 23,782 prisoners of war. War Department casualties total 69,358 and the Navy Department 28,666. — U.S. Office of War Information.

The War Victory Weeks raised £615,945,000, an increase of £70,300,000 on last year's Warships Weeks amount. The small saver put up £179,529,000, or 29.1% of the total. In Winston Weeks his contribution was £141,000,000 or 25.9%. — Lord Kynsirey.

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 485,000 tons a year. By January it will be manufactured at the rate of 750,000 to 800,000 tons a year. — 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.

Duplex is a city scarcely touched by American influences, determinedly French, yet locally 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 vice 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 211 enemy divisions in Russia and 91 in the rest of Europe, including 87 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 operation by our allies in the West which will draw 20 to 30 divisions from the east. — *Star*.

AUGUST 26, 1944

PERSONALIA.

A son has been born in Tanga to the wife of Mr. Bertrand M. Mahon.

Lady Passfield, better known as Mrs. Sidney Webb, left England in net personalty £24,680.

A son has been born in Kampala to the wife of Dr. J. G. S. Morris, of the Uganda Medical Service.

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

Mrs. 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 Jose Juca 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 Mr. 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. Fruid, formerly agent in蒙哥马利 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. V. Readle, M.P., of Bulawayo, and a Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Minister.

Earl de la Warr, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1936-37, 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. Mr. D. Puri.

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

Miss Denis Joseph Chiazzari, of the Royal Sussex 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 Gezira-Anta Dam.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. Dietrich Claus Egberts, manager of the Zanzibar branch of the Tweatsche Overseas Trading Co., Ltd., and Miss Margaret Noble, a nursing sister in the Government Hospital, Zanzibar.

Mr. J. G. Jearey has resumed his former appointments 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 Gatoomba.

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

Mr. W. H. Fellingham, late Sir Christian Fellingham, 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 ("Iscor"), the staff of which he joined in 1936.

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

The engagement is announced between Lieut. L. G. Gessels, D.S.C., and Miss Cynthia Pamela Bowman, daughter of Mr. Humphrey Bowman, formerly of the Sudan Governing Service, and now of Chelmsford, Chippingfold, and the late Mrs. Bowman.

The marriage will shortly take place between Capt. George Galitzine, Welsh Guards, second son of Lt.-Col. Vladimair Galitzine and of the late Princess Galitzine, and Anne Marie, daughter of the late Major-General Baron Endor Slatin Pasha and of the late Baroness Slatin.

Mr. A. J. 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 Rabinovitz. Among the speakers were Captain Bertin, Minister of Justice, Mr. Oscar Kahnman (President of the Bulawayo Hebrew Congregation) and Dr. I. H. Irving.

The Rhodesia Branch of the British Empire Service League has elected Captain A. G. Horne, M.C., its national President, and Messrs. C. J. Jacobs and Captain A. G. Cook National Vice-Presidents. Mr. C. Jacob 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 G. Philip Richardson, Chairman of the Association, who has travelled widely in East and Central Africa and has been closely involved with development projects in Kenya.

Major C. Daly has been elected President of the Rhodesia Pioneers and Early Settlers Society, of which Hon. H. H. Moffat, former Prime Minister, is Honorary President. Mr. R. A. Fletcher and Mr. Mata bele P. Wilton were re-elected Honorary Vice-Presidents, and Mr. A. R. ("Wankie") Thomson and Mr. John Whitman were elected Vice-Presidents. The members of the Committee are Messrs. H. G. Isaacs, C. L. Jacobs, A. Marples, J. T. Taft, C. A. King and A. S. O'Connor. Mr. W. A. Carnegie was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

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Obituary

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

Mr. J. W. H. Lambert has died in the Umtali 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. Cennerick, who first reached the Fort Jameson district more than 30 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 Richardson, whose death in Bulawayo is reported, reached Southern Rhodesia in 1896, served with the B.S.A.P., joined Rhodesia Railways, and later became a successful farmer in the Umguza Valley.

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

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

In place Thorpe Thorne, whose death in Bulawayo is reported, was the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Thorpe-Thorne, now in Sicily as assistant of Lord Renwick, head of the allied Military Government. Colonel Thorpe-Thorne spent many years in the Uganda Administrative Service.

Mr. George Briscoe, former secretary of the Bulawayo Club, has died in Cape Town. He was also a member of the Unionland Agents' Company for 30 years, and at the Coronation of 1911 acted as standard-bearer of the Rhodesian contingent of the B.S.A.P. and the S.R.V. He had retired in the Instabane district for some years.

Sheikh Awad Al Karim Abu Bakr, paramount chief of the large Shukriya tribe of the northern 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 Squadron 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 of the Fleet, Lord Chatfield. The marriage took place in 1938.

Sir Herbert Taylor

Sir Herbert Taylor, who is reported to have died in Lausanne on August 10 at the age of 78, was born in Natal, and was one of the early administrators of what is now Southern Rhodesia. He joined the Native Affairs Department of the British South Africa Company in 1901, 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. His wife was a daughter of the late Professor Haben.

E. A. Service Appointments

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

Colonial Administrative Service. Mr. A. V. Hartshorn, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory, to be Provincial Commissioner, Mr. J. E. Wright, District Officer, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Chief Secretary.

Colonial Agricultural Service. Mr. J. E. Byre, Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Palestine.

Colonial Education Service. Mr. P. E. Williams, Resident Agent 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 Accountant, Accountant-General's Department, Kenya, to be Accountant-General's Department. Mr. E. J. Petrie, Assistant Treasurer, Accountant-General's Department, Kenya, to be Senior Accountant, Accountant-General's Department. Mr. W. A. Powell, Traffic Inspector, Tanganyika Railways, to be Labour and Welfare Officer, Nigerian Railways.

First appointments include:

Colonial Medical Service. Dr. N. L. Mills, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory. Misses A. Murray, 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. Madeley, South African Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, was elected Permanent Chairman of the Congress, future meetings of which are to comprise four delegates 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 Welensky, leader of the Northern Rhodesian Labour Party, at whose suggestion the gathering was held, proposed that the British Labour Movement should be invited to send a representative delegation to Southern Africa for a period long enough to enable it to investigate thoroughly the right of which would, it was agreed, enable British Labour to understand the view of Labour Parties in African territories.

Mr. Geoffrey Dawson : Beit Trustee

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, Lilian Lady Beit, Sir Alfred Beit, and Sir John Chahor. Two Beit Trustees have died recently, namely Baron F. d'Erlands 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 Caulcott, 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 Caulcott for many years.

Sir Ronald Storrs's 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 100-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 106.

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 sick or 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 £11,000 for the personnel of the Army, Navy and Air Force, besides supporting other war funds.

Natives throughout the Colony are now contributing to a "Wings for Victory Fund with the object of buying two Spitfires to be named 'Matabele' and 'Zulu'. The interim report shows £1,883 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, 11,000 in the rest of the Native Area, 55,000 in the Unassigned Area, 473,000 on Crown land in the European Area, and 159,000 in the European Area. The number of Natives permanently resident in towns and missions is 4,000.

Native Chiefs appointed to exercise extended jurisdiction under the Native Law and Courts Act tried over 2,000 cases during the year.

Mr. Simmonds suggests that they should also be allowed to adjudicate in petty criminal cases, thus waste the time of officials of the Native Department and the police.

Recently we gave some facts about the numbers of ordained Africans in the various dioceses of the U.M.C.S. It is now stated that the numbers of Native missionaries in Southern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo are 84 and 386, compared with 20 and five respectively in 1908.

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 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 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 ideal, 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 £1,184,191 in the year ended June 30 and income of £550,615. The rateable value of property at June 30, 1944, is estimated at £1,680,950. 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 bi-monthly journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau presents an advocacy of a Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Affairs, charging the Secretary of State with having "poured cold water on the proposal, so far as having committee failed to grasp the case for such a committee, it says."

The first point of a 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 bring separate Colonies and their problems into 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 document issued by the Kenya Information Office:

"There is all the truth in the world in that 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 working for the Empire's victory, to settle in 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 to the Forces and to civilian audiences is the first. In this connexion Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Broad-Popham has given the country a valuable boost 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 to 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 pictorial 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 behind barbed wire, the dream of settling in Kenya may never come true but even if only a small proportion do manage to realise the good work has

been done. The same reports indicate that the result of this publicity system during 1943 was an industrial farming settlement, six residential settlements, 33 miscellaneous inquiries and 48 persons interviewed. At first these inquiries were mostly from lower ranks in the Services whose lack of capital would be an obstacle to starting in at once as owners farmers. Later in the year inquiries began to come in from senior officers and well-established farmers. Home

In December, Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Kenneth Durrant held a meeting in London to discuss the formation of a London Branch of the East African Women's League. The existence of such a Branch would afford another excellent centre of publicity in London.

It should be mentioned here that the members of East Africa are finding the facilities of the Kenya Settlement Office useful when home on leave.

Exports from Nyasaland in the first quarter of this year were valued at £452,417, compared with £488,611 in the corresponding period of 1942. Imports were valued at £82,239, compared with £24,914 in the same year. The only large increase was in the value of cotton manufactures which in the January quarter of this year reached a total value of £58,268, against only £55,868 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 on a large scale.

Behind this tribute is the story of the most remarkable campaign for the destruction of locusts ever carried out in Eastern Africa. The main battleground was the arid North-Eastern Frontier District of many thousand square miles, in which during the early stages of the war East African forces were deployed 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 almost millions of locusts in the hopper stage. The campaign required at least 300 motor-vehicles and hundreds of camels.

The force often operated at long distances from water, 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 requires eight gallons of water, more than 800,000 gallons had to be transported over long distances for this purpose alone. The additional water required 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' gave a special tribute to General Platt's appreciation of the work and his prompt provision of adequate assistance in close co-operation with the civil authorities. — Telegram from Nairobi to "The Times."

Nation's New Cabinet

At least five of the members of General Smuts's reconstituted 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. F. Waterson, Minister of Economic Development. Senator C. F. Clarkson, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and Public Works. Mr. J. G. Strijdom, Minister of Welfare and Demobilisation. Mr. J. C. H. de Villiers, Minister of Labour. Colonel C. E. Stallard, Minister of Mines. Senator A. M. Conroy, Minister of Lands and Irrigation. Dr. Colin Sleyn, Minister of Justice. Major-General J. C. G. van der Byl, Minister of Native Affairs.

The South African Railways Trust has decided to pay a dividend of 10s. per cent. compared with 10s. 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.

MUR. ARTHUR E. HADLEY, C.B.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 £50,768 at £2,556,600*. The year was a busy one as well as a satisfactory one on the financial side, and our gratitude is due to the general manager and his staff for their successful handling under difficult conditions of heavy traffics essential to the war effort.

In addition to the operating profit of £2,556,600 there was an income of £20,750 from the British South African Company, remaining after certain interest, charges and tax deducted, a profit of £30,910 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 members at £176,821, due of the amounts provided during the year for the creation and cancellation of the annual amount for the redemption of preference stock.

Therefore, a total amount of £1,944,156 remains to cover stock interest £532,424, preference stock redemption £208,288, excess profits tax in the Dominions £34,806, and income from the British South African Company £1,860.

The income tax and excess profits tax was £618,400, higher than in the previous year, and as a result of this adjustment, the profit was reduced to £388,680 as against £398,730 in 1940-1.

Subject to the terms of the amending agreement, it is proposed in 1941, £273,857 of this profit

is to be set aside to the rates stabilisation account, making it up to £1,175,000 by September 30, 1942, when £25,000 will be available for dividend account and enables the Directors to recommend to shareholders the payment of dividends of 100/- and no income tax at 7.68d.

Financial Position

The Directors state that the company's resources at the end of the year amounted to £1,750,000, of which £1,000,000 are paid-up shares and £50,000 are paid-up debenture stock. At the date of the balance-sheets, the value of the quoted investments stands at £1,000,000.

Two More Belts

The Harbour Authority have agreed to extend the Rhodesia Railways and Harbour Board's holding of a further 1,000/- for the construction of two new shipping berths at Mombasa.

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.Q., says in the course of a statement circulated with the report and accounts:

"The account accompanying the directors' report is 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 Lusenewa and Mlungwa power plants of £185,710, and on building-in plant and machinery of £164,785.

The profit for the year was £208,524 before providing for taxation. £51,801 is 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 £5,103 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 the considerable output from the new plant mainly on the soft, low-grade ore.

Lusenewa Plant Unfinished Owing to Delays

Delays in the manufacture and shipping of imported items of plant for the Lusenewa installation have been overcome, although subject to the unforeseen difficulties we can expect the Lusenewa plant to be completed by the beginning of the next mining season.

I referred last year to the board's decision to proceed to deal with the sulphurite ore. We have received the final stamp of approval of the authorities and supplies to the two sites are proceeding with the management of the plant.

Our engineering engineers have now given us revised estimates of the cost of completing the capital programme consisting of the Lusenewa installation, including the Mlungwa installation, and of the sulphurite plant, which includes concentrator, zinc roaster, and leach tanks, and also estimates for the new alternative housing estate. In the initial expansion under the condition of the original estimate have had to be substantially increased. The total cost remains to be assessed as at December 31, 1942, a sum which we estimate at £820,000. It will be obvious that we shall have to husband our cash resources to complete the programme.

Unstable Areas of Southern Africa

Relations were amicably maintained with all our shareholders and the health of the camp was excellent throughout the year. There were no fatal accidents and safety was continued with improved discipline.

The programme was diverted to the production of manganese, left by all preceding processes, namely, shortage of supplies in this country, availability of what little raw material there was, and indebtedness to our contractors, firms in the U.K. and Northern Rhodesia for whom we had to do a great deal in meeting our difficulties. Operations have been carried on satisfactorily, and for this our thanks are due to Mr. T. R. Pickard, our general manager, and the staff at the mine.

We also have to thank our consulting engineers and managers, the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., for their valuable services.

Rhodesia Railways Report

Dividend of £125,000.

The annual report and accounts of the Rhodesia Railways for the year ended September 30, 1920, was noted by Mr. Arthur E. Hadley in his statement to the shareholders, which is published on another page of this issue.

Gross revenue amounted to £10,402,433 and working expenditure to £5,752,349, leaving a surplus of £4,650,084 after allowing a percentage of expenditure to gross revenue of 5·4 per cent. of the net. £5,425,935 was allocated to the dividends account and £273,680 to rates stabilization, which amounts amount to £1,312,820 at the date of the balance sheet, when the reserve account totalled £22,781,755, or exactly twice and a half times the annual depreciation service. For the first eight months of the present financial year (October-May) gross revenue reached £8,971,033, and working expenditure—including provision for depreciation and renewals—£5,038,044.

The issued capital of the company, including £100 shares and £20,985·741 outstanding in £100 debenture stocks, with the balance sheet shows the following assets: British Government and Simola securities £22,317,876; trustees' securities and sinking fund bonds and the reserve account £1,312,821; trustees' securities held for the rates stabilization account £1,237,114; Rhodesia Railways debenture stock £28,125·22; shares and debentures of other companies £651,572; shares in Victoria Falls Hotels Ltd., £1,000; London Transport Company bills £124,535; cheques and bank £177,387; less five certificates £500 less £100; £1,000 £24,587·27 (£7,016 against credits); £100 less £100 (£100) provided for taxation; £100 less £100 (£100) provided for South Africa Co.).

The directors are: Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, chairman; Major-General F. P. D. G. Underhill, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Arthur G. Hunt, Sir Harry Chapman, Mr. J. W. Scott-Trenerry, Mr. W. E. Swiggart, Mr. J. G. Hutchinson, and Mr. Verlaine, Q.M.R.A.

Mails Lost By Enemy Action

Mr. M. G. Sturz, controller of British South Africa Post Office, has issued an urgent warning to all postmen in Rhodesia to be on the alert for possible damage to mail bags and parcels during June and July, to suit the time of year when Kaffirs, between June 20 and June 25, are known to be most active.

Steel Works for Que Que**Removal from Bulawayo Recommended**

Dr. T. W. Colclough, D.Sc., M.Met., F.I.C., technical expert on the Iron and Steel Control of the British Ministry of Supply, whose opinion was invited by the Government of Southern Rhodesia in regard to steel production in the colony, has advised that Southern Rhodesia possesses a market for about 1,000 tons monthly of steel of such sizes as could be rolled in blast furnaces, and that about 1,500 tons of pig iron a year would be required and that that figure an accurate basis for the installation of a plant, estimated with a capacity of 15 tons weekly. This figure includes 500 tons to be installed on an adjacent to the iron properties at Que Que. Dr. Colclough also recommends that the manufacture of pig iron should be integrated with the plant with the steel-making operations, which should as far as possible be transferred from Bulawayo to the Que Que, he writes.

While the estimated casting power of the integrated plant may not be sufficiently attractive to induce the mineral owners from other sources there appears to be no doubt that the enterprise can effectively meet interest and sinking fund rates required for Government loans and having regard to the industrial-making basis of the operations of the Iron and Steel Commission and the general aim of the State in promoting secondary industries the proposal is sound.

It is recommended that the Government accept the advice

of Dr. Colclough and that a blast furnace will be erected at Que Que.

Que Que is the name of the Gold and Steel Commission's own

mines, situated on which model villages for European

settlers can be planned.

The Government does not feel able to assume responsibility for the cost of removal at present but will consider

the matter again when the time comes.

It is believed that a single geographic mass can make a concession of 100,000 tons the basis of existence, and that the unit is a revenue-producing unit and gives them confidence in their plan. The British Empire has no such

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