

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 23, 1943

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Principal Contents

Matters of Moment
The War in East Africa
The Secretary of State on Colonial Problems
Election
Background to War
Broadcast
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE SECRETARY OF STATE is to spend a few days visiting the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territories and the Sultan and British Resident of Zanzibar at the conclusion of the tour of British West Africa upon which he is now engaged. The official announcement stresses the fact that the visit to East Africa will necessarily be limited to a few days only, and that there will be no opportunity for formal engagements. That inevitably raises the question whether a visit of a few days is better or worse than no visit at all. If the short period of time available were to be monopolised by a few senior officials mainly concerned to make a favourable impression upon the Minister and give him one-sided explanations on subjects upon which there has been a volume of public criticism, then no visit would certainly be better from the standpoint both of Colonial Secretary and of Eastern Africa as a whole. If however, each Governor makes it his duty to provide the Secretary of State with opportunities of contact with the officials and non-official whom it would be most worth his while to meet, then a visit of two or three days at each Government House would prove of very material value. It is unquestionably the greatest need is for non-official members of the Legislative Councils, and other leaders of responsible public opinion to meet Colonel Stanley in private, so that they may tell him frankly and "off the record" of their own

ties, difficulties, aspirations and disappointments. A few such meetings would amply justify the visit, however brief, and would convince the Secretary of State of the desirability of a second and less hurried tour when circumstances permit.

It is, in fact, the political head of the Colonial Office who stands to gain most from such informal conferences. Lord Swinton (then Sir Philip Charles Lister) was the last Secretary of State for the Colonies to visit East Africa, and Kenya.

An Affront to Be Neutralised. In particular it is not likely in this generation to forget his attitude of omniscience and self-assurance. Non-official leaders, who had quite reasonably imagined that his purpose in asking them to meet him was to learn their views, found that they were cast for the rôle of listeners, not advisers. They need fear no similar experience at the hands of Colonel Stanley, whose attitude shows him to be open to information and presentation, and who has made it very plain during his present visit to West Africa that he wishes to consult with non-officials. From a purely psychological standpoint it would be a good thing for Kenya's public men to have the memory of an affront which will rankles neutralised by a successor in Colonial Office without trace of overbearing and with a very evident desire to learn at first

We do not, of course, suggest that the Secretary of State should restrict his intercourse to the Governors and their entourage, official and non-official. On the contrary, it is highly desirable that the Parliamentary Secretary should, moreover, have announced that he is at work on plans for its reform—should see at least some concentration of the work of the official Machine. There is striking evidence of widespread discontent among the rank and file of officials in Kenya; where relations between the Governor and his chief advisers on the one hand and the general body of public servants on the other are worse than they have ever been during the past thirty years. The serious matter of which there has been no hint in either House of Parliament, or, so far as we are aware, in any newspaper published in this country except

East Africa and Rhodesia—ought not to escape the personal attention of the Secretary of State, to whom a petition was recently sent asking for a Royal Commission to inquire into the grievances of the Civil Service. That is, we believe, unprecedented in East African history. The strength of the feelings aroused may be judged from the fact that the ballot showed 527 votes in favour of such a request and only 15 against it. Could there be stronger evidence of dissatisfaction? It is to be hoped that during the few days in Kenya the Minister will receive the chosen spokesmen of the Colonial Service in the Colony, for the very fact of such direct access would do at least something to assuage the exasperation of a body of men who feel that their proven loyalty has been provoked and exploited, and that the Governor has not dealt reasonably with the expectations made to him.

THE WAR

Death of Brigadier Watson, G.O.C., Southern Rhodesia

BRIGADIER JOHN WILLIAM WATSON, Secretary for Defence and Commander of the Military Forces in Southern Rhodesia, whose death in Cape Town at the age of 44 years after a long illness was briefly reported in our last issue, served with the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps during the last war, and after his demobilisation went to Rhodesia to join the British South Africa Police as a trooper. He transferred later to the instructional staff of the Rhodesian Defence Force, of which he became Chief Staff Officer on its reorganisation in 1936, and G.S.O. 1. at the time of the further reorganisation three years later. He was appointed Commander of the military forces in July, 1940, made C.B.E. in the Birthday Honours of 1941, and promoted Brigadier in October of that year.

Joined B.S.A.P. as Trooper

He was a man who always took his military career seriously. In 1930-31 he passed through a number of courses with the British Army, his 98% pass at Hythe Small Arms School being one of the highest in its records. Four years later he served with the British Army for a further period, and was specially commended by the Commandant of the Senior Officers' School for his "ability and capacity." He had been nominated for a course at the Imperial Defence College, but war intervened. Brigadier Watson had a longer period of service to his credit than any other member of the Rhodesian Permanent Staff Corps. It was quiet, unassuming and universally popular.

Major J. M. E. Swift, whose death in the Middle East is announced, had lived in Kenya before the war. Cadet Pilot William Bramwell Keffington Lewis, who has been killed in a flying accident while training in Southern Rhodesia, was a Salvation Army Officer at the Howard Institute, Glendale, before the war.

Driver Alfred S. Lakay, formerly of Bulawayo, has died on service in East Africa.

Squadron Leader George Norton, reported missing, believed killed, received his air training in Southern Rhodesia and spent two years in the Colony before proceeding to the Middle East a year ago.

Pilot Officer Stanley Ryder Young, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now presumed to have been killed last November.

Lieut. G. W. Minto, S.A.A.F., who is reported missing, believed killed as a result of air operations, was framed under the Southern Rhodesia Air Scheme and went to the Middle East at the end of 1941. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Minto, of Chingola, Northern Rhodesia.

Corporal Lionel Compaigne Cook, who has been dangerously injured in a flying accident, was born in Southern Rhodesia and left the Colony at the beginning of the war for East Africa.

Squadron Leader T. Bingham Marshall, R.A.F., formerly of Songher and Keru, is reported missing from air operations.

Mr. C. G. Howell, K.C., who has died in Japanese hands in Formosa, was Crown Counsel in Kenya from 1925 to 1930 and Attorney-General in the Straits Settlement when taken prisoner.

Marshal Ugo Cavallero, who is alleged by the Germans to have committed suicide because he could not bear the dishonour of the shameful betrayal of his country, succeeded Marshal Graziani at the end of 1937 as commander of the armed forces in Italian East Africa. He held that office until just before the Italian declaration of war in 1940.

Pilot Officer J. Charlywood Launder and Sergt. Ian Farquhar, two Rhodesians previously reported missing from air operations, are now known to be prisoners of war.

Flying Officer Eric Sydney Dicks Sherwood, of Southern Rhodesia, who was reported missing from air operations over Sicily in July, is now known to be safe and uninjured.

Lieut. Commander H. J. Hall Wins D.S.O. and D.S.C.

Lieut. Commander H. J. Hall, R.N.R., superintendent in Lindi for the African-Wharfage Co. (Tanganyika), Ltd., until the outbreak of war, has been awarded the D.S.O. and the D.S.C. for gallant services with small motor craft in the North Sea.

Squadron Leader J. M. O. Dyer, who has been awarded the D.F.C. for courage and devotion to duty in many raids while serving with the R.A.F. in the Middle East, hails from Nairobi.

Lieut. Douglas E. Preston, who has been awarded the M.B.E. for services in the military administrative staff in East Africa, was before the war a member of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and was acting as private secretary to the Bishop of Masasi until he left his station to join the King's African Rifles. He was mentioned in dispatches for his gallant services in the East African campaign, and is now attached to the United States Physical Observer (Civil Affairs Branch) at East Africa Command Headquarters. As a schoolboy he played football for England against both Scotland and Wales.

Lieut. Serjt. A. D. S. Martin, of Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.P.M. The citation states that by his resourcefulness, energy, boldness, and initiative, he was able to lead a party of five men into an efficient team which carried out their work in this dangerous work. His energy was demonstrated at least one submarine and probably more. Throughout the whole of his long and arduous flight Serjt. Martin has displayed high courage and devotion to duty. The award has been promoted to commissioned rank. He is the son of Flying Officer E. T. Martin, now on the staff of the R.A.F. in the Middle East, and Mrs. Martin, nee Salisbury.

Two military officers serving with the East African Expedition have been promoted, namely, Major A. G. Richards, and Major J. H. Richards.

Lieut. G. Davison-Linsley, 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has just arrived in the country.

A young Leading Airman Ian R. Leslie, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leslie, of Dar es Salaam, is training as a pilot in the Ples-Ait Arris.

Funds for War Purposes

The Kabaka of Buganda was given a flight in a Catalina biplane when he visited the R.A.F. station on the coast of Kenya.

Mr. J. K. Fairclough has been appointed Deputy Controller for the distribution and disposal of controlled produce in Tanganyika Territory. Mr. N. M. Wright is an Assistant Controller for such purposes in the Northern Province.

Mr. A. H. Milne, Price Inspector for Dar es Salaam township, has been given powers to prohibit and regulate the sale of topra cake, groundnut cake, sunn cake, cotton seed and rice polishings.

The Livingstone War Fund Committee has protested against the Government of Northern Rhodesia of its nomination of its Secretary as a member of the local Civil Reinstatement Committee after Government had asked it to make a nomination.

A variety show staged in the Garrison Theatre, Nairobi (the old Theatre Royal), has been recorded for broadcasting from London by the B.B.C. Most of the artists were Africans. They included the East Africa Command Entertainment Unit of 11 Africans trained by Captain John Gower, of Tanganyika. Captain Neil Tyfield was producer and emcee. The band of the K.A.R. took part in the programme.

An R.A.F. Art Exhibition is being organised in Southern Rhodesia by Flying Officer D. J. Avery, who has also been instructed to do portraits and sketches of various phases of Air Force life in the Colony. Before the war he was a member of the staff of the well-known Prince Edward school.

The Government of Nyasaland has stated that the recruiting campaign in the Native areas has been a great success and that the confidence that volunteers would come forward in large numbers has been fully justified. The campaign was organised by Mr. Eric Smith, Senior Provincial Commissioner, whose recruiting officers were Major W. W. Rowan-Flaney, E. C. Barnes, O. C. Ardagh and G. R. B. Soltan and Captain M. A. Sharpe. Two recruitment camps were commanded by Major J. E. H. Scott and Major J. Pugh.

A notice in the Nyasaland Government Gazette has listed the date on which 68 officials were seconded for military service.

Anglo-Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia have been told that if at least 50 of them volunteer for such service a Nyasaland Northern Rhodesia Anglo-African Motor Transport Company will be formed.

A member of the Southern Rhodesia Women's Auxiliary Air Service, charged with communicating to German planes in Beira information which might have been useful to the enemy has been acquitted.

Italian Sloop "Bracca" Surrenders

The Italian Sloop "BRACCA," a 28-knot motor vessel of 600 tons, which escaped from the port of Genoa in February, 1917, entered a Zamboni harbour in Beira, Mozambique, where she was laid down in 1917 and completed in 1918. Her armament includes four 1.7-inch guns.

H.M.S. "PHOENIX," boom-carrier which for the past few months has been flying and sailing to the coast and bubys across the entrances to harbours on the African coast and elsewhere in the Indian Ocean, carried 6,000 lbs of sugar, wool and other cargo on her recent home voyage. She is en route to the East African coast.

Southern Rhodesia's official representatives at the 1918-1919 Conference in London have received a total of £1,741,891 in respect for their Land supplies to May 13, 1918.

A swimming bath has been built in Elburg for use by the troops.

Nairobi's new Municipal Club for Women's Services has facilities for more than 30 guests.

Mombasa's new Merchant Navy Seamen's Club has evidently met a real need, for the daily attendance has increased.

The Ethiopian Women's Work Association is organising the collection of honey to be sent from Ethiopia to the Allied Forces in the Middle East.

Officers under orders for overseas duty now buy tropical clothing including helmets from War Department stocks, and commanding officers have been instructed to afford every facility to officers anxious to economise in this way. The clothing is of a better rank, quality and pattern.

Funds for War Purposes

In a recent 12-day drive for the sale of War Savings Certificates in Nkhoma 17,382 were sold, representing £13,456.

A further £1,241 has been received by the Merchant Navy Comforts Fund from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund.

The British War Charities Fund, Beira, has sent a further £500 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John's Fund.

Ladies of Dar es Salaam have contributed another £50 to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund, making their total £2,637.

A fund for the 4th Indian Division has been started in Tanganyika by Mr. D. R. Singh, one of the best tennis players in the territory.

One quarter of the total sums collected in Tanganyika for the Red Cross and St. John's Fund are henceforth to be retained by the provision of convalescent facilities for R.F.C. and other service personnel serving in Tanganyika. This arrangement has been made with the cordial approval of the Duke of Gloucester and the Executive of the Red Cross and St. John's Joint War Organisation.

Problems of The Colonies

Pledge against International Administration

Cornel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is on his way to East Africa, said yesterday in a conference in which the Colonial Government was of opinion that international administration of the Colonies would be a method unlikely to give a handicap to the progress of the Colonies towards self-government.

But some form of inter-territorial co-operation was essential and must be afforded to the many common problems, such as the development of agriculture and transport. He said the scheme which is in the House of Commons that would give a common regional administration to a group of African colonies would be representative in a very real sense of the capacity and cooperative capacities of such Colonies. It could be the effective power that would meet the needs of the Colonies.

It could be categorically asserted that the question of international administration of British territories did not present itself to him.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, said yesterday in a conference in which the Colonial Government was of opinion that international administration should not come through a system of inter-territorial co-operation. He said he was not in favour of international administration of the process by which British self-government had developed over a period of hundreds of years. The idea that this was a model to be copied by Africa could not be a result of any kind. He suggested that Africa must build up a system of self-government and therefore must borrow from the form which British culture and tradition had found most suitable for her own. He hoped that Africa would evolve its own form of self-government, taking into account the traditions and history of Africa.

Cornel Stanley declared that there was much to be done in Africa before there could be self-government, particularly in regard to the development of education, social services and economic progress. The time which would elapse before African territories achieve self-government, depended largely on how the peoples of Great Britain got down to the job, and to an even larger extent on how the people of the territories concerned got down to the job of achieving the fundamentals essential to self-government. He agreed that economic development was a prerequisite of political development.

Processing for Local Consumption

In his opinion it was unnecessary for Africa to become industrialised to progress economically. He thought it preferable to concentrate on increased efficiency in produce-marketing and distributing agricultural produce, though it would be a sound proposition to process local produce for local consumption.

The key to development was education, higher education to produce technically skilled men for skilled jobs, and mass education to create an illiterate.

Imperial funds would be available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to help the Colonies in proper development. What help they would receive depended on how far it was possible to arouse public opinion in Great Britain to take an active interest in Colonial problems. He was sure that there was more interest and more desire to help than ever before, and he had every hope that after the war it would be able to get a very large sum for Colonial development.

British Colonial Policy

Misunderstood at Canadian Conference

The report of the recent conference in Canada of the Institute of Pacific Relations, recently reached, this morning, at the same time that the Institute of International Affairs, a similar body, meets in London, with the publication of the report of the conference on the progress of interests in British Africa. For the first time since the war, the report of the conference in Canada of the Institute of Pacific Relations, recently reached, this morning, at the same time that the Institute of International Affairs, a similar body, meets in London, with the publication of the report of the conference on the progress of interests in British Africa.

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Another Secret Weapon

A new synthetic drug, known as Formule 1, and said to be quite more effective than quinine in the treatment of malaria, was described last week to the Annual Chemical Society. The constitution of the drug is a military secret.

Kenya Waits an Election

M.I. Co. Ask for Dissolution of Council

Electoral Commission has been set up to handle the election of the Kenya Council. The Commission is expected to report to the Government in the next few days. The Government is expected to announce the date of the election in the next few days. The Commission is expected to report to the Government in the next few days. The Government is expected to announce the date of the election in the next few days.

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Association of Employers Proposed

The Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry has received sympathetic suggestions from the Government to form an Association of Employers. The Association is expected to be formed in the next few days. The Government is expected to announce the date of the formation of the Association in the next few days.

Pyrethrum in Tanganyika

Pyrethrum production in Tanganyika has been taken over by the Government. The Government is expected to announce the date of the takeover in the next few days. The Government is expected to announce the date of the takeover in the next few days.

Belgians and Forced Labour

Definition of the Term

The Belgian Government has issued a definition of the term 'forced labour'. The definition is expected to be published in the next few days. The Belgian Government is expected to announce the date of the publication of the definition in the next few days.

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Building Rhodesia

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has issued a statement on the building of Rhodesia. The statement is expected to be published in the next few days. The Government is expected to announce the date of the publication of the statement in the next few days.

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Background to

What the Enemy Did Not Know

Early in 1941 we suffered heavy losses in the operations of our fleet against the U-boats and disasters which threatened our whole position at sea. The only battleships available were the *Queen Elizabeth* and *Valiant*. The *Queen Elizabeth* was sunk. The Army was driven back to the borders of Egypt, which made it impossible for the R.A.F. or the Fleet Air Arm to give shore-based fighter cover against German air attacks on the Suez Canal. Over more than a very long period, in November, the *Queen Elizabeth*, the *Ark Royal* was sunk, on the 20th the cruiser *Hyndley* was sunk, on the 24th the cruiser *Dorset*, on the 25th the battleship *Barham*. Then came the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, which temporarily crippled the main part of the Pacific Fleet, followed almost immediately by the sinking of the battleship *Prince of Wales* and the battle-cruiser *Repulse*. Shortly afterwards the battleships *Queen Elizabeth* and *Valiant* were severely damaged and the cruisers *Neptune* and *Carfax* sunk. Thus within two months the American battle fleet covering the Pacific had been crippled, the British battle fleet covering Singapore and the Bay of Bengal had been sunk, the British battle fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean had been crippled, and Admiral Cunningham's striking force in the Western Mediterranean had lost its invaluable aircraft-carrier. As the winter turned to spring the U-boat war reached its peak. Fortunately the enemy did not know our operations position for vital months we concealed from him the damage to the *Queen Elizabeth* and *Valiant* and the sinking of the *Barham*. In the Mediterranean we had three cruisers left, very few men fought on, working wonders. Our submarines sank 1,333,000 tons of shipping, supplying Rommel in perhaps the most difficult area of the world for successful submarine operations. Forty-one of our submarines were lost. — Mr. A. V. Alexander.

American Opinion. President Roosevelt has not stirred the moral conscience of America as did Woodrow Wilson. American people are not so united behind their President, as are the British people behind their Prime Minister. British statesmen have been extremely generous in expressing their appreciation of America's contribution to the war, but American statesmen have been remarkably casual in expressing appreciation of Britain's much longer and greater war effort. The Americans in this war, as in the last, are being led to believe that they are doing vastly more than their Allies to win it. — Mr. R. W. Wilson. *Herald*, New York paper in the *Daily Mail*.

The Time Factor. The final account of the armistice negotiations with Marshal Badoglio make painful reading. It appears that we could have had the peace earlier, if not the name of the present terms, but for the first week of August instead of the first week of September. The month's lost in negotiating the armistice negotiations gave us the satisfaction of going through the formality of unconditional surrender. It gave the Germans time to parcel additional dozen divisions into Italy and to have everything ready to move into the zone at the moment of the surrender. The price for the delay is being paid in blood—British and American as well as Italian blood. Even now the Germans are far from being firmly established in northern and central Italy. The neutralisation of the formerly Italian occupied Balkans, on the Adriatic coast Yugoslav partisans, and the trip of Italian troops, have occupied Spiti and Susak—priceless ports for the assault on the Aegean centres of the German war effort. Exploitation of these great opportunities must not wait till our large-scale amphibious expeditions are ready. By then the enemy may have put down what resistance the stranded Italians and partisans can afford, and we may have to regain what Italians and partisans now hold in trust for us. This would mean heavy sacrifices in desperate battles. Many Italians, just like partisans, are acting as our allies, and we must improvise the help which enables them to play their full role as such. — *Observer*.

Russian Medical Services. In Russia women doctors and nurses work in the front line; many wear the chevrons of multiple wounds. The Inspector-General of Medical Services of the Red Army is a woman. In the intervals of battle nurses build the hospitals. It is astonishing that so high a standard of surgery has been achieved in a country where, to start with, the surgeons in the front line have been so limited. As the Germans would gain ground in these countries, but we had to have a command that would be able to deal with the treatment of the wounded. The use of the balsams and wood preservatives we thought our remedy was better than theirs, but it was not. Their work is better than ours. Their sanitation is excellent. Their training of medical services is thorough, their organisation of medical services is superb. — Mr. R. W. Wilson. *Herald*, New York paper in the *Daily Mail*.

American Combines and Germany. Synthetic rubber was the subject of a private treaty between a great American company and the German chemical colossus. The American company had to choose between loyalty to the U.S. and its commercial obligations to its German partner. He did these things. It made the U.S. officials see the restrictive character of the patent situation. It assured

officials that every effort would be made to bring about a large production of synthetic rubber for fire and then offered licenses which were deliberately oppressive in order to prevent the production of synthetic rubber. For five years the main type of Butyl rubber was held back through the U.S. Government. The inventor, Butyl, and knew that a possible greater quantities than Buna, the German invention. Regular reports about Butyl were given to the German cartel partner, but the American company tried to mislead the representative of the U.S. Navy sent to learn about Butyl. Another American cartel member sent confidential information to Germany, which the War Department of the U.S. had specifically requested not to divulge. Still another agreed to assist the Germans in concealing the true ownership of German property in the U.S. so that the alien property custodian would not seize it. Wherever these forces are found, our job is to fight them. These groups which rule over economic empires have usurped the sovereignty of the people in international relations. We shall soon know whether the common man shall have "Democracy first" or whether under the smooth phrase "America first" the common man shall be robbed. — Mr. Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the U.S.A.

Bombs on Germany. The blows now dealt by the Allied air forces are annihilating. In Germany the most primitive things—spoons, forks, knives, cutlery, electric lamps and cooking-pots—have become luxuries. For the High Command the destruction of any factory making any weapon must be catastrophic. The German people are pinning at their throats that the new secret weapon which has been promised will restore the balance. What will happen when this weapon does not appear, or does not prove any more effective than the other secret weapons which Germany has produced in Switzerland.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised.— "If the many were to win, few Germans would be non-Nazis."—The Rev. J. W. Niven, D.D.

"I value myself too highly to say anything against my conviction."—G. B. H. G.

"We don't know what it is to do with Dad."—Subaltern Mary C. B. H.

"A vision of the sea drawn with no German forces from the Russian front."—H. G.

"The population of India is increasing at a rate of more than 300,000 a month."—Lord Wavell.

"Operations in the Balkans will last for at least another three months."—Major E. Sheppard.

"There are long months of the hardest fighting ahead of us."—Sir George Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production.

"We have not seen a Japanese aircraft carrier at sea for four months."—Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the U.S. Navy.

"A true journalist lets his sectional or external interest override his loyalty to the public."—Mr. Gordon Robinson.

"Aimed and accurate with a range of down at least 500 miles."—In the North African Campaign—U.S. War Department.

"Heavy day bombers are pouring from American factories at a rate which may soon reach a thousand a month."—Mr. Peter Masfield.

"The 2,000th ocean-going merchant ship built in the United States since Pearl Harbour has been launched."—U.S. Maritime Commission.

"Churchill, cornered by the Bolsheviks and Roosevelt, faces the fact that Britain has lost the war she launched."—Berliner Boerses Zeitung.

"Your next objectives will be the enemy-occupied bases and aerodromes in Greece."—Greek Minister for Air in an order of the day to the Greek Air Force.

"We have nothing of the military arts to learn from the Germans except the value of speed."—But in political warfare they are still our masters.—Daily Mail.

"A new substance, marvinol, an elastic plastic material, is better than rubber for many purposes."—Mr. Glenn Martin, President, Martin Aircraft Company, Baltimore.

"In a career of many years as a squire I have never had to decipher such things as these new fire orders."—Major D. G. Miller, Chairman, London Fire Guards Association.

"The United States Army will soon be receiving 10,000 planes a month, including 300 Flying Fortresses."—Mr. Snyder, Chairman of the Army Appropriations Subcommittee.

"The Royal Navy has saved Salerno—saved the divisions of the United Nations from being driven back into the sea, possibly saved six months from being added to the war."—Mr. J. B. Martin.

"General George Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces for the Invasion of Europe."—The Great Britain.—Evening Star, Washington.

"The organ of Federal Union identifies itself with a scheme for European federation which would, in any year, destroy the British Commonwealth and ensure the control of Europe by Germany."—Mr. Lionel Curtis.

"At the end of the Battle of Britain one had the feeling that there had been some special, Divine intervention to alter some sequence of events, which would otherwise have occurred."—Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding.

"Englishmen are so blantly ignorant about their Empire that few people here realise that Soviet Russia apart, the only two countries where Socialists are in power are Australia and New Zealand."—Mr. Arthur Woodfull.

"In Central and northern Italy German troops have found a number of British prisoner-of-war camps. The greater part of these prisoners have now been sent to Germany. So far 25,000 have been seized."—German News Agency.

"The moment to strike has come. Cut railway lines, blow up bridges and tunnels, destroy transformers and repair sheds. Cut the tires of German cars and damage their petrol tanks. Cut all wires and cables."—Algiers Radio appeal to Italians.

"Casualties of the United States Army from the outbreak of war to date total 102,578, of whom 19,721 are dead, 88,000 injured, 26,705 wounded, 32,101 missing, and 23,963 prisoners of war."—American Office of War Information.

"If the Red Army could wrest Kiev from the enemy, his plan to withdraw behind the Dnieper would be completely outwitted. A million men at least would be left to winter in open country with their supply lines severed, a disaster that would inevitably bring the end of the war in sight."—Daily Express military reporter.

"The Command-in-Chief of the French Army informs the German authorities in Corsica that every man who wears a white brassard with a black skull must be considered a renegade soldier of the French Army."—General Grand, broadcasting from Algiers.

"For a century, or more, the American politician has always been sure of a handclap when he attacked Britain, and it is as small thing to ask him to change his tone not only during the war but for the duration of peace."—Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

"At least 100,000 American soldiers will have been sent to the front by the end of next year. The month's special troops, including engineers, signal corps, medics and mechanics, and 600 bomber crews are being sent to Great Britain."—General George Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff.

"Italy is in a state of confusion, states in a leading foreign newspaper. Though the newspapers publish the short Italian communiqués about the invasion, they deal extensively with trivial items."—Some correspondent of the Atlantic, Stockholm.

"I have seen on the Russian front too many children shot in their beds, too many grandmothers killed by a rifle butt in the corridor, to be concerned at the number of German civilians disappearing. I reckon that in the past two years 20,000,000 Russian civilians have died at German hands."—Mr. Paul Holt.

"Within five years of the end of the war America alone—not to mention Great Britain—will be sending 40 giant transport planes each day, each carrying 200 or 300 passengers, between New York and London at a return fare of about £50."—Mr. Eric A. Johnson, President, United States Chamber of Commerce.

"Civilian casualties from enemy air raids on the United Kingdom during August numbered 38 men, 41 women and 29 children killed or missing believed killed, and 75 men, 72 women and 17 children injured and detained in hospital. Since the beginning of the war 43,277 civilians have been killed and 81,181 injured and detained in hospital in air raids on the United Kingdom."—Ministry of Home Security.

"It was due solely to the fact that the British naval guns, including those of the largest calibre, threw an impenetrable curtain of fire around the town of Salerno, and over the Americans concentrated on the coastal road south of Eboli, that the ragged divisions of General Clark escaped being thrown into the sea by the German storm troops."—Sertorius.

Government of African Colonies

Natives Give Leisure a High Preference

The tropical African Colonies were the subject of two articles contributed to *The Times* last week by an anonymous correspondent who made a number of interesting points.

He estimated the African population of the British African Colonies at 42,000,000, more than two-thirds of the whole population of the Colonial Empire, and the total of loans raised by African Colonial Governments to 1936 at £176,000,000, of which about 75% was spent on railway construction. Of the £2,000,000 granted annually in the past two years under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act it is stated that only £300,000 was spent on health for Africa.

Leisure occupies a high place in the African's scale of preferences. That admirable phrase describes a fact well recognised by all students in Africa, who are also reaching more generally that the African is impressed with efficiency when he sees it in action.

The writer charged the Governments with slowness in assisting to themselves assistance from advisers with technical assistance, and explained that any marked development of industrialisation must await an increase in technical education, a growth of African savings, and the provision of shops, engineering works and repair shops. He defined the ultimate aim of Government policy as the encouragement of African industry and enterprise.

It is interesting to note that the same points have been set on in the volume of the report of the recent United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs, U.S.A., has been in progress for some years in the Colonies.

Dr. J. L. M. F. M. said that the African's conception of the meaning of economic man proved such a contrast to industrial Europe and North America that we should be slow to impose it upon the African. That is, we should be slow to impose it upon the individual who has a feeling of the inner happiness of the individual and a feeling of dignity and worthy response.

We should not seek to destroy the inexpensive happiness of the African's present use of leisure by inducing him to fill it up with our money-making, thought-destroying, mechanical, noisy industries, nor shall we in peace, I hope, undermine it by any schemes involving compulsory fluidity of labour. I would suggest rather that the proper lines of Native progress should be the development of subsistence agriculture and Native industries like good carving, pottery, tile-making which could become secondary industries and help to reduce the dependence upon imports of simple household utensils.

At the end of the war air mail will be carried between London and Cape Town in three days. — **Brigadier H. J. Denton.**

The Congo Basin Frontiers have given me more headaches than any other subject. — **Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.**

Dr. Julian Huxley's Broadcast

How Black Africa Must be Equipped

Dr. Julian Huxley said in the course of a recent broadcast talk in the African Service of the B.B.C.:

The expectation of life in Black Africa is less than half what it is in Britain. The proportion of babies that die before they are a year old is anything from four to eight times as high. The inhabitants have to contend with a horrid swarm of infections and parasites. Chronic diseases like malaria and bilharzia, but universal infestation with worms, together with malnutrition rob the people of vitality and effectively lower their capacity for sustained effort. The almost total illiteracy of Black Africa is another handicap which education has only begun to touch.

So Black Africa is a sub-continent not yet equipped for modern life. It needs not only physical equipment, but human equipment in the shape of healthy, well-minded, and self-respecting people. They can be healthy and prosperous without education; and they can't profit by education if they're physically unfit and untrained.

The Colonial Medical Services have done a marvellous job of panishing or checking many of the worst killing diseases. Malaria, which in Africa is due to the bite of hutton's fleas or small flies, has been almost entirely eliminated. The incidence of death and yaws and leprosy are being largely brought under control. Now we can turn our thoughts to reducing the burden of chronic diseases like malaria or hookworm or V.D., and to preventing energy being sapped by poor nutrition. In East Africa railway engineers will do well to remember that they do not always have the material means of solving their problems. This is in large measure a human problem which requires the intelligent and active co-operation of the African population themselves.

The Importance of Education

It is possible through education that the greatest advance is possible. One man and one education is worth a hundred to a hundred and fifty. It is important for the African to play his part in developing and running his own country. The roads, the railways and steamships and motor transport in Black Africa are already being run mainly by Africans. The roads of Africa are being built by Africans. The forests of Africa are being preserved and forestry, as carpenter and skilled craftsman as clerk, as better farmer, as a better citizen. I saw how the Chagga were growing increasingly conscious and successful that they were able to employ white technical advisers. That was a good example of white and black co-operation in practice.

It has now been laid down in policy that an education in the administrative, including the highest, should be open to African subject only to their qualification. The educational system is now beginning to be geared to the task of providing the human materials for African self-government.

The achievements of African regiments in the war, both in fighting and in the technical and auxiliary services, have gone a long way to convince sceptics of the immense possibilities of African development. What is more, the men have experienced for themselves the value of technical training, the learning of English and of discipline, of a background knowledge of current affairs and will have gained new pride and confidence.

But all this is only a beginning. It will take decades to provide universal schooling of reasonable standard, neither the teachers nor the money are available for any spectacular expansion. We shall need immense cheap supplies of reading matter if mass education for literacy is to be of any use. We shall have to provide outlets for the men of the fighting and technical services when they come back to their homes. We shall not make the idea of partnership effective without better and more general education; and to get that we shall need a real crusading spirit.

Nyasa Mission Jubilee

The Nyasa Mission celebrates its jubilee this year. It has seven churches in Nyasaland, each under an African pastor. At one time the mission also worked in the Lamba country of Northern Rhodesia, but in 1914 transferred its station there to the South African Baptist Missionary Society. In 1938 its station at Mlilani, Portuguese East Africa, was transferred to the South African General Mission. That nation has been under the charge of Mr. Herbert E. Osborn, who died recently at the age of 58 years, 37 of which he had spent in Africa and 23 in the service of the Nyasa Mission.

EXPORTERS

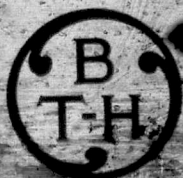
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COMPANY MEETINGS

East African Power and Lighting Company

Major H. F. Ward's Statement

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at Nairobi on September 2.

MAJOR H. F. WARD, the Chairman of the company, presided.

“You will realize it is not possible for me to give you either a detailed review of the past year's working or any indication of the future programme. I will therefore refer immediately to the accounts, which are in your possession.

During the year 1942 a sum of £60,000 was expended on capital works. This included the provision of additional mains and transformers in all areas to meet the demand which continues to increase. Further plant extensions were ordered in both Kenya and Uganda, but this has only been possible by the purchase of second-hand machinery as and when the opportunity offered. A small diversion was necessary to divert the river flow to one of our hydro electric stations.

The Maragua Lana Scheme

Whilst every possible effort is being made to deal with extensions made necessary by the war in our various areas of supply, we are now feeling the lack of those long-term extension schemes which I indicated in my remarks at the annual general meeting in 1936. I had planned the carrying out of which, however, was retarded by the untimely extended negotiations about the company's licence and plant position.

It is noteworthy that at the annual general meeting in 1937 in connection with the next stage of the Maragua Lana Scheme, the late Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, who presided, said: “We sincerely hope that the local authorities with whom we have been negotiating will realise the desirability, in the interests of efficient development, of re-operating with the company in disposing of any controversial points, so that further hydro electric extensions may not be retarded by the settlement of all concerned.”

Interminable Negotiations

Notwithstanding this appeal the continuance of those apparently interminable discussions, until April, 1939, made it then too late for any adequate schemes of development to be undertaken prior to the war. Since 1939 direct war requirements of the United Nations in other countries have almost entirely precluded the

acquisition of new plant, and certainly have precluded construction of any comprehensive scheme of the kind we consider necessary.

The prolongation of the negotiations to which I have referred, and the consequent frustration of our schemes for long-term development, make it probably inevitable that some degree of rationing may be necessary in the supplies remaining available for other purposes, if a supply is to be maintained to meet the steadily increasing demand for war requirements. Such action, whilst it is to be regretted, would follow that taken in Great Britain and elsewhere.

The subsidiary undertakings in Tanganyika Territory have shown satisfactory progress.

Financial Results of the Year

The accounts include the provision for all liabilities under current liabilities in respect of the 1942 profits. The amount available for allocation is £15,220, being the gross profit for the year 1942, less a sum of £2,000 brought forward from the previous accounts, i.e. £184,451 in all.

The directors have made the following payments and appropriations:—Income tax, £11,378; depreciation reserve, £40,801; £1,000 dividend for the year on ordinary shares; £24,000 preference shares; £24,000 interest on debentures; £1,000 ordinary shares; £1,000. Reserves at the end of the year are £184,451.

The directors have also recommended the following:—A dividend of 4% on the ordinary shares, making a total of 7% for the year. This payment would absorb the sum of £30,250 and would leave a carry-forward to 1943 of £84,201.

Staff's Excellent Service

In conclusion, I would emphasise the continued excellent service rendered by the staff in East Africa who have been called upon to work for very long periods without leave. We also record our sincere appreciation of the work of Messrs. Balfour, Beatty and Company, Limited, London, for technical advice, and in particular for their assistance in procuring essential plant and spares under most difficult circumstances.

Consolidated Sisal Estates

Mr. Nicholas Bosanquet's Statement

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held on Tuesday, September 27, at the offices of Messrs. Francis Peck and Co., Limited, 67, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

MR. NICHOLAS C. S. BOSANQUET, the Chairman of the Company, presided.

The following is the Chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts.

The profit earned by the company this year, after providing £6,385 for depreciation, is £28,828. We take £18,000 to reserve for taxation, place £5,000 to general reserve, and propose with your approval to pay a dividend of 5% which will require £7,700 net, leaving in carry-over the balance of £13,128.

Buildings and machinery have again been depreciated in the accounts at the rate of £130s. per ton, while the fields have been protected by a rotation programme of 670 hectares completed at a cost of £40,000. Our liquid assets, including items in transit, show an improvement as compared with last year of £6,700.

What must be considered to be a fair selling price for our sisal is being read under the terms of the contract with the Ministry of Supply, and I regret that owing to taxation it is not possible while these terms obtain to safeguard the financial interests of the company more adequately. It is our intention to propose to place £5,000 to general reserve, to count this

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News Items in Brief

...of... in being encouraged in Southern Rhodesia.

...now believed to be free from locusts of all kinds.

An Indian trader in Kapunda has been fined £50 for...

...in oil 4lb. of 1957.

The average price of all Kenya coffee sold last season was 78s. 2d. cents per cwt.

The price of a bush of garden peas is now stated to be £12 7s. per lb., which can be obtained at all...

...has been lower this year than at any time since 1911.

...the latest mail observations...

...this season's crop will leave an exportable surplus of at least 100,000 tons.

...of the New Southern Rhodesia State Lottery, but it...

...Salisbury since its start has not been increased.

Butter shortages in Uganda is to be discontinued in consequence of increased supplies from Kenya.

...the Government has decided to...

...and Kenya, and the... and Customs...

...of the Union of Southern Africa...

...the first six months of this year.

The Municipal Council of Livingstone has taken over the bus service of Victoria Falls from the Government, which has proposed to levy a tax up to £100 per annum on the service.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Bushtick Mines Report

Bushtick Mines (1931) Ltd. report a profit of £85,926 for the financial year ended June 30 last, compared with £36,261 in the previous year. An interim dividend of 3 1/2% paid last June required £19,608, and a full distribution of 4% is now declared, amounting to £12,000. After £7,000 has been allocated to reserve (the same as the balance carried forward is £8,982, against £2,233 brought in. Taxation was £22,022 (£39,145).

During the year 221,400 tons of ore were milled for a gross yield of 35,767 oz. gold, and ore reserves are now computed at 586,770 tons, averaging 2.34 dwts per ton against 66,433 tons of 2.72 dwts, value £1,182,000. As yet, says the report, Mrs. A. R. C. Vankie, the secretary, has not received the results of the survey of the mine which has been conducted by Dr. J. L. Daylie.

Rhodesian Minerals Concession

We reported briefly last week that Rhodesia Minerals Concessions Ltd. had called an extraordinary general meeting for October 19 to propose the voluntary liquidation of the company.

The tender to shareholders states that there is a loan in arrears of £12,000, secured by a debenture granted to the Rhodesian Mineral Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., but that the liquidation of the company will certainly not cover that debt. It is said to be the intention of the directors to obtain an opinion that the concession is a viable plant for the treatment of chrome and the ore remaining at hand. The concession is owned by the Rhodesian Minerals Concessions Ltd. and the work is being done by the Rhodesian Minerals Concessions Ltd.

The company, the issued capital of which is £120,000 in shares of £1 each, was formed in London to develop an underground mine in Rhodesia, which is now being worked. The directors are Messrs. F. A. Adams (Chairman), W. H. Henderson, E. D. Hill, Hutchinson, F. H. Clifford, J. S. Gray, J. R. Gwynne and C. F. S. Taylor.

Bechuanaland Exploration

The report of the Bechuanaland Exploration Co. Ltd. for the year ended March 31 last, shows that the company is holding £1,000,000 in cash and reserves, and that the company has completed the construction of a road from the mines to the capital, Maseru. The company has also completed the construction of a road from the mines to the capital, Maseru. The company has also completed the construction of a road from the mines to the capital, Maseru. The company has also completed the construction of a road from the mines to the capital, Maseru.

Chanya Goldfields, Ltd.

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Tanganyika Graphite

Large quantities of graphite from Tanganyika Territory have been sent by air to the United Kingdom for testing for use in war industries.

Kyanite from East Africa

Kyanite, which is found in Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland, is being considered for use in the manufacture of acid-resistant refractory bricks for steel furnaces and glass tanks.

Rhodesian Mica

On the recommendation of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the British Ministry of Supply has agreed an advance of £100,000 for the mica industry in the colony by 15%. The local Government has prepared to advance 10% of the total value increased by the advance. Particulars in the January 20 report are as follows:

Mining Personalia

Mr. J. Bendale, a mining engineer well known to many East Africans, has left this country to return to Nigeria.

The Institution of Mining and Metallurgy announces the death in Uganda of one of its members, Mr. Joseph John Gilho.

It goes fast that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix. During August 6,200 tons of ore were treated for a recovery of 3,236 oz. gold and a working profit of £12,765.

Resterman. From 5,000 tons of ore milled in August there was a gold recovery of 1,155 oz. gold of an estimated value of £31,250. Working expenses amounted to £26,320 and development to £1,029, leaving a surplus of £3,243.

New Sava Mines. The report for the quarter ended June 30 last states that 16,770 tons of ore were treated in the mill and that shipment of 4,000 tons amounted to 3,768 fine oz. gold and 2,929 oz. silver. The all-in cost per ton and per oz. from October to June were 48/3s. and 153/7d. Development amounted to 1,478 ft. The company has purchased equipment which will enable it to place an appreciable acreage under maize during the next planting season for the purpose of providing food supplies for its Native labourers.

Mineral Producers' Union

The Rhodesian Minerals Federation has decided to support the proposed formation of a Minerals Producers' Union. The 250 members of industry sent to mineral producers' conference were returned, and all but two favoured formation of such a union. The creation of which it is expected that the Chamber of Mines will co-operate.

Heavy Taxation of Gold Producers

Captain A. E. Kennedy, Chairman of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, said recently: "A mine owner in Southern Rhodesia, producing 100 tons of gold per month, is required to pay £1,000 in income tax on the £10,000 he receives for his gold. This means that he is only left with £9,000. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, a mine owner producing 100 tons of gold per month would pay only £1,000 in income tax on the £10,000 he receives for his gold. This means that he is only left with £9,000. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, a mine owner producing 100 tons of gold per month would pay only £1,000 in income tax on the £10,000 he receives for his gold. This means that he is only left with £9,000."

News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. Brathwaite and Co. (Engineers), Ltd. report a net profit for the year ended March 31 last of £19,016, against £18,750 in the previous year. A final ordinary dividend of 6% makes 6% for the year, compared with 5% in 1941. The year-forward is £34,001, against £30,450 brought in.

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Discovering Rhodesia

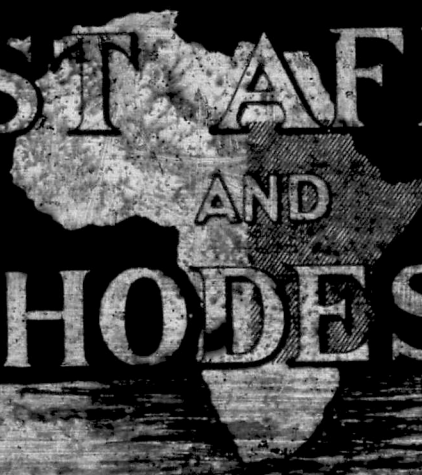


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Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	677	Questions for Parli-
Thames Contribution		ment
Thames River Scheme		Domestic Affairs
Food of the African	700	World
Cambridge Valley Fever	704	World
Parliament		World

MATTERS OF MOMENT

TACTLESSNESS has from time to time produced much friction in Kenya and that unhappy failure to handle understanding has now caused responsible officials to protest because they were denied the opportunity of

Kenya Government Blunders Again

meeting Sir Cosmo Parkinson when he was recently in Nairobi on his way to tour Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as the personal representative of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Three weeks ago we published a letter from a correspondent who, referring particularly to the visit to Northern Rhodesia, cogently argued the case for maximum accessibility on such occasions, and also a news note that non-official leaders in Kenya had not been given the opportunity of interviewing Sir Cosmo. Sir Cosmo then most strongly worded expostulations have reached London. They leave no doubt that experienced spokesmen for settler and commercial opinion deeply resent that they, and apparently the country in general, regard as a good deal more than a slight. This withholding of an opportunity for discussion with a senior member of the Colonial Office staff is especially unfortunate when there has been so much criticism of the local Government and when so few non-officials can pay even brief visits to Great Britain. The Kenya Government's explanation appears to be that Sir Cosmo was not on an official visit to the Colony but merely passing through its capital on his way to the East African States, and that

bureaucratic minds which are prepared to regard such a circumstance as a justification for proscribing contact with non-officials. The pity is that they did not learn long ago that human beings are neither pleased nor satisfied with such a situation, nor to which by any public authority is calculated to aggravate any sentiment, whether latent or declared, not to say it.

There can have been few periods, even in the somewhat troubled history of Kenya in which there has been a larger volume of open criticism of its Government than during the past year or so, and that fact naturally makes all non-officials the more sensitive to any suggestion that they are being denied the fullest opportunity of expressing their point of view. It should therefore have been crystal clear that any avoidance of contact between the travelling representative of the Secretary of State and acknowledged leaders of the community at large would be the height of unwisdom. But a Government which has shown so much unwisdom on so many occasions during this war has seemingly little appreciation of the normal reactions of the public that it expected that extension would follow its insistence upon the non-official character of the visitor's presence. It is abundantly stated that East Africans have no respect for such casuistry. Whether Sir Cosmo Parkinson was or was not an official

No Extenuation For Casuistry

is immaterial. The fact is that the Kenya Government has shown a complete lack of respect for the views of its subjects. It is to be hoped that the Kenya Government will be forced to reconsider its policy of withholding opportunities for discussion with non-officials. It is to be hoped that the Kenya Government will be forced to reconsider its policy of withholding opportunities for discussion with non-officials. It is to be hoped that the Kenya Government will be forced to reconsider its policy of withholding opportunities for discussion with non-officials.

semi-officially, informally, or in some other guise, he was accessible to senior officials, who are presumably not so negligent as to have refrained from giving him their account of certain matters of importance from the Colonial Office standpoint. Nor is it, therefore, arguable, in our view quite reasonably, that their point of view should also have been put before the visitor.

It is regrettable that the Government of Kenya has not yet made it clear that the Secretary of State is himself to visit the country as a matter of course, but it is nevertheless worth recording that we have been authorised by the

Statement by Colonial Office to state that Colonial Office. Sir Cosmo Parkinson, and

endeavour on all occasions to make as many personal contacts as possible, both official and unofficial, and that he, Sir Cosmo, has said specifically in public at on at least one occasion that he wishes to hear all opinions, and that the last thing he wants is to be "bearded" and shown

only what officials prefer him to see. We are further assured that in every Dependency which he has so far visited in an official capacity he has met representative non-officials and heard whatever they have wished to say. This considered statement seems to us to be worthy of some prominence. At the time of Sir Cosmo Parkinson's visit to Northern Rhodesia we pointed out that evident measures had been taken by the Government of that Protectorate to bring to his notice many aspects of non-official activity and to put him in touch with many members of the general public. We do not suggest—and we do not read any of the representations received from any Dependency—that it was the travelling representative of the Government who wished to be himself deaf, or to believe, on the contrary, that to use phraseology appropriate to the unofficial nature of his visits, he would have missed the chance of a chat with some business men, among them, perhaps, some of our own acquaintances. Sir Cosmo Parkinson, King's African Rifles.

THE WAR

War Contribution of the Belgian Congo

Great Resources Placed at Disposal of United Nations

THERE WAS NO TIME LOST between Belgium's entry into the war and her action in unreservedly placing the vast resources of the Congo at the disposal of her allies. Technical difficulties in respect of currency and international boundaries were swept away in the determination to supply the badly needed vegetable oils, rubber, cotton, base and precious metals, industrial diamonds and radium.

The need for tin was, of course, greatly enhanced after the Far Eastern disasters, and the Congo tin production, which between 1937 and 1939 fluctuated from between 1,330 and 2,281 metric tons of tin bars, was stepped up to 2,725 tons in 1940, since when it has been almost doubled. Rubber production, no less important, has been increased from an insignificant amount before the war to 1,507 tons in 1940 and a new target of 10,000 tons per annum—approximately 70% of Great Britain's pre-war supply from Malaya.

Supplies of Strategic Raw Materials

As in other parts of Africa, conditions resulting from shortage of transport and increased local consumption have precipitated the development of secondary industries, including the manufacture of textiles, chemicals and food and other products. To ensure the maintenance of a high standard of all commodities for export, systems of examination and control have been instituted. As an example, decorticated groundnuts may not be exported unless virtually free from insects and mildew, and with less than an 8% humidity content. Export bodies have been appointed by the Government with power to impose such restrictions or give such directions as may be deemed necessary to improve the quality and increase the output of either wild or cultivated products. For instance, East African growers will note the fact with interest, regarding flowers may not be shipped from their Congo unless the prevailing content is at least 12%. Public funds expended for these purposes are

covered by the imposition of a tax on the commodities compulsorily inspected.

Export pools have been formed on the initiative of private enterprise with a view to economy in the use of labour and transportation. Membership to these pools is now obligatory on exporters.

War-time legislation has decreed a state of "civil mobilisation," the effect of which is analogous to the Essential Works Orders in the United Kingdom, together with man-power control.

Mere mention of the raw materials produced and exported in substantial quantities from the Belgian Congo indicates the real significance of this great reservoir of invaluable strategic materials. They include copper, zinc, tin, lead, cobalt, tungsten, manganese, titanium, gold, platinum, industrial diamonds, radioactive ores, rare earth minerals for highly specialised purposes, rubber, palm kernels and palm oil, groundnuts, copal, cotton, silk, sugar and timber. This great and varied contribution of materials may be considered a stick especially designed for the belabouring of German hides.

Services during the Ethiopian Campaign

Troops from the Belgian Congo, both European and African, made military history in their trans-continental crossings. The action of the Force Publique which acquitted itself so splendidly at one stage of the Ethiopian campaign transported its equipment 1,000 miles up the River Congo in heavy barges and then 800 miles by tory to the White Nile at Juba, from where there was another river journey of 570 miles. The Congolese then marched for many days across desert country in terrific heat and climbed to their battle positions outside Asosa, which they and the K.A.R. captured on March 17, 1941. Six weeks earlier they were still in the Belgian Congo.

A party of 700 troops (with 400 porters) covered 800 miles in 11 days, and then fought an action at Gambela, whence the main Italian force retired to Saio, leaving their isolated companions at Gambela without either artillery or support in the air. When the Belgian column had been raised to about 3,000 *askari*, Saio was encircled and attacked. The Italian force, though immensely superior in numbers and equipment, capitulated. Besides large quantities of booty, our Allies took nine generals, 370 commissioned officers and 16,000 men. Yet they had been outnumbered by more than five to one.

These and many other facts about the Belgian Congo's war effort are to be narrated in a book from "Belgian Africa in the World War," written by Mr. Walter Ford for the Belgian Information Office, and the Ministry of Information pamphlet entitled "Facts about the Belgian Congo."

Casualties and Awards

L. Cpl., Raymon de Spéville, the Northamptonshire Yeomanry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand de Spéville, of Levesham, West Yorkshire, has died in this country while on active service.

Rifleman Ronald Roden, the King's Royal Rifles, who was a member of the first contingent of Belgians to leave the Colony for the Middle East at the outbreak of war, has been reported missing, believed drowned.

Squadron Leader the Hon. E. A. Baird, second son of the late Viscount Stonor, who had for many years been interested in Eastern African affairs, is reported missing from air operations.

Sergeant Edward Victor Dean, reported missing as a result of air operations over Germany earlier this month, was a junior member of the clerical staff of *East Africa and Rhodesia* until he volunteered for the Royal Air Force a full 22 months before his age group was called up. As a wireless operator and gunner, he had made many bombing flights over enemy territory, including one to Italy, the heaviest attack on Berlin, and many raids on Hamburg and the "Happy Valley" as our light-hearted airmen term the Ruhr.

Flying Officer David Miller Allan, who before the war was serving in the Northern Rhodesia Police, was the captain of a Wellington bomber recently forced down in the Bay of Bengal. The observer and gunner are missing, believed drowned, but the pilot, navigator and wireless operator are now making a good recovery in hospital after their ordeal.

Sea Staff of Union Castle Line

The following members of the sea-going staff of the Union Castle Line have received the awards specified for great gallantry, skill and devotion in the face of heavy enemy attacks while sailing in convoy to Malta:

- Distinguished Service Cross—Mr. Frank Edgar Matflocks, chief engineer officer, and Mr. Henry Norman Dryden, second officer.
- Distinguished Service Medal—Able Seaman Pereira Inglis, Able Seaman John James Hess, and Deck Boy Ronald Swain.

Mention in Dispatches—Mr. Ian Forbes McDonald, junior second engineer officer; Mr. Jeffery Barrett Lee, senior fourth engineer officer; Mr. Peter Frederick Herbert Brebner, chief fourth engineer officer; Mr. Merrick Thompson, electrician; Chief Steward, Horace Frederick White; Mr. Thomas Michael Kenneth Knowles, second radio officer; Cadet Robert Ferguson Leeds; Engine-room Stoker, Cyril George Knight.

A Belgian Ministerial Decree announces the posthumous award of the *Croix de Guerre*, 1940, to 2nd Lieut. Lambrechts, who was mentioned in dispatches by the Commander of the Force Publique of the Belgian Congo on August 24, 1942, for services during the Ethiopian campaign, and to Sgt. Major Forster,

mentioned in dispatches of the *Force Publique* on March 18, 1942, and since killed on active service.

Major General Adrian Carton de Wiart, V.C., who served during the Somaliland campaign of 1914-15, was received by the King last week on his return to England after two years' imprisonment in Italy.

Colonel E. P. Balfour, who commanded the 1st Battalion of the Transvaal Scottish during the campaign in Ethiopia, has relinquished command of the 15th National Volunteer Brigade in South Africa in order to take up another appointment.

Midshipman R. D. Lee, R.N.V.R., of Balwayo, who is serving in H.M.S. *HAMBLEDON* in the Mediterranean, is stated to have filled pages of the destroyer's diary with sketches and notes of events in the war. The capitulation of the ship's officers and crew in the ward room are signed "Giles," Midshipman Lee's first name.

Marshal Graziani, at one time Italian Commander-in-Chief in Ethiopia, is stated by the German overseas press to have joined Mussolini's new Fascist Government as Minister of Defence.

Compensation Paid in Madagascar

In 1942, when about 100,000 military and naval personnel were interned in Madagascar, they were allowed to submit claims for loss of earnings during their period of detention or command by members of our forces. The claim was damaged. It is now announced that in final settlement of such claims £400,000 francs has been paid by the British Government. The British Commission, which investigated and checked all claims, travelled hundreds of miles by road, rail and air, examining details on the spot. Claims officers sent to Madagascar from the War Office co-operated with French civil servants with experience of similar work and knowledge of the Malagasy language. Many compensation recipients have given to the French Armaments Fund.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has announced that of the first 1,493 Polish refugees received in the Protectorate, 498 were children under 16 years of age, 780 women and 155 men, none fit for military service. About 900 further refugees have since reached Northern Rhodesia.

Some of the Polish and Greek refugee women in Tanganyika Territory have accepted employment as nursemaids to English and other European families.

Funds for War Purposes

No less than £7,428,370 (£3,800,000 more than subscribed on the first day of the Belgian Congo's new internal Colonial Victory Loan). These are only partial figures. Contributions had not been received from numerous banking agencies in the interior of the Colony.

Subscriptions to the two East African War Loans had reached £6,368,725 on July 19.

Loans made by the Colonies to the Imperial Government in August totalled £635,225, of which sum £280,113 was lent free of interest.

Kenya has contributed £14,000 to Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund.

Among donations recently received by the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund were a further £2,742 sent by the British Red Cross Society in Kenya, a further £730 from the Southern Rhodesia Red Cross, and a further £128 from the Uganda War Charities Fund.

It is hoped that the General Dan Pienaar Memorial Burial Fund will reach a figure sufficient to produce an annual income of about £2,500.

The Mind of the African

Explained by Dr. Max Gluckman

THE CONSENSUS OF SCIENTIFIC OPINION is that there is no proof of any great difference between the brains of various races.

If there is any difference, they are altogether insufficient to account for the great differences between cultures and modes of thought. Above all, they cannot account for the rapid starts in cultural development which some countries achieved in very short time. That is, if we have to explain London and an African village, we cannot do so by bodily differences between Londoners and Africans; we must investigate their history and struggles, their contacts with other people, and other factors. An African brought up from birth by a Londoner would be a Londoner.

If the mind of the African differs from the European's, it is bound to be brought up in a different society, where from birth his behaviour and ideas are moulded by those of his parents and those of the society in which he grows up.

Most Europeans in this country are handicapped in judging Africans' intelligence, for they deal with them only as consumers of goods and commodities. It is fortunate in this connection to converse with those who are concerned with the mind and I shall therefore try to explain their ideas and their behaviour. They are also knowledgeable about their own minds, about their own lives, politics, history, all matters of every conversation with them, and are not dependent on the white man's opinion, and does not degenerate into instant and irritating gossip.

Africans' Wide Technical Knowledge

The African has a wide technical knowledge which is accurate and scientific. For example, the Lozi people live in a large plain of the Zambesi which is flooded each year, and to make a living they have to take into account soils, vegetation, the time of the flood, zoning and its depth, rainfall and temperature, in order to decide where to make their gardens and when to plant them. Some gardens they build above the water, other places they are below. Government experts describe this as a "scientific" technique, and say that they can suggest no improvements in it unless they first experiment.

The Lozi have 28 methods of catching fish with nets, dums, traps and weebans, and to use these they have to smell and work joints, make string and rope from roots and bark, and know the movements of fish with the rise and fall of the flood.

They are also keen and penetrating lawyers. Their laws and procedure differ from ours, but within their framework they reason clearly, discussing the issues involved, and applying old laws precisely to new situations. Nevertheless, a European often cannot grasp the logic which underlies the course of argument and the decision in a case tried by African judges. This is because the background of African cases is different from our own.

Very many African lawsuits are between relatives; this is largely because Africans count their ties with very distant relatives very much further than we do. When one relative sees another, though he may come to court over a certain thing on which a case rests, what he wants investigated may not be that thing itself, but the whole behaviour of this relative to him. Where our lawyers concern themselves only with the thing that the present quarrel is about, African judges go into the rights and wrongs of the litigants' behaviour to each other over a long period.

Thus, a woman had the bad habit of striking her parents-in-law when they visited her, while receiving her own parents with prodigal hospitality. Her husband wanted to make an issue of this. One day, when his wife's father was visiting him and was just sitting down to a succulent meal prepared by his daughter, the husband walked in, snatched away the food, and ate it himself. His father-in-law, in high dudgeon, went home to his own village. The husband then sent a hue after him as apology, and explained that he wished by the insult to draw attention to the way his wife ill-treated his parents. The wife sued for divorce on the snatched food, and was entitled to it; the court held that she was in the wrong and scolded her, and even told her father to return the apologetic hue.

Attitude to Witchcraft

The African's mentality differs from ours in that often he reasons with other ideas, though he uses the ideas as we do. First, most Africans still believe in magic and witchcraft, a system of ideas which we abandoned publicly, though not entirely, some 150 years ago. That these beliefs persisted till so recently, in Europe, Africa and America, they

are still held among peasants—shows that they are not innate in Africans, but are part of their culture, as they were of ours. And I emphasise that the African is not always thinking about magic and witchcraft; we have already seen how sound his technical knowledge is.

Africans do not get the idea that they are being bewitched and are therefore going to suffer some misfortune or fall ill. What happens is that they suffer misfortune and afterwards blame it on witchcraft. The African knows that diseases make people ill and that hippo-pot canoes and drown people. But he asks, "Why should I be ill, not other people?"

The man whose son was drowned says, "An effect of my son frequently travelled by canoe on the river where there are always hippo. Why on this one occasion should the hippo have attacked and drowned him?" He answers, "Because we were bewitched." He knows as well as we do that his son was crossing the river to visit his mother's family, and that the hippo probably became ill and attacked him in the stream when it met the canoe. He knows as well as I do that he was unlucky, which brought the hippo and the son together, so that the son died. When the African says it was witchcraft, he is thus explaining the cause of the accident. He leaves unexplained, he knows, why his son drowned because his lungs filled with water; but he argues that it was a witch who brought the hippo and the son together, the path of the canoe and the hippo, when he goes to kill the canoe.

The theory of witchcraft is reasonable and logical even if it is not true. Within it the African reasons much as we do with our scientific beliefs. For the theory is a complete whole in which every part affects every other part.

When a man is attacked by a witch, he is attacked, not by magic, but by a point out a flaw in it, for the reasons are that the point of attack is witchcraft. If you have a machine which you have not used, and it breaks, you say that the machine was bad, the wires poor, or that there was a break in the wiring. If the African has had his village protected with medicines against storms, and it is struck by lightning, he says the medicine was bad, his medicines poor, of a tabu was broken.

This method of reasoning within a system is remarkably illustrated in a book which the Nazis published. It consisted of a collection of anti-Hitler cartoons from the newspapers of the whole world. The cartoons did not show the German people what the decent world thought of Hitler, but proved to them that it was the German Government which was thus attacked; these other countries must be vile and hostile to Germany, as Hitler maintained.

So the African's mind, in his system, works as the European's mind does. Even where magicians cheat and use sleight of hand, as in extracting from the body bodies that cause illness, they do so believing that somewhere there are more powerful magicians who know the magic, and if they could get that magic, they would not have to cheat. We must remember too that the patients who wish to abolish the witchcraft harming him, above all other people do not wish to cheat; for what good is it to him if he detects the wrong person as a witch?

Relations with Europeans

When the African, with these beliefs, comes to deal with Europeans, there are many ways in which they affect his behaviour, so that it is often incomprehensible to us. For example, he queries, it is said, that the white doctors are very good in treating disease, but while they cure the disease, they don't treat the witchcraft which caused the disease, and that will continue to do harm.

Under the system of witchcraft, people who produced very good crops while their neighbours' harvests were meagre; who had large healthy families while all around was illness; whose herds and flocks prospered, exceedingly, whose fortunate people sometimes were believed to make good by magic, at the expense of their fellows. These beliefs were only possible in a society with no motive to sell surplus goods, no profit motives, without storable goods, so that there was no heavy pressure on any member to produce more than was required for his own requirements.

These people have come from a society with these beliefs into a new system where they are expected to work long and hard to earn or undo their fellows, and perhaps their beliefs deter them in this struggle and affect their efficiency. Now Africans who blame their misfortunes on witches, envious of their higher wages, set their line, would be European-style. It is possible that the fear of witchcraft prevents Africans developing what skill and capacity they have in their work for Europeans, though this fear would be unimportant in comparison with other factors preventing their development, such as disease and social barriers.

In showing how beliefs in witchcraft affect African behaviour and thought, I have emphasised that their minds work in the same logical pattern as ours do so that it is clear that we have given the same education and cultural background. We have, they would think with the same logic, the same way as we have.

Director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute, in the course of a broadcast talk from Lusaka.

But it is not only beliefs in witchcraft that differentiate the African from the European. His whole way of life is different from ours, he is considered to be inferior, and he is certainly on the whole more superstitious. A Bechuanaland lecturer to a university audience, said that the coming of Western civilization to the people has put a square peg into a round hole. Where the African chafes bitterly, for as we must remember that he is not a white man, usually without a square head, into our homes, with the comparative wealth of furniture that he carries, and the comparative ease and hoe to our complicated machinery.

In his life, close to the ground, in the earth earthy, full of dirt and without taps or wash-basins, with only a basket of meal and some dried fish in it, he cannot have the same standards of efficiency and cleanliness as we have. Even if he grasps the connection of disease with dirt and insects, he cannot alter them.

When he works for Europeans, and when he is employed in a mine, he has to work to our standards, always maintaining standards of cleanliness with us, at least, standards, and standards for his own people.

Kilimanjaro's Ash-Pit

Lieut. P. Spink, R.A.F.C., has written to *The Geographical Magazine* from Nairobi:

On account of the reported renewal of activity in the Kibo crater, I visited the crater to re-visit Kibo and to see the crater itself. I was accompanied by a British East African Mounted Rifles platoon, a British Royal Air Force platoon, and a party of mountaineers and a party of two natives. We reached the crater on July 18 under the most favorable conditions.

The crater, which lies on the north-western part of Kibo, is obviously of recent origin to judge by its sharp, well-preserved edges and the steepness of the slopes. It is almost perfectly circular, with a diameter of 1,200 feet, and is surrounded by another circular and higher bank at 150 yards distance, which in its turn is again almost completely ringed by yet another bank, also higher than the second.

Very substantial sulphur beds with their active fumaroles emitting streams of visible sulphur gases exist on the banks of the N.W. S.S. and S.E. slopes of the crater area. The Ash-Pit itself is based on a large chamber of rock jutting into the Pit, which is sulphur covered. Fumaroles emitting gases of sulphur were present in many fumaroles, and the average worked out at 112° E. (70° C.). The general color of the walls of the pit, with the exception of the N.E. quadrant, was yellow or yellowish, denoting the presence of sulphur beds.

The quality of the sulphur deposits was remarkable, and each fumarole mouth has its deposit of crystalline sulphur of almost 100% purity. The beds are generally rather damp, warm, and very soft in places. Many new fumaroles appear to be forming in various places, which are suggestive of the beginning of a new sulphur phase. Other points of interest are that the fumaroles generally run in straight parallel lines along the banks and that their gases are not dangerous at present. The writer was able to discard the rope after the first few minutes of his investigations.

It was also remarkable that very negligible amounts of snow were found in the crater, and considering that the height is over 19,000 ft., and that extensive and massive glaciers exist within a radius of a mile.

A number of pits were inserted in the W. and N.W. quadrant of Kibo, and will thus be a guide to future investigators for noting any increase in activity in those areas. Time and recurring heavy rain sickness prevented the other quadrant from being thus delineated, but a sketch map of the Ash-Pit has been made showing the active areas, and is being presented to the British and Colonial Society for the Natural History Society of East Africa and East Africa.

Finally, in examining aerial photographs of the crater, it was noticed that some of the snow, and possibly in amount of snow being on the crater, was very extensive and active sulphur beds, which is a very interesting possibility, and as led to the conclusion that the crater is in a state of activity of quite recent origin.

Further detailed examination was made for the purpose of determining the exact nature of the fumaroles, and the results are being published in the next issue of the *Geographical Magazine*.

Dar es Salaam's Population

The population of Dar es Salaam township on March 31, 1943, was 43,618. There were 17,075 Europeans (178 in 1939), 12 years of age, 23,542 vegetarians (and 1,121 non-vegetarians) and 4,001 Arabs, and 34,197 Africans.

Combating Yellow Fever

Work of Uganda Research Institute

The efforts of the Yellow Fever Research Institute in Entebbe, Uganda, working in conjunction with the Colonial Medical Departments, have been so successful that from the beginning of the war not one case of yellow fever has been reported among the military personnel in East Africa.

Such is the splendid result of the free distribution of more than 1,750,000 doses of vaccine to all parts of Africa east of Nigeria and of the equally important and rigorous mosquito control of airfields, ports and transport routes, and where necessary, the mass vaccination of people likely to be exposed to infection. The total population of the British colonies of Kenya and of the Bwamba district in Uganda, for instance, have been vaccinated.

Controlling the work of the Institute in Entebbe is a Dr. Alexander Graham Macfie, who has spent a great part of his professional career in yellow fever research in Brazil and other parts of tropical Africa. The Institute, opened in 1936, was financed jointly by the Uganda Government and the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, and it is a branch laboratory of the "Nigeria" and there is close liaison with the yellow fever research workers of the Institute.

Research workers of the Institute have travelled thousands of miles in their efforts to prevent and control yellow fever, and in one survey alone they visited Entebbe, Ethiopia, Tigray, Somaliland, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

As yellow fever vaccine is sensitive to heat and sunlight, and has to be transported and stored under refrigeration, the Institute has tested an experimental transport distribution method, and of its potency. The vaccine is supplied free of charge by the American Commission in New York, is supplied free of charge by the American Commission in New York, is supplied free of charge by the American Commission in New York.

Some Monkeys Serve as Carriers

Tests carried out in the Institute show that some types of monkey are susceptible to yellow fever, and may serve as carriers. Various types of mosquito have also been found capable of transmitting the disease. Investigations at a field station in Bwamba, Western Bwamba, for example, showed for the first time that the *Aedes simpsoni*, a mosquito which breeds in bananas, pineapples and the like, is a carrier.

There has been one large epidemic of yellow fever during this war. It occurred in the Sudan during 1940. So successful was vaccination and other preventive measures that the disease did not spread from the Nuba Mountains area.

In the course of their investigations on yellow fever, workers at the Institute have discovered four other types causing viruses.

The first of these has been called the West Nile virus. It is related to but distinct from two other viruses known to cause disease in man.

The second of the viruses causes a disease not unlike influenza and popularly named Bwamba fever.

The third, isolated from forest mosquitoes from Bwamba in September, 1942, has been found to be one of the most potent viruses yet discovered. It has been named the Semliki Forest virus. It is not known what illness it causes in man, but a number of people have been found locally to be immune, showing that it does attack man and does not invariably cause fatal disease.

A fourth virus was isolated from mosquitoes from the area in March of 1943. Little is yet known about it except that it behaves differently from any other virus studied in the Institute. It may prove to be a newly discovered cause of disease in man.

African as Veterinary Research Worker

After passing his final examination at Makerere College, an African born in Tanganyika, Mr. Geoffrey Geldart Mhina, has been appointed to the Veterinary Department of the Territory as an assistant to the Veterinary Research Officer at the Research Institute.

Background to t

Prussian Pestilence.

within our lifetime and three times in that of our fathers, the Germans have plunged the world into their wars of expansion and aggression. They combine in the most deadly manner the qualities of the warrior and the thief. They do not value freedom for themselves, and the spectacle of it in others is hateful to them. Wherever they become strong they seek to dominate, and they can fall only from the same cause which has raised them to power. The German Reich is Prussia. This is the source of recurring pestilence, but it is not a war with Prussia as such, it is a war against tyranny, and we seek to preserve ourselves against destruction by a coalition of American and Russian power. We have suffered from the ravages of the plague and bloodshed of a century ago, and we are determined to put it beyond the power of Prussia to bring it back upon us again with pent-up vengeance, and to nurture that Nazi tyranny and Prussian militarism must be absolutely rooted out if Europe and the world are to be spared a third agony of this fearful conflict.

"The satellite States, submitted or overlaid by German hands if they can help to shorten the war, be allowed to work their passage home, but the roots of all our evils, Nazi tyranny and Prussian militarism, must be extirpated. Until this is achieved there can be no sacrifices, no lengths in violence to which we will not go. I will add this: Having at the end of my life acquired some influence in affairs, I wish to make it clear that I would not needlessly prolong this war for a single day, and my hope is that I and the British people, as called by victory to share in the august responsibilities of shaping the future, we shall show the same poise and temper as we did in the hour of our mortal peril." — The Prime Minister.

Fall of Smolensk. Smolensk has served as a German advanced base, as Hitler's own headquarters, and as the centre of one of the greatest of their fortresses. Its fall has great moral and material significance. The breach of its defenses has turned the upper Dnieper and is now pressing towards Vitebsk. North of Smolensk the central front merges into the northern, and the shoulder thrust forward by the Russians may loosen the enemy's strong and stubbornly defended position running up towards Leningrad. — *The Times*.

Battle of Britain Recalled.

In August 1940, the Luftwaffe's first big attack on the Western Front, approximately 2,000 aircraft, including 1,000 bombers, were sent against the British coast. The Luftwaffe's attack was a surprise, and it would have crippled our defences in the early stages of the war. The Luftwaffe's attack was a surprise, and it would have crippled our defences in the early stages of the war. The Luftwaffe's attack was a surprise, and it would have crippled our defences in the early stages of the war.

Victory Ships.

The British-designed Liberty ship which was being produced in America at the rate of 1,500,000 tons a day every month, will be superseded by the Victory ship, which will have one more hold, another deck, and a speed of 17 knots when fully loaded. The first keel will be laid by November 28, and the ship will be built in the Tamiami Division, Admiral H. L. Vickery, U.S. Navy.

Hess's Peace Terms.

When Hess landed in Scotland in May, 1941, these were the peace terms which he brought: (1) that Germany should be given a free hand in Europe; (2) that England should have a free hand in the British Empire except that the ex-German Colonies should be returned to Germany; (3) that Russia should be included in Asia, but that Germany had certain demands to make of Russia which would be met either by negotiation or as the result of war. There was no truth in the rumours that the Fuehrer contemplated an early attack on Russia. (4) that the British should evacuate India, and (5) that the British should have to make a provision for the increased indemnification of British and German nationals whose property had been expropriated as the result of war. (6) the proposal could only be considered on the understanding that it was negotiated by Germany with the English Government other than the present British Government. Mr. Churchill, who had planned the war since 1939, and his colleagues, who had lent themselves to his war policy, were not prepared to negotiate with whom the Fuehrer would negotiate. If this chance were rejected it would be the Fuehrer's duty to destroy Great Britain utterly and keep the country after the war in a state of permanent subjection. — *Dr. Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

Sir Kingsley Wood.

Sir Kingsley Wood was amiable, experienced, efficient, accessible. He was an old Minister who is a good House of Commons man should be. — The Prime Minister.

Sir Kingsley Wood always listened to criticism, was never angry, was always ready to take sound advice and select wise counsellors. We liked his lack of pomposity. He never learned the "parliamentary" manner. — Sir Percy Weir, M.P.

Sir Kingsley would have made a successful Test Match captain.

Sir Kingsley would have made a successful Test Match captain—always alert, always cheerful, always efficient, always with a keen eye on his opponents and ever willing to listen to the advice of anyone in the team, and, as a consequence, always having very loyal support and affection. Though scrupulously fair to his opponents, he always played for his side. I have lost the greatest friend I have ever had. — Sir Edward Campbell.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised.— In Crete there are 30,000 Germans. — Lord Cranborne.

The Nazi has very bad nerves. — Commander Prior, M.P.

The Allies amass 15,000 Cons cans before the Italian armistice. — Algiers Radio.

The spirit of chivalry has perished in the serene and phlegmatic British people. — *Le Portugal*.

A steady stream of 100,000 British prisoners of war may have escaped from camps in Italy. — Berlin Radio.

Scandalous overstating exists in the Civil Service throughout the country. — Sir John Wardlaw Milne, M.P.

It is a pity that Hitler has not been in the war for years. — Commander Sir Archibald Southby, M.P.

If the Wehrmacht is not acting out of its own volition, Germany is beaten, it will be too late to do anything really effective. — Mr. William Lacey.

America's whole tactics of fighter defence and attack are modelled on the R.A.F. — Mr. Peter Maschell.

The Allied advance in the Mediterranean has undoubtedly accelerated the German retreat in Russia. — Mr. H. L. Simson, Secretary for War.

We are developing deadlier aircraft cannon and bombs. — Colonel W. H. Larned, O.C., Washington Arsenal, New Jersey.

We do not deny the British statement that 57% of Hamburg has been devastated by an attack. — *Berliner Boersenzitung*.

The Merchant Navy should be eligible for all combatant decorations, including the Victoria Cross. — Captain Russell Grenfell, R.N.

British troops are spending between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 a month in Egypt. — U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Empire Air Training Scheme, a work of great imagination, was not only a war winner but an Empire cement. — The Prime Minister.

It is a sign of German weakness that in its immature condition the rocket-propelled glider bomber should be thrown into battle. — *Daily Mail* naval correspondent.

If 600 planes failed to do an attack on German industry, the percentage of casualties will be higher than if there were 700 bombs. So when strikers interfere with the flow of production they are adding to the risk of our airmen. — Sir Stafford Cripps, M.P.

It is quite untrue that His Majesty's Government are to annex Sicily and Sardinia. — Mr. Eden.

No record is kept of the value of Lend Lease aid received from the United States. — Mr. R. Assheton, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

A quarter of a million disused cars and other vehicles will be broken up in the next 18 months. — Lord High Chancellor, Government, Vehicle Production, Works.

Victory medals won by German soldiers and the German Army will be distributed to the German people without fighting for her own sake. — General Smuts.

France is spoiling for a fight with the British. — M. P. Prior, M.P., who spent nine months in France after Dieppe.

Soon there will be single long-engined American bombers on operations from Great Britain, than there are four-engined heavy bombers in R.A.F. Bomber Command. — Mr. Paul Holt.

A young soldier found a flour tin containing a tin of marmalade, many of which have their breakfast brought up to them by batmen. — *Victorian Village* news, and a half tin of marmalade. — Mr. David Robertson, M.P.

Sir Kingsley Wood was one of the bravest men in the Council of Europe. He had a great gift of making a point without the disheartening, the irritating, or the painful, and an infinite capacity for hard work. — Sir Geoffrey Splay, M.P.

The Labour leadership, losing its head, is better than that other conclusion, to be drawn from the fact that nearly all the strikes which have attracted notice have now started without any formal notice in defiance of the laws concerned. — *Mexico* M. P. (London).

Now dare the Germans speak of Norway when they describe our operations in the Channel, Libya, in Tunisia and Calabria? — *Flight* the German, in all the papers, which will do the time. — *Flight* the German, in all the papers, which will do the time.

American casualties at Salerno up to and including September 15 totalled 27,000, wounded and missing. On September 16 the German announced they had lost 11,000 American soldiers, including killed and missing, and were captured. — U.S. War Department.

Novorossisk was dead and empty when the Red Army entered. Not a single human being, not even a dog or cat, was found alive. — Mr. Aubrey Jacobs.

The behaviour of the Nazis in Italy was reached a frenzy and cruelty equal to the worst barbarities in Poland, Flanders, Czechoslovakia and White Russia. — *Washington Post*.

The first Italian envoy arrived in Lisbon on August 17 and our negotiations began on August 18. The last occasion on which we bombed Milan was the night of August 20 and the occasion we bombed Turin was the night of August 21. — The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The village of Szallice, in the White Ruthenia of Poland, has been razed to the ground by the Germans. The whole population, regardless of age or sex, having been killed or driven away. — *London Evening News*, British Television Agency.

During July 1943 British and American bomber aircraft operating from this country were 100 per cent over Germany and northern Europe. Comparable figures for August were 100 British and 100 American aircraft. For the first eight months of this year the losses were 1,651 British and 1,447 American. — The Secretary of State for War.

Three German generals captured at Stalagrad in January—General von Seidlitz, Lieut-General von Daniels and Major-General Korles—have been elected to the Committee of the Union of German Officers, which is composed of prisoners of war. The Union has issued an appeal to German commanders to overthrow Hitler. — *Evening News*.

What Europe wants of us is that we should play with a straight bat. I remember one President of the Trades Union Congress saying that if we were defeated in war the Russians would fly over the pavilion at Lords, and another President of that Congress making a speech about the Prime Minister coming in when the wickets were being fast. — Mr. Pickthorn, M.P.

The Russians, working on a colossal but coherent design, are pursuing wide interlinked offensives. At Smolensk they have smashed through what the invaders supposed to be their most impenetrable zone of defence in depth. They now control what was the principal German base in all Russia. This is a tremendous thing. — *Evening News*.

It seems almost impossible that the enemy can escape the necessity of a deep general retreat along the whole front from the Baltic to the Black sea. — Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the *Sunday Express*.

PERSONALIA

Mr. K. G. Bennett is Acting Crown Counsel in Kenya Territory.

Professor B. Hor Evans has returned to England after a tour of all the British Council establishments in the Middle East.

Mr. H. A. Linnop has been appointed a non-official member for Uganda of the Kenya Uganda Railways Advisory Council.

Dr. J. H. Cane and Miss M. J. C. Millar, a nursing sister in Tanganyika Territory, were married in Dar es Salaam some little time ago.

Colonel John Lionel Ayers, R.E.M.S., and Mrs. Gwendolyn Ayers, formerly daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. C. Ayers, have been married at Harare, Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced by Captain Dennis Arthur Smith of Nairobi and Miss Bridget Mary (nee) O'Byrne daughter of Mrs. O'Byrne, late, also of Nairobi.

The first day of the 1943-44 session of the Legislative Council is to be held in Nairobi on October 1. The temporary secretary is the Rev. Mr. G. Capitt, of Nairobi.

Mr. W. G. Graham has won the 1943-44 Kenya Club Championship, beating Mr. J. D. O'Byrne by one stroke in the final division. Mr. Max Gluckman was runner-up.

Mrs. Deane, widow of Captain A. Deane, Deputy Secretary of the Game Department in Kenya, arrived in this country some little time ago from her home in an East African Territory.

Mr. J. M. Stratton and Miss Joyce Braham, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Broughall-Woods, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, were married last Saturday.

The engagement is announced by Mr. John Gordon Campbell, of Nairobi, and Miss Mary Christina McKay, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. McKay, of Limbe, Nyasaland.

Professor Edward Hinde, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., of Zoology at Glasgow University, has been appointed Scientific Director of the Zoological Society of London. He hopes to take up his duties at the beginning of next year.

A Trans Nzoia Political Association has been formed with a Committee consisting of U. O. O. O. Wood (M.L.C. for the area), Major Keyson, Captain Vaughan-Philcott, and Messrs. J. Winter, A. Barker, E. J. Spratt, E. N. Vulpny and Ilbey.

H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, President of the Royal Empire Society, attended the reception given at the Dorchester Hotel last week in honour of Field-Marshal Viscount Wavell by the Combined Empire Societies.

When the Rev. Wilfrid Scott Roberts, who last week consecrated Bishop of Zanzibar by the Temple Arch bishop of Canterbury, in Westminster Abbey, the Archbishop was assisted in the ceremony by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Birney, until lately Bishop of Zanzibar.

Pilot Officer John O'Connell, crew member of the Liberator of Venzham, who has injured in the crash, has been accepted as the official candidate for election in the St. Albans constituency. He is the son of Mr. H. William Douglas O'Connell, third son of the late Mr. H. O'Connell who stands as an Independent in the constituency of age.

MARRIAGES

STRAITON, DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Straiton, of Radium House, Nairobi, and Mr. J. H. Straiton, of Nairobi, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Straiton, of Nairobi, were married at Nairobi, Lower Meru District, on September 25, 1943.

THE CHARLOTTE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Charlotte, of Nairobi, and Mr. J. H. Charlotte, of Nairobi, were married at Nairobi, Lower Meru District, on September 25, 1943.

Miss Margaret McHardy, the 22-year-old daughter of Mr. W. McHardy, and the official of the London University of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and Mrs. McHardy, has graduated M.B., Ch.B., at Aberdeen University. She has also divided with Miss Valentine Husband of Southern Rhodesia the Davidson Smith prize for diseases of children. Miss McHardy, who was born in Nairobi, has accepted an appointment at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Aberdeen.

Obituary

Mr. Walter Avatkinson, who had been farming in the Hazytone district of Southern Rhodesia for about 40 years, has died.

Mr. John Hunter, who had been a large land for 30 years, has died in the Protectorate. He began as a coffee planter, was later one of the Government experts and had for some time been the Government expert on the East African Timber Board.

Mr. Henry Clark, who was born in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 12, arrived in Bulawayo in 1896 with the R.S.A.P. and served through the Matabele War, Box and the First War. He is survived by Mrs. Clark, his wife, and three daughters, who are Miss Hilda, Miss Christina and Miss Mary. He arrived in the colony with his parents during the early days of settlement. He is survived by his wife and three daughters, who are Miss Hilda, Miss Christina and Miss Mary. He arrived in the colony with his parents during the early days of settlement. He is survived by his wife and three daughters, who are Miss Hilda, Miss Christina and Miss Mary.

Mrs. A. C. Gervais, who has died in London at the age of 91, was the mother of Lady Wilson, wife of the Hon. General Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1925 to 1933, and now a director of important companies operating in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

Miss M. Macdonald, the first two European settlers on Mount Elgon, has died in Kiambu. She and her husband lived at one time in Ethiopia and were among the Australians who settled in Patagonia many years ago. She had survived the loss of her children.

Dr. W. B. K. M.D., whose death in Mombasa at the age of 48 years is reported, first reached Kenya in 1910 and began farming in the Burnt Forest area. Later he practised in Nairobi and served through the last war in East Africa as a medical officer. He then spent 10 years in practice in South Africa, but in 1920 returned to Kenya to farm on the Uasin Gishu plateau. He was well known and much liked in the district.

Native Interests in Kenya Legislature

Dr. J. Wilson, who for the last eight years has been one of the best administered non-official members representing African interests in the Legislative Council of Kenya, has resigned because physical disability does not now permit him to maintain adequate direct contact with current Native affairs. The Rev. L. J. Farther, who has been in Kenya of the Church Missionary Society, has been nominated in his place.

Mr. Justice Chuter

Mr. Justice Chuter, Puisne Justice in Jamaica, has been appointed to be Puisne Justice in Kenya. The son of Judge Albert Roy and Chuter, of the famous family, Court, he was educated at Eton, Oxford and Balliol College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in November, 1915, and served through the last war with the R.A.S.C. From 1920 to 1921 was in the Enemy Debts Department of the Ministry of Finance and in 1922 joined the Colonial Legal Service as a resident magistrate in Jamaica. He became a Judge in the West Indies Settlements in 1937. He was in the last year of the last war.

Changes in the Cabinet Dr. Armindo Monteiro, G.C.B.

Several Ministers who have been closely associated with East African affairs are mentioned by the Cabinet. Mr. Butler, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is mentioned in the course of the Executive.

Mr. Attlee, who has been Secretary of State for the Colonies, is mentioned in the course of the Executive. Mr. Butler, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is mentioned in the course of the Executive. Mr. Butler, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is mentioned in the course of the Executive.

Mr. R. T. Casey, who has been Secretary of State for the Colonies, is mentioned in the course of the Executive. Mr. R. T. Casey, who has been Secretary of State for the Colonies, is mentioned in the course of the Executive.

Women's Place in the Colonies

The part played by women in developing the life of the British Empire on the right lines was emphasised by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Evelyn Baring, when he opened the fifth annual congress of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Southern Rhodesia in Salisbury on September 22.

The great part taken by women in Britain's war effort had, he said, set an example to the world. It was vital that people living in countries founded by British immigrants should bear in mind the example of a Mother Country, and the great responsibility for the need left on the womenfolk was to ensure that the outlook of their children was tolerant and far-minded.

Southern Rhodesia has a great but difficult future. Being a country inhabited by more than one race, the future must depend on whether Rhodesians of the future avoided the growth of racial bitterness and suspicion. Such bitterness and mistrust often had its origin in the general outlook of ordinary men and women, whose attitude depended on the direction of their thoughts in childhood. Women's influence could turn their thoughts in the right direction.

The President, Mrs. L. McClintock, urged thought for thought in making post-war plans. Despite the smallness of their population, she considered there was no reason why Rhodesians should not make their Colony one of the happiest, healthiest and most truly prosperous parts of the whole Empire.

Mr. A. M. Campbell

Mr. A. M. Campbell, chief agent for the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., in South, East and West Africa, has been appointed a director of the company. Mr. Campbell, who was born in Greenock, Scotland, arrived in South Africa in 1903. After considerable experience with all sides of the Union-Castle Line business, he was placed in charge of the company's Mombasa office in 1927. Seven years later he was appointed joint chief agent with headquarters in Cape Town, and in 1934 he was made chief agent for the company in South and East Africa. At the outbreak of the war he became representative of the Ministry of Shipping for the Ministry of War Transport for South and East Africa, retaining the appointment until February last, when ill-health compelled him to relinquish the position. Mr. Campbell, who is now happily restored to health, is a very popular figure in business circles in East, Central and South Africa.

Dr. Armindo Monteiro, G.C.B., who has been Secretary of State for the Colonies, is mentioned in the course of the Executive. Dr. Armindo Monteiro, G.C.B., who has been Secretary of State for the Colonies, is mentioned in the course of the Executive.

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Questions in Parliament

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS re-assembled for a few days last week, when many questions on Colonial subjects were raised.

Mr. John Dugdale asked the Prime Minister whether the pronouncement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lagos on September 15 that no country can be self-governing without being economically independent represented the views of His Majesty's Government.

The Prime Minister: My hon. friend is presumably referring to what was said by my right hon. and gallant friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies at his meeting with representatives of the Press in Lagos on September 15. I have not seen a verbatim record of this, but should prefer to await the next issue expressing any opinion upon it.

Mr. Dugdale: Is it wrong then to assume that the report published in the newspapers and emanating from Reuters is inaccurate, because the report definitely used the word "I have used in this question"?

The Prime Minister: I prefer to await a full report. There are reports of our speeches, and we have all gone through our experience—which you could not say were inaccurate—on the other hand, if you had to be tried for your life for them, you would like to be sure that the exact words were on record or otherwise.

Mr. Dugdale: Can I have an answer if I put the question at a later date?

The Prime Minister: Yes, sir, certainly.

Funds for East African Development

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the aggregate total of loans and grants made by the Colonial Development Fund from 1929 to date to each of the East African Colonies, including Zanzibar; how much of the principal of all such loans had so far been repaid; and what interest rates were at present being charged for loans made by this fund to the various colonies.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: The amounts of loans and grants made to the East African territories concerned to date from the Colonial Development Fund under the Colonial Development Act, 1929, are as follows:

	Loans	Grants
	£	£
Kenya	153,765	192,495
Uganda	Nil	24,651
Tanganyika Territory	78,554	537,860
Zanzibar	129,274	6,363
Totals	£241,990	£761,374

The loans to Tanganyika and Zanzibar have been wholly repaid. Repayments to date by Kenya amount to £20,923.

With one small exception, the outstanding loans are bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per annum, which was the rate fixed at the time the schemes were approved. The one exception is that of a loan of £1,687 on which interest has been fixed at 4%. The actual payment of interest in this case, together with the question of repayment of principal, has, however, been deferred until the end of the war.

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could give the names of the town-planning experts he had selected to advise on the lay-out of urban housing estates in the various African Colonies, and whether any had yet taken up their duties.

The Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (Mr. Emrys-Evans): I have been asked to reply. Owing to the great demand in this country for town-planning experts, difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable candidates for Colonial appointments. It is intended, however, to appoint an adviser on housing and town-planning for West Africa, who would work under the Resident Minister. If a suitable candidate can be found, it is hoped that this appointment will be made shortly. So far as East Africa is concerned, the question of appointment of a town-planning expert will be considered in connexion with various housing proposals which are now under examination.

Major Lyons: Did I understand my hon. friend to say that the appointment of only one expert for the whole of East Africa is under consideration?

Mr. Emrys-Evans: I should like to have notice of that question.

Major Lyons: I only asked whether that was what the hon. member said just now. Did he refer to the expert and not experts?

Mr. Emrys-Evans: A town-planning expert. Mr. Cerech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies when it was proposed to establish a committee to consider the present law in Kenya, and whether the setting up of a labour advisory board was under consideration.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: Owing to pressing preoccupations connected with the war, the Government of Kenya has not yet been able to set up a committee of this kind. It is in agreement with employers, to whom the claims are being paid on the lines of claims awarded to the military in some cases, even when protected until as soon as a uniform period of legislation will be introduced. The appointment of a Labour Advisory Board will shortly be announced.

Mr. Cerech Jones: Will my hon. friend make representations that at an early date a women's compensation bill should be enacted?

Mr. Emrys-Evans: Owing to the complex and technical character of the trade union legislation which is being brought together the advertisement which is being put with this question, the members of the House will be able to get in touch connected with local authorities, and so on, as soon as possible.

Closer Union of East Africa

Sir R. Gower asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the present position of the territories over which we hold a mandate, and whether an important step should be taken in the direction of closer union and training in East Africa, and whether closer union between Tanganyika and the adjoining Colonies.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: I have been asked to reply. The status of Mandated Territories remains unchanged under the terms of the Mandates Agreement, and the individual territories.

As regards the second part of the question, the Government have already brought about an extension of the machinery for co-ordination between the various Governments. The question how this co-ordination can and should be continued in the post-war period is one which will call for consideration at the appropriate time.

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had any information regarding the application received by the Kenya Government from the Seychelles asking for incorporation in Kenya Colony.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: I understand that the Seychelles Taxpayers' and Landowners' Association forwarded, without the knowledge of the Government of Seychelles, a memorandum asking the amalgamation of the territory with the Mombasa Taxpayers' Association and also to the Government of Kenya, with a copy for transmission to Sir Cerech Jones. My hon. hon. and gallant friend has no further information.

Mr. Riley: Does that mean that the Government of the Seychelles are not asking for incorporation?

Mr. Emrys-Evans: No, Sir, I do not think that is the case. I think the memorandum has been sent, as I stated in my reply.

Mr. Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to the findings of the Report of the Labour Department for 1942 on the diamond factory conditions prevailing in Northern Rhodesia, and regarding housing in the Copperbelt, the non-payment of cost-of-living allowances, the decline in the quality of farm labour, the inadequate diet and lack of sufficient health services for the labourers, and what steps were being taken to remedy the position in these matters.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: Yes, Sir, my right hon. and gallant friend's attention has been called to the report. The general

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News Items in Brief

Sales of new and second-hand motor vehicles are now controlled in Kenya.

Two lions were recently shot on the aerodrome at Kasama, Northern Rhodesia.

Windmills manufactured in Britain are now being shipped to East Africa.

Seventy-five cases of small pox had been reported in Nairobi in the latest mail.

Insulated copper wire is now being manufactured in Elisabethville in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan has opened a series of Government games in recent months.

A first batch of about 100 picked Natives have been trained in Kiule for work under honorary water wardens in Kenya.

The initiative has been taken in Moshi for the formation in Tanganyika Territory of a Federation of Zanzibar and Federation of Industries.

The Baptist Church in Malt Street, Bulawayo, has just celebrated the 11th anniversary of the laying of its foundation stone by Cecil Rhodes.

Omanian wireless station, which usually sends out on 254 and 524 metres is experimenting with a new short wave transmitter working on 22.62 metres.

Last year's production of plantation rubber in Tanganyika Territory was the largest since the boom year of 1926, and the export of wild rubber passed all previous records.

During the past year 75 elementary and high schools have been reopened in Ethiopia; and about the same number of new schools will be established during the next 12 months.

In Khartoum a reward of £1 has been offered by the authorities to any person who furnishes information which may lead to the conviction of a butcher for selling meat above the authorised price.

Experiments made in Uganda have shown that building boards of good quality can be produced from papyrus. Further investigations are being made by the Uganda Industrial Committee.

Mr. R. Daubney, Director of Veterinary Services and Livestock Controller in Kenya, has announced a scheme to supply small farmers with Boran heifers of good quality as foundation stock for dairy herds.

Bulawayo expects an ordinary municipal income of £478,831 for the year ending June 30, 1945, and an ordinary expenditure of £450,290. Capital expenditure of £308,025 is to be met from loans of £169,523 and surplus balances and reserves.

A new cement and asbestos factory is expected to be producing in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, before the end of this year. Among the products will be concrete pipes, corrugated and flat roofings, house sections in asbestos cement and fire-places.

A sisal production expert, appointed Deputy Sisal Controller in East Africa, is to inspect estates and advise on production matters. It is officially announced that later he will have two engineers to assist him in improving the arrangements concerning sisal machinery, equipment and spares.

The famine in the Central Province of Tanganyika is described as the worst since 1919, when there were many deaths. It is feared that many people will be so weak when the next rains fall (about two months hence) that they will not be able to undertake their usual ploughing, with the result that there will also be bad crops next year.

There is a strong movement in Southern Rhodesia for a public holiday to be named "Beit Day" in commemoration of the great benefits derived by the Colony from the gifts of Alfred Beit and the Beit family.

Last Thursday the Badoglio-controlled Bari wireless station described the King of Italy as "Emperor of Ethiopia" when broadcasting a decree about the circulation of bank notes. The decree was countersigned by Badoglio.

There are now 1,000 African depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank in Kenya, where the total number of accounts is 41,926. During May, the number of African depositors increased by 446, Asians 170 and Europeans 118. The total sum standing to the credit of depositors was £1,974,863, compared with £1,837,170 a year earlier.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia has asked buyers of machinery to furnish him with details of plant which they desire to purchase, as supplies become available. The information is required for the guidance of the Post-War Export Trade Committee of the Board of Trade.

Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. reports that gross receipts for the financial year ended 31st March 1945 were £5,656,318, making £6,901,927 for the 10 months of the financial year compared with £5,233,348 and £4,321,135 for the corresponding periods of last year. Beira Railway Company receipts were £77,517 and £68,977 for the two periods compared with £110,407 and £74,607 last year.

Residues in Dar es Salaam are now rationed on a daily basis of cereals. For non-native the limit is one pound of bread made with standard flour, 1 lb. of wheat flour or 1 oz. superfine flour. Asians may draw either the same ration as Europeans or 8 oz. rice or 12 oz. atta. For African adults the ration has recently been a quarter of a kilogramme of rice, or of maize, millet or cassava flour.

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COMPANY MEETING

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. G. J. S. Scovell's Statement

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LIMITED, was held in London on September 28.

MR. GEORGE J. S. SCOVELL, C.B.E., Chairman of the company, presided.

The Chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1944, was as follows:

Official notification has been received that, as the result of an application by your board for a higher standard of profit for the purpose of excess profits tax, the company's standard has been assessed by 4% on its statutory capital. The additional profits thus accruing are of course subject to income tax.

As foreshadowed last year, the difficulty in procuring and delivering stores necessitated, in September, a reduction in output to 3,000 tons a month, thus reducing the working profit, nevertheless, after carefully reviewing the position, your board considered that they could distribute a slightly larger dividend for 1944, which was paid on August 14 last.

Estimated Ore Reserves

The company's holding of share certificates is, we believe, adequate to meet all taxation claims to the end of the financial year 1942-43, while the estimated ore reserves are sufficient to cover its present milling requirements for about six years.

The liquid assets—stores, gold, cash, tax certificates, etc.—show a strong financial position. The increase in the value of stores is largely due to higher purchase prices. The Government securities formerly held were sold and Tax Reserve Certificates purchased with the proceeds. The fluctuation shown in the expenditure in Kenya is due to increased cost of stores, also to reduced output tonnage and under administration and general to the annual premium for a comprehensive insurance policy covering loss of profits due to breakdown, a matter to which your directors have given much time and thought.

The fall in the year's profit is mainly attributable to the reduced output and to a smaller extent to increases in working costs. In the appropriation account the sum of £12,116 has been placed to reserve for taxation and contingencies, and the carry-forward has been increased to £11,526, compared with £1,676 in 1941.

Development

A total of 6,244 feet main and 1,096 feet subsidiary development was completed. When the output was reduced to 3,000 tons monthly, development was proportionately curtailed. The work consisted mainly of shaft-sinking, cross-cutting, with driving and raising on the Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 footwall reefs, as well as some further diamond drilling in the deeper sections of the footwall series of reefs.

The main shaft was sunk 100 feet to a total depth of 1,480 feet, or 40 feet below the No. 16 level, at which depth the No. 16 cross-cut was advanced 1,022 feet, intersecting the Nos. 1 and 4 footwall reefs. Since the end of the year the shaft has been sunk to below the No. 17 level, where cross-cutting is now in hand.

On the No. 1 footwall reef the east drive on the No. 15 level was advanced 162 feet in low values, and the No. 16 level the east drive was advanced 96 feet and the west 35 feet. The country was disturbed and volcanic values being met.

On the No. 2 footwall reef, on the Nos. 16, 17 and 18 levels, some driving has been done, low values being also closed on the No. 15 level.

On the No. 3 footwall reef some driving in low values was done; on the No. 12 level the east drive was advanced 419 feet and the west 225 feet; in the east drive values were low, but in the west 45 feet averaged 15 dwt. over 14 inches. On the No. 14 level the east drive was advanced 491 feet and the west drive 15 feet in low values. On the No. 15 level 830 feet averaged 6 dwt. over 6 inches, and a raise for 157 feet, averaged 17 dwt. over 13 inches. On the No. 16 level, driving west for 411 feet, values were low and patchy, but a raise put up 36 feet averaged 10 dwt. over 12 inches.

On the No. 4 footwall reef driving was done on the Nos. 14, 15 and 16 levels in low values. During the current year better values are being encountered on the Nos. 15 and 16 levels.

Diamond drilling in the deep ground intersected the No. 4 footwall reef at 361 feet below the No. 14 level and another borehole is now being drilled to a depth at greater depth the Nos. 4 and 5 footwall reefs.

In view of the amount of work done in low values, the ore reserves have not shown the advances of recent years, and in tonnage and grade are slightly lower than at the beginning of the year under review.

Mining and Treatment

In the year 46,734 tons of ore were milled, of which 5,875 tons came from development. Of the total 40,859 tons 1,000 tons from the No. 1 footwall reef and the remainder from the Nos. 2, 3 and 4 footwall reefs. In the year 46,000 tons were treated for a recovery of 18,960 fine ounces. The overall recovery was 94.68%. Working costs, including development, royalty and London expenditure, amounted to 44s. 3d. per ton, compared with 40s. 6d. in the preceding year. As in previous years, the machinery, plant and buildings have been maintained in good condition.

The policy which your board and the management have been pursuing over the past few years in regard to the well-being of its African employees and their families in such directions as health, housing, instruction, education and recreation, is beginning to show good results, and is leading, as your directors have always hoped, to a more stabilised, happy and efficient body of workers.

Care of African Employees

We now have 165 Africans who have been in regular employment for four years or more; 224 over three years, and 857—or some 50%—over two years.

Your African women's and children's welfare section, with the assistance of Mrs. Percy Ross, who is well known for her great interest in the education and advancement of African women, has had an encouraging beginning. Your board's interest in those whose voluntary efforts have done so much to organise and encourage these activities will continue.

The general managers and the superintendent and the staff at the mine have served the company well in times of much difficulty and have worked with zeal and loyalty. I am sure shareholders will wish me, as your board does, to express our gratitude to them for their efforts.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The African in Northern Rhodesia has not yet reached the stage at which trade unions would become appropriate. Colonel Sir Gore Browne, Legislative Councillor for Northern Rhodesia, in Northern Rhodesia.

An interim development which will perhaps prepare the way for African trade unions has recently taken place on the Copperbelt. The underground boss-boys have been asked to elect representatives who will discuss with the mine management any difficulties which may arise. The boss-boys are the most permanent of the mine employees, and are tending to become a class apart from the casual labour force of Northern Rhodesia.

EAST MINING NEWS

N. Rhodesian Copper Prospects

The future of Northern Rhodesian copper and copper by-products has been discussed by the financial editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, who writes:

At the end of the war the projected output of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt may exceed 400,000 tons a year, compared with a maximum pre-war output of 215,000 tons. The increase in capacity will be much greater than any increase in fixed steel capital, and the question will arise whether existing smelters, whose re-winds will have to be postponed in order to finance the war-time expansion, should have a claim to some compensation. At the same time, there will be a demand for disposal of a greatly-increased copper scrap output. It is true that the world's total refined copper production since 1914 to 1942 the United States produced 1,702,000 tons from domestic mines, 1,277 more than in 1939. Canada produced 232,000 tons, and the other producers, such as 200,000 tons, 2,170,000 tons a year, were smaller than mine output. It was recently given at 500,000 tons. Production of primary copper has also risen. Altogether the world output capacity for refined copper at the end of the war may be well over 8,000,000 tons a year, compared with less than 2,500,000 tons before the war.

It is more difficult to see how the tremendous change in the primary output of refined copper and these will compete directly with copper in a number of important uses. In the post-war years the demand for all metals, however, is expected to return to almost anything that can be produced. It is true that it may not be quite so much expected, but the demand for copper will remain high, as it has been in the past, because much new knowledge has been gained about ways of using the metal.

At the same time, demand should be less for some of the copper prices should be kept under pressure by competition from alternative materials, such as aluminum and plastics, and the Rhodesian mines will have the advantage of their relatively low production costs.

Rosterman Gold Mines

The eighth annual report of the Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1943, shows a profit of £98,670. The future dividend of £17,764, paid at the end of March last year, averaged 16.66% after taxation and contingencies, and £12,118, leaving 211,826 tons carried forward, compared with 43,376 brought in.

During the year 46,734 tons of ore were raised and 46,409 tons treated, to a return of 18,866 fine lbs. of gold, compared with 51,000 tons and 22,099 fine oz. in 1942. Gold sales in 1943 realised £16,725, compared with £18,424 in the previous year.

The issued capital of the company is £12,528, the mining property in the Kafueza district of Zambia appears in the balance sheet at £264,784, mine development at £90,927, machinery and plant, £37,331, buildings, £14,513, stores, £60,731, loans and debtors, £12,337, against creditors, £14,150, Tax Reserve Certificate, £45,000, investments in Government Securities, £1,000, gold on hand (since realised), 221,484, and cash, £37,281.

Mr. G. H. B. Thompson and Mr. G. E. Forde, Manager, retired from the Board by rotation and were re-elected at the annual meeting held in London on Tuesday. The other directors are Mr. C. F. S. Scott, Chairman, and Messrs. E. C. Bailie, C.A., A. S. Macleod, and A. H. Moreton, A.M.I.M.C.E.

The Chairman's statement appears on another page of this issue.

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Rezende Mines Report

Mr. Carlos Rezende, Chairman of the Rezende Mines, Ltd., which closed a profit of £6,380 for the year ended December 31, last, made an interesting statement on the company's liability to taxation for the financial year terminating in the Northern Rhodesia. He said:

The uncase taxation represents a rise of 10% over the 1942 basis and 2% over the 1943 basis. The income tax on the 1942 account estimated at £42,100 and payable in the October, represents 21% of the net profit for the year. The corresponding figure for last year was 18%. In addition, the Government has levied approximately £20,000 being the difference between the net gold price of £108 per fine ounce and the price allocated to the company. These total £44,100, and even though, having been taken into account, the amount represents an increase of 10% over the 1942 basis.

Operations at the company's main mine during the year April ending terminated on August 31, 1944, and the available material left in the mine at the end of the year. The Rezende itself there were 10,000 tons of material in the 1915 plant, 10,000 tons in the 1917 plant, and 10,000 tons in the 1919 plant. The total capacity of the 1915 plant is 10,000 tons per annum, and the 1917 and 1919 plants are 10,000 tons per annum each. The total capacity of the 1915, 1917 and 1919 plants is 30,000 tons per annum.

The capital of the company is £100,000 in shares of 10/- and there are a general reserve of £10,000 and a property redemption fund of £10,000.

Geological Data of Northern Rhodesia

The Geological Commission, which consists of the various Government departments, which conduct an extensive geological survey in Northern Rhodesia, the maps and reports compiled from the information so obtained. Copies of these maps and reports may be seen at the offices of the Commissioner for Lands, Mines and Surveys in Ndola and Livingstone and at the office of the Director of Water Development at Lusaka, but no maps or reports are likely to be available for sale during the war.

Mining Personnel

Mr. R. F. D. Smith, M.B.E., M.C., Mr. H. F. Fischelmeier, who are directors of important mining companies, have been appointed as managing directors of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

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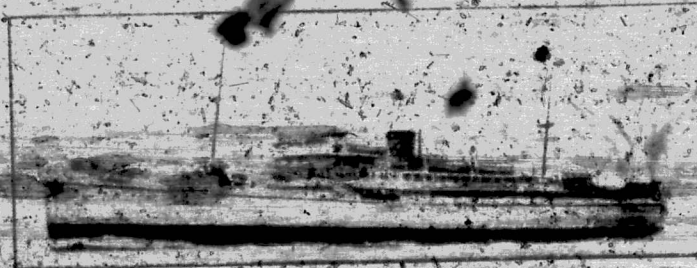
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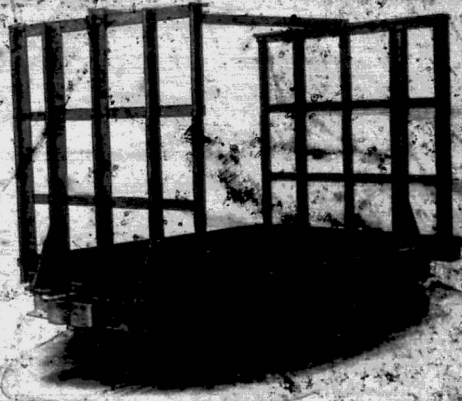
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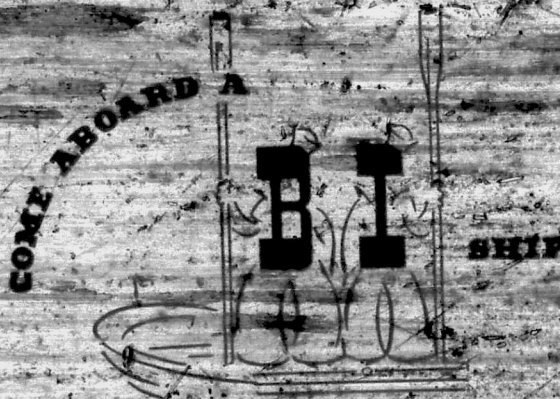
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 7, 1943

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



Thursday, October 7, 1943

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Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Principal Contents

Matters of Moment
The War in Africa

The Nature of Rhodesia

Background to 1943

Panegyric
Quarrels

The Government in Rhodesia

Background to 1943

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRIME MINISTER told his world on 4th September that the Italian people would be allowed to vote in the present

conditions of their slavery

Broadcast from Bari. In the United States, but any

to the Italians by writing and

advantages from this benevolence

could quickly change the temper of peoples who

mourn many miseries as the direct result of

Italian perfidy. Correspondents across the

Earth and Fifth Armies are accustomed to the

assumption of all Italians that the last three

years can be promptly forgotten and that they

can look to Great Britain for quick fulfilment

of their desires. Can that be so? Could not

have caused the Badoglio Government's pro-

nouncement for broadcasting from Bari a few

days ago a proclamation which declared that

much of the swarming of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory, as a first step of its vengeance this episode is not

to be forgotten

There is only one Emperor of Ethiopia, the

one who was driven from his throne in Addis-

Ababa by Badoglio and restored to it five years

ago mainly by British African Forces. The

difficulties of his position are evident to all who know anything

False Claim about conditions in that country

Ought to be all the reactionary elements in

Withdrawn which are opposed to his

Withdrawn policy of reform and progress. Elementary

Withdrawn would consequently suggest constant

Withdrawn his authority and in particular

Withdrawn to prevent statements or actions which might

Withdrawn be construed by his enemies as pointing to a

Withdrawn weakening of that country which Great Britain

has undertaken by treaty to provide. It is to be hoped that the King of Italy has been privately informed without loss of time that the Allies reject his claim to the title of Emperor of Ethiopia and that all measures have been taken to prevent repetition of that claim. But something more is demanded by equity and common courtesy to the Emperor and to the peoples of Ethiopia who are his subjects. It is demanded that the Emperor, as the supreme ruler in an Allied country, should be compelled to recant and apologise, and that a retraction might in justice be broadcast from the British Isles.

It is demanded that the Emperor, as the supreme ruler in an Allied country, should be compelled to recant and apologise, and that a retraction might in justice be broadcast from the British Isles.

States in the African region. In this particular region, as in every other, American support is vital. The United States are already deeply interested in the strategic implications of the Atlantic Channel and Africa's west coast. While the British Empire itself must be mainly responsible for the creation and upkeep of the strongpoints in Africa, it can surely be hoped that under a fraternal arrangement there will be access to the American Navy and Air Force as to the Empire.

I conceive the future strategy of Allied Nations to be far more concerned with the causes and possibilities of war than with a merely military structure. In that strategic field the African continent offers fascinating possibilities.

Class Denied to East African Campaigners

Lieut-General H. G. Martin, military correspondent

Navy Telegraph, wrote a few days ago—

...of 163 lays it down that the Africa Star is to be awarded to personnel who have taken part in operations in the theatre of East Africa from the 1st June 1942 to the 31st May 1943. It is to be awarded to personnel who have taken part in operations in the theatre of East Africa from the 1st June 1942 to the 31st May 1943. It is to be awarded to personnel who have taken part in operations in the theatre of East Africa from the 1st June 1942 to the 31st May 1943.

...for the East African and Southern Rhodesian campaigns, and that case is won. It is a case of an individual in a modern war. It was that of the man who fought in the theatre of East Africa from the 1st June 1942 to the 31st May 1943. It is a case of an individual in a modern war. It was that of the man who fought in the theatre of East Africa from the 1st June 1942 to the 31st May 1943.

Casualties and Awards

Lieut. Colonel J. H. Blandell, C.B.E., Royal Engineers, has been killed in action.

Captain the Duke of Wellington, Commando, Central Mediterranean Forces, was killed in action last month. He was commissioned in the Duke of Wellington's Regiment in 1935, served with the 1st Battalion until 1939, and then went to East Africa on secondment to the King's African Rifles, with which regiment he served in the campaigns in Somaliland and Ethiopia. He remained in East Africa until 1942, when he joined a Commando.

Sergeant Air Gunner Andrew M. Goadley, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now officially presumed killed during air operations.

Warship Officer Frank Barry Ross has died of service in Southern Rhodesia. Before transferring to the Rhodesian Air Askan Corps he was in the S.E.M.C. and the Army.

General Sir William Blatt, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in East Africa, was received by the King last week and invested with the insignia of the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire (Military Division).

Flying Officer John Fortune, of Southern Rhodesia, has been posthumously awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Pilot Officer H. M. Storer, of O. Obe, whose death in action is now officially presumed, has been posthumously mentioned in dispatches. Before the war he was on the staff in Southern Rhodesia of Globe and Phoenix gold mine.

It is now made known that one of 13 merchantmen which took part in one of the most fiercely fought Malta convoys was a Union-Castle motor liner commanded by Captain R. Wright who has been awarded the D.S.O. while three D.S.C.s and three D.E.M.s go to other members of the crew. It was in this convoy from Gibraltar that the aircraft-carrier E.A.M.s. was lost and that Fleet Air Arm pilots shot down 50 of the attacking enemy planes. Bombs set fire to the fore and the Union-Castle vessel on fire, but she made harbour with most of her cargo undamaged. The ship had to remain in Malta four months for repairs, and during that time received further damage from enemy attacks. Details of the awards were given in our last issue.

Flight-Lieut. P. A. Pugh, the Southern Rhodesian fighter pilot, destroyed several enemy planes shot down during recent operations in the Middle East, arrived in London recently.

Lord Moyne, Deputy Minister of the Colonies in the Middle East, arrived in London recently.

General Paul Leventhal, who has been appointed Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia under the French National Committee, was C.O. in French Somaliland until the collapse of France. He then resigned his office rather than accept the orders of Vichy.

...Southern Rhodesian military service has now been announced by the Government of the Colony. It is a permanent military centre and the River Park Training Camp, Umtali, for so long as is justified by the number of men in training there. The Bulawayo camp is to be transferred to the R.A.F. for use by the Central Maintenance Unit, which requires more space and accommodation.

There was a disturbance in the Polish Refugee Camp at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, last month, in the course of which six Poles were injured by the patriots, two of them seriously. The police had to be called in and 17 arrests were made. The Director of War Evacuee and Camps immediately left Lusaka for Bwambwe to investigate the matter.

Another six shots from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are in Bulawayo visiting their countrymen serving in Pioneer units.

Rhodesians Want 500,000 Settlers

Plea for a Ten-Year Development Plan

News reached London by cable at the beginning of this week that a scheme for the introduction of fewer than 500,000 more Europeans into Southern Rhodesia has been submitted to the Government of the Colony by the Sandwich Club, Bulawayo. Southern Rhodesia's present population is under 50,000, and the Club urges the Prime Minister to bring a commission of experts from England to survey the country and formulate a scheme of national development which would absorb half a million immigrants within 10 years. It is suggested that the commissioners should decide the number and type of people who could be settled each year.

...the Prime Minister has been asked to appoint a Director of National Development, responsible to the Cabinet, to coordinate and direct the work of existing commissions and committees engaged in examining industrial development, food production, immigration, conservation of natural resources and similar matters. In either case the Club wants a vigorous National Development Board to be appointed. It is argued that ambitious plans of this kind are essential to the advancement of the Africans, since unless a large white population be established in Rhodesia Europeans will in time be outnumbered, which would be disastrous for the native population.

Conditions in Tanganyika

Survey by a Well-Known Settler

Publicity has never been an important part of Tanganyika's programme, probably owing to the country's curious situation in world politics and opportunities for development have been delayed. The general ignorance of the Territory's position is nevertheless behind this cloak of secrecy. No real progress has been made in the governing and well-being of the African population—development restricted only by a narrow purse.

Now that Colonies are becoming freer, and all the world is prepared to compare critically the various forms of Colonial Administration, it is time to move to lift the veil surrounding these methods of administering African peoples. Experience from various audiences in Africa will show that the standard in the United States, giving some of the high lights of what has been accomplished. One such high lighting is the combating of the deadly scourge of sleeping sickness which will be produced by well known means of delimitation of the borders of Kilimanjaro.

This war unlike that of 1914-1918, is proving of the same value to Africans. They are benefitting for the obvious reason that they are receiving the British Army and a higher standard of living which is developing body and mind. Although in the Army and that not only by example, and that a man is treated by his merits as a soldier. This broadening policy must continue when these Africans re-enter civil life, and many old fashioned anomalies and prejudices must disappear. The younger members of the Colonial Administration are aware of this need, and it is to their future work that one must largely look for freer contacts between Africans and Europeans, without prejudice to colour.

Preventing Speculation in Land

Settlement for Europeans will be one of the most important plans in the post-war reconstruction, and a considerable African community living in harmony with the numerous peoples is a great aid in developing a country like Tanganyika. On this account the method of disposal of the properties formerly owned by Germans is a subject of speculation, and it is hoped that the errors made after the last war will not be repeated. The titles to land should be retained by Government who should use the land in the best interests of the country by giving leases at low rentals, to selected settlers or for development by Africans. There must not be any tracts of undeveloped land put in the hands of speculators, and settlers must be guaranteed full assistance to develop their land. So much for the future. What of the present?

The entry of about one-third of the European male population into the armed forces placed a heavy burden on resources in Government, commerce and agriculture. It is necessary to carry out programmes at least as large as those of pre-war days. The care and feeding of some 25,000 more Europeans is one of the war duties of Tanganyika. These comprise refugees, evacuees and inmates of Polish, Greek, Italian and other nationalities. To them must be added the men, the boys and the fighting forces stationed in the Territory, and so increasing the demand for foodstuffs and goods.

Increased internal trade following these demands has put new wealth in the pockets of the trading community. Controlled prices have prevented undue inflation, but the cost of living is rising and Governments declared policy, following the report of the Cost of Living Committee, is to give some small assistance to subsidise employees; but it is felt in some quarters that other allowances will have to be made on a broader scale to compensate the salaried community for rising costs.

Planters and merchants are prosperous as ready markets and enhanced prices have offset restrictions on exports. The past two years have been very bad for all crops and Tanganyika is suffering with the rest of East Africa from an acute shortage of staple foodstuffs. However, Tanganyika is probably not suffering to the same extent as its neighbours, and its recuperative powers are considerable owing to its diversity of climate and soils.

Position of Primary Producers

The districts of Moshi and Arusha have proved their ability to produce considerable quantities of both foodstuffs and economic crops, and the Government wheat scheme is expected to put 45,000 acres under wheat in these districts next season. Moshi has sent many hundreds of tons of foodstuffs to poorer areas.

The coffee industry is working to full capacity, restricted only by its large demand for labour, and has a good guaranteed price for its output. Coffee planters last season received the highest price for 10 years. Perchama's war, tea and tobacco are being produced to their fullest extent, with ready markets and satisfactory prices. It is felt that it can be said that primary producers are in a better position than they have been for many years. The oft-expressed wish of producers to participate more fully in the marketing of their crops is now being investigated for a number of years (whether direct, through a local marketing board, or through a central Corporation, or through marketing bodies dealing with such specific commodities as cotton, hides, tobacco, tea, coffee, etc.), the opportunity is being given for producers to become more operated in the work of selling their commodity in consuming markets.

The Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association has been investigating for a number of years the best ways and means of co-operating with merchants in placing its coffee in consuming countries in such a way as to avoid the competition of its own coffee in the same market, and to avoid speculation, whilst guaranteeing a graded and classified commodity at prices which are attractive both to producers and consumers. The Association has been assisted in this work by the main coffee exporters in East Africa, and complete agreement was reached at a combined meeting of producers and exporters held in Moshi recently under the chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture.

Tanganyika Coffee Corporation

It is expected that the outcome will be the formation of a company called the Tanganyika Coffee Corporation. The main resolutions passed at the meeting were as follows:

That the physical control of the mild coffee crop should be secured by legislation, and that a sales organisation should be set up to market the entire crop, such sales organisation to be a limited liability company, with a directorate composed of equal numbers of producers and of approved coffee exporters, with a Government official as chairman.

That the members of the company should be the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association, the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Society, Ltd., and exporters who are firms of repute, and in a position to provide technical knowledge and experience, and have exported not less than 100 tons of coffee in each of the years 1938, 1940 and 1942, or not less than a total of 300 tons from the Northern Province of Tanganyika in these three years.

That it be the business of the board of the Corporation to determine the market for the coffee crop in the best interests of the producers, with particular regard to (a) full and complete protection, (b) the maintenance and development of present and future world markets, and (c) the interests of the coffee growers.

As regards the organised marketing of African-grown commodities, experience shows that the African is receptive to the principles of co-operation, which are not far removed from the principles of his tribal organisations, and it is hoped that the Government will form a Co-operative Department with a trained staff and progressive programme, including schemes for the co-operative marketing of Native-grown produce.

Tanganyika is fortunate in having the largest African co-operative organisation, namely, the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd., which is composed of 27 co-operative societies with a total of 23,000 members of the intelligent Chagga tribe living on the slopes of Kilimanjaro. Last season the Union dealt with coffee and other produce of its members totalling a value of approximately £175,000.

This brief review must be read without mention of new commodities brought into production by war conditions. Chief of these are camphor from the Usambara Highlands, rubber from former derelict Ceara plantations, and quinine being manufactured in Dar es Salaam.

Tanganyika Controls Land Transactions

The East African Dependencies have been very quick to follow the example set early in the war by the Government of Southern Rhodesia in instituting control over transfers of real estate. Press telegrams received last week from Dar es Salaam report that in order to prevent speculation in land, an ordinance subjecting all transfers to the Government's consent has been passed by the Tanganyika Legislature. "A further effect of the measure will be to attract investments with the sympathies from buying land in strategically important areas against which hitherto there had been no legal bar. The bill caused opposition among Indians throughout the Territory on the ground that it might lead to racial discrimination, but an assurance was given by the Chief Secretary that he would not be a party to proposals for injecting the poison of racial discrimination, from which Tanganyika is happily free."

The Price of Progress

"To avoid a trade war and reduce the violence of alternating booms and slumps," said Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, in an address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia. "Governments must adhere to international institutions and abide by the rules of commerce laid down by those institutions. It is perhaps a fair guess that adherence to these rules will not require the total abandonment of mechanisms such as tariffs or import quotas to protect infant industries or promote trade between countries in a single political or geographical group. Local industries would, he believed, prosper at first, there would be a rise in the purchasing power of the Native, if, secondly, it were clearly recognised that a country wishing to export must also import, and, thirdly, if the link between internal and international policy were properly understood."

Zanzibar Increases Income Tax

It having been decided that in present circumstances the rates of income tax in the Protectorate of Zanzibar should be raised to the level of those introduced into the mainland territories at the end of 1947, a decree has amended the earlier legislation. Tax upon individuals is now levied on the following bases: (a) where the chargeable income does not exceed £250, at 2s. in the £ of the chargeable income; (b) over £250, at the rate of 2s. with the addition of one-eighth of 1s. for every £ of chargeable income in excess of £250, up to a maximum rate of 5s.; and (c) where the total income exceeds £3,000, surtax at the rate of 4s. with the addition of one-twentieth of a penny for every £ of the total income in excess of £3,000, to a maximum rate of 10s.

Sub-Economic Housing for Africans

The Municipality of Salisbury has started its first housing scheme for Africans at "sub-economic" rents. Three-roomed flats, with gardens, are being let at 6d. a week, whereas the economic rent on the capital cost would be 24s. The Government of Southern Rhodesia has also the cost of £1,000 of erecting the first five blocks of flats.

Future of Rhodesia Railways

Commissioner to Report on Govt. Control

The Dominion and Colonial Offices issued the following joint statement last Friday:

Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have had under consideration a proposal made by the Southern Rhodesian Government that the principle should be accepted of the desirability of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate obtaining control of the railway system in their territories, and that with this object in view discussions should be entered into for the purpose of ascertaining the basis on which the three Governments could jointly acquire an option to purchase the State owned Port Bechuanaland Railways Ltd.

The proposal is being considered in connection with the purchase of the equity in the railway company which is pending financial and economic issues, and His Majesty's Government do not intend to give any preliminary opinion on the whole question until they have received sufficient information to form a view on the whole question as it affects their interests in Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. They are proposing therefore to appoint a Commissioner to advise them on the issues involved.

The Commissioner will be a British subject resident in Southern Rhodesia and will visit Southern Africa in order to consult with the Governments and other interested parties.

Professor Frankel's Recommendations

A Bill extending the present Railway Commission for a further year is to be introduced during the forthcoming session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Professor S. H. Frankel of Johannesburg, has recommended in an interim report that the Railway Act of 1935, as amended in 1941, should be extended for five further years. He considers that the Government of the Colony ought not to be faced with the necessity of preparing new legislation in the interim, as was done in regard to the obstacles to financial and economic development of the system during the war as insuperable. The term "Railway Commission" should, he thinks, be altered to "Railway Tribunal" and its personnel reviewed.

East African Industrial Council

To Promote Secondary Industries

The new East African Industrial Council is composed of the Chairman of the East African Production and Supply Council (Chairman); four members nominated by the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; one member nominated by the Government of Zanzibar; and two members nominated by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, East African Command.

The East African Industrial Research and Development Board has been dissolved, and in its place an East African Industrial Management Board has been created. This, like the body which it replaces, is under the chairmanship of Lieut. Colonel A. J. Pelling. The other members are the Financial Secretary, or any Deputy, which may contribute to the Board's funds and a number of men with commercial experience appointed by agreement between the Governments.

There will also now an East African Industrial Research Board, also under the chairmanship of Colonel Pelling, and with scientific and technical members. As Chairman of both these Boards, Colonel Pelling will attend meetings of the Industrial Council.

The purpose of the new organisations is to encourage the development of secondary industries in East Africa.

Industrially and economically the Belgian Congo is 25 years in advance of her neighbours. — M. André Cayrol.

Back ground to the

Why Mr. Hall? Mr. Stettinius has been appointed Under Secretary of State in Washington and Mr. George Hall, M.P., Under Secretary of State in our Foreign Office. Mr. Stettinius is one of the most prominent business men in the United States, having held the important position of Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. Since 1941 he has directed the Lend-Lease Administration with the same success. He has visited several times on a highly successful mission and has been several times in London. Mr. Hall has been a miner, then a trade union official, and has held various offices at the Admiralty and Colonial Office. According to the *Manchester Guardian* he never exhibited the smallest public interest in his country. He never spoke in them in the House of Commons, and in the Labour Party he was not a member of the party's international affairs Sub-Committee. Yet, when the vacancy occurred at the Foreign Office, when the shaping of the post-war world in its economic and political aspects has become of paramount importance, Mr. Churchill or Mr. Eden would not appoint a man whose name was not a member of the party's international affairs Sub-Committee. Yes, when the vacancy occurred at the Foreign Office, when the shaping of the post-war world in its economic and political aspects has become of paramount importance, Mr. Churchill or Mr. Eden would not appoint a man whose name was not a member of the party's international affairs Sub-Committee. Yes, when the vacancy occurred at the Foreign Office, when the shaping of the post-war world in its economic and political aspects has become of paramount importance, Mr. Churchill or Mr. Eden would not appoint a man whose name was not a member of the party's international affairs Sub-Committee.

The Barrow Strike.—A butcher or baker from Birmingham working in a Coventry aircraft factory can earn much more than the craftsman at Barrow who has devoted his life to engineering and is among the most highly skilled workmen in the country. War aeroplanes and ships were needed badly, men were allowed to earn what they could, the Beveridge Minister of Labour said on several occasions that he did not care how much anyone earned so long as output was maintained. The short-sighted policy is now meeting its end. In the war-time factories where there was not much managerial experience were pushed up to as high as 100% above basic wages. The highest firms like Armstrong with expert and experienced rates were kept below 50%.

The result of this wage inflation has been that the skilled men earn 20 a week while semi-skilled workers can earn twice as much. Thus the men at Vickers had grievances, but they put themselves out of court by striking in war-time, when strikes are outlawed. They defied the War-time Arbitration Tribunal, the employers, and then quit union. One thing must be said in their favour: for six months they complained that they were not getting a fair deal under the award. Neither employers nor their own union would listen to them. In desperation they finally gave 21 days' notice that they would strike unless their grievance was dealt with. Not until the day the notice was due to expire did the employers and unions meet to discuss the issue. Then it was too late—8,000 men had struck, with bitterness in their souls. I have no hesitation in saying that the cause is neglect on the part of trade union leadership. — Mr. Charles Sutton, *Daily Mail* industrial correspondent.

Air Warfare in September.—During September more than 37,000 tons of bombs were dropped by the Allied Air Forces on Germany, Italy, and other occupied countries in Europe. Enemy aircraft destroyed during the month by British machines based on Great Britain, the Middle East, and the Middle East totaled 848, compared with 333 which aircraft lost. Of those destroyed, R.A.F. British based machines claimed 100 and the United States Eighth Air Force, operating from Great Britain, 812. North African airmen shot down 277, and 69 fell to Middle East Command. — Air Ministry New-Service.

Join Hands with Russia.—The Allies must look at an early date from Italy to the Balkans. The consolidated continent of Southern Italy to a certain line, including Rome, is necessary. Beyond that let us beware of playing the enemy's game of subjecting the Allies to heavy exertion, long-drawn delay, and slow loss on the least decisive line. A million Yugoslavs and Greeks are ready to rise as soon as they can be set in contact with arms when the Western Powers can cut the sea routes and thus cut them off from Italy. Our objective in the next Mediterranean front must be nothing less than to join hands with Russia across the Balkans. To destroy Hitlerism we must have a contact with Russia. — Mr. J. L. Garvin in the *Sunday Express*.

German Strength.—German casualties during four years of fighting have amounted roughly to 8,000,000 killed, captured, or totally incapacitated. The total mobilisation in January, February, and March of this year sent 2,500,000 new human numbers to the skulls of the battlefield. Passing 8,000 from the air into the line of the Battle of Britain, Germany to-day has fewer than 6,000,000. — *Daily Telegraph*.

False Optimism.—False optimism is a general condition of American news reporting, commentators, and commentators, and news censorship, as I say in the Pacific front, enrages and demoralises our fighting men as to the truthfulness of their leaders. At home it breeds apathy. Our rosy propaganda helps the enemy by getting us to underestimate him. — Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

"Pervitin" for the Perverted.—Men of Hitler's Panzer divisions are given a drug called pervitin, which produces artificial energy. The effects are temporary increase in efficiency and initiative, elation, lessened fatigue and increased ability to concentrate. Afterwards come irritability and sleeplessness. — *British Medical Journal*.

o the War News

Operations Epitomised. — "One of the objects of German propaganda is to sap our sense of urgency." — *News-Chronicle*

The port of Naples is already capable of harbouring the biggest ships. — *Algiers Radio*

"The politicians have become to be more than advertising agents for the bureaucrats." — Sir Ernest Burgin
 "It is as well as the most distinguished of us to be in the same Brigade." — General C. B. Sanson

The failure of the Italians in invade Malta was a colossal military blunder. — *London Times*
 "I am a doctor." — *London Times*

Bread is being crammed with lies. — Dr. Margaret Mead
 "The American Committee on Africa."

Only one street in his home, the middle class, no gas, no water, no food. — *London Times*
 "Noel Monks."

In the Cabinet Lord Halifax will be a shot in the arm or a kick in the pants for lethargic departmentalists. — *Truth*

The German note issue has risen from 6,110 million Reich marks at the outbreak of war to 100 million. — *Die Deutsche Volkswirtschaft*

"If we are to maintain a standard of life no lower than that of 1939 we must increase our exports, not by 5% or 10%, but probably by 50%." — *The Round Table*

To Germany cartel understandings were stimulants, to her enemies they were opiates, lulling them into false delusions of peace and prosperity. — Mr. Bernard Harris

Eritrea and Somalia should be surrendered to Ethiopia by Italy, but I doubt whether the British Government will be sensible enough to insist on this course. — Prof. Bernard Keith

The Germans have not with drawn one of their 212 divisions on the eastern front. There are also 25 divisions from satellite countries. Colonel Yasliuk, Soviet military commentator

Demot with a decent home, decent education and decent social security are as important as Mr. Roosevelt's four freedoms. — Mr. Eric Johnston, President, U.S. Chamber of Commerce

In the southern part of the African continent the Union of South Africa should be granted certain liberty of action in regard to air matters. — Mr. F. C. Sturrock, Minister of Transport in the Union of South Africa

German sailors forced their way aboard a British boat alongside a quay at Tromsø and threw the captain and two officers overboard in their own boats. — Statement by Norwegian Legation in Stockholm

The Germans executed 40,000 patriots in France between June, 1940, and March last, and have detained about 80,000 others. Up to September, 1940, 17 Frenchmen had been reported to Germany by British agents. — *London Times*

In Great Britain, 85 per cent of men take less time to turn out comparable things than we do in America. — *London Times*
 "I am more cheerful." — Admiral H. L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman, U.S. Maritime Commission

During 1942, 127 trade agreements were completed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. — *London Times*
 "The number of people and the average number of working days lost is estimated at 1,000,000." — *Ministry of Labour Gazette*

South Africa has already six factories producing or about to produce dehydrated foodstuffs, mainly potatoes, carrots, onions and cabbage. A hydroelectric dam is being placed beside canals as a permanent processing method. — Dr. D. Drost

"It is one of the greatest and most significant achievements of the Bolshevik régime that its vigour and propaganda it has steered the Russian people to resist and defeat the centuries long instinct of *mir* (It doesn't matter)." — Mr. Paul Holt in the *Daily Express*

"On what grounds is a man directed into the Merchant Navy paid handsome danger money for going to sea when the man conscribed into the Navy, and drafted into a merchant ship is expected to face identical risks for nothing?" — Captain Russell Grentell, R.N.

Between September 3, 1939, and July 31, 1943, batteries in Anti-Aircraft Command shot down certain enemy aircraft. During the Battle of Britain 312 were shot down, if the period is taken to be August and September, 1940. — The Secretary of State for War

An Allied military government should take charge of Germany until she shows herself fit for the society of nations. Don't keep smiling, but rule with firmness, which will command respect from a race possessing a passion for commanding and obeying. — Emil Ludwig, the German-born writer

"I should like to live in Canada after the war." — General von Rabenstein

What we most need in Italy are bases for bombing Saxony, Austria and above all the region of the Silesian coalfields. For this purpose Poggia is rather too remote, Rimini about 250 miles up the coast would correspond much better to our requirements. — *Svenska Tidningen*

Reconnaissance photographs reveal that the last three raids on Berlin on August 22 and 31 were successful. — *London Times*
 "The history of the engineering profession since the war is perhaps the company's war industry." — *London Times*

"I have some recently issued stock of 1000 digits to a London Note for 1s. 6d. apiece. They are now being retailed at 2s. each." — *London Times*
 "The £10 and £20 was retained."

"Peterborough" in the *Daily Telegraph*

The trouble at Barrow, and the grievances of 100 other workshops started because the worker did not understand the original award. It took Sir Alexander Ramsay, one of the shrewdest negotiators in Britain and the head of the engineering firms, 48 hours to bring that award down to plain sense. — Mr. Trevor Evans

South Africans must think more thrifly. One of their weakest traits is to be lavish in their expenditure and not to take due thought for the future. All should spend as little as possible and make materials last as long as possible. It is not decent for people to flaunt their wealth at a time like this. — Mr. H. Haineyr, Minister of Finance

"Our wonderful new army is attempting to hustle through in a few weeks the training that should have been going on throughout the school period—training in power of observation and acuity of the senses, especially of sight and hearing; in the rapid and correct interpretation of what is observed; and in the maintenance of continual mental alertness." — Sir John Graham Kerr

Last April the many British Secret Service agents in Berlin spread a rumour that Hitler's birthday would be celebrated with a great attack. People fled from the capital, and A.A. was rushed from Rostock and Stettin. Then the R.A.F. raided Rostock and Stettin, and catastrophic damage was done. — Mr. Arvid Erudborg, at that time Berlin correspondent of the *Svenska Dagbladet*, Stockholm

PERSONALIA

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lott on the birth of a son.

Mr. C. H. Hutton-Wilson is now a member of the Parliament Board of Kenya.

Mr. R. T. Patterson, Senior Lecturer of Agriculture in the Sudan, is about to return to his native country.

Mr. R. S. W. Malcolm has been transferred from Tanga in Lindi as District Officer.

Captain M. J. ("Monty") Moore, V.C. has been Acting Game Warden in Tanganyika.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Northern of the wife of Mr. Eric Hebbelkwaite.

Mr. J. H. Northern, formerly District Officer of Kenya, is now District Officer in Kenya.

A daughter, (Elizabeth Ruth) was born a few days ago to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Northern, and Mrs. A. Seton Macleure.

Mr. A. H. Maddock is now District Officer in Moshi.

Mr. G. E. G. Russel in Singida, and Mr. J. P. ... in Ruaha.

The Portuguese Ambassador in Great Britain, Mr. ... has arrived in London. He succeeds Mr. Monteiro.

Sir George Johnston, Chairman of Messers. Johnston & Co. Ltd., the Rhodesian entrepreneur firm, arrived in London last week.

Mr. E. P. Doughton, formerly Assistant General Manager of the Rhodesian Railway, is now District Officer in ...

General Smith moved in England on Tuesday at the invitation of the British Government. While here he will act as a member of the War Cabinet.

Mr. Van Jaarsveld was unanimously elected President of the Ladies Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting held at Me ...

Mr. A. H. ... is now station superintendent in Durban, Natal, British Overseas Airways Corporation. He follows Mr. S. B. ...

Mr. A. L. ... is now a Labour Officer in Northern Rhodesia, the Government of which has appointed Mrs. ... a temporary Labour Officer for Special Research.

Mr. J. C. ... and Mr. Rupert Meredith Davies were temporary members of the Executive Council of ... during the absence of Mr. C. ...

Mr. R. S. Foster ...

Suvama, playing for the Indian Sports Club against Zomba Gymkhana Club, made 181 runs not out, his innings including 11 sixes and 15 fours. He also took three wickets for 29 runs.

Khartoum Rotary Club has elected the following officers:—President, Mr. E. A. Turner; Vice-President, Mr. E. C. Reed; honorary secretary, Mr. G. M. Bittar; hon. treasurer, Mr. S. S. Ross; directors, Messrs. E. J. N. Wallis and A. H. Apostolon.

The first winner of the Greenhill Cup, presented by Mr. De F. Seth-Smith to the Egerton School of Agriculture, Njoro, for award annually to the best student completing the course at the school, is Mr. G. ... Kitale, who has joined the Kenya Soil Conservation Service.

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

Sir Montague Barlow has been elected by the House of Lords to fill the vacancy on the standing committee of the Church Assembly caused by the death of Sir Robert Williams. Sir Montague is Chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

The engagement is announced between Flying Officer Edward K. Cameron, R.A.F.V.R., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, eldest son of Mrs. M. Cameron, of Hamilton, Scotland, and Section Officer Doreen O'Donoghue, W.A.A.F., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. O'Donoghue, of Abinger Hammer, Surrey.

Mr. C. H. Bird, a director of Messrs. Kettles Roy and Tyson (Mombasa) Ltd., who is in charge of the company's business in Uganda, and has for the past two years been President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, recently arrived in this country by air. He will return to Uganda at an early date.

Uganda's Traffic Control Board consists of the Director of Public Works (Chairman), Mr. H. R. Fraser (Deputy Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Solicitor-General, the District Commissioner, the President of the K.U.R. and H., Mr. F. ... Mr. A. W. Bond and Mr. C. M. Gibson, Executive officer and secretary.

The new United States Minister to Ethiopia, Mr. ... and Mrs. Caldwell arrived in Addis Ababa by air several weeks ago, together with Mr. Winslow, First Secretary to the U.S. Legation, and Lidj Yilma Deressa, Ethiopian Vice Minister of Education who was returning from the ... Conference at ...

Mr. Thomas J. Lennard, of the ... and Mrs. ... of Bristol, and Miss Mary Pat Poole, F.A.N., only child of Dr. Frederick and Dr. Mary Poole, of Clifton, announce their engagement. Colonel Lennard, a member of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, has for many years been keenly interested in Eastern African affairs.

Officers of Kampala Sports Club for this year are: Sir Norman Whitlay (President), Messrs. E. C. Elliott, R. ... C. ... W. W. ... (Presidents), Mr. D. W. Munday (honorary secretary), Mr. F. C. Elliott (hon. treasurer), Mr. R. A. Snoxall (captain of cricket), Captain R. W. Hooper (captain of cricket), Mr. F. A. Hooper (captain of tennis), Mr. A. C. Baker (captain of Soccer), Mr. E. J. Potter (captain of Rugby football and hockey), Mr. M. W. Walter (bowls convenor), Mr. A. V. Mills (billiards convenor). All the above and Messrs. J. L. Anderson and C. N. Hart are members of the Committee.

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OBITUARY

The Earl of Plymouth

The British East and Central African Dependencies lose an understanding and an influential friend by the sudden death on Friday last of St. Fagan's Castle, near Cardiff, of the Earl of Plymouth, P.C., who, although he had been in ill-health for a long time, had insisted on fulfilling public engagements in connection with the war effort.

The Rt. Hon. Ivor Miles Windsor Clive, second and only surviving son of the first Earl, was born in 1880 and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served in the Home Guard during the war, and in the Royal Air Force, and in the Staff, entered the Army Reserve by way of the London County Council and in 1932 was returned to Parliament unopposed as Conservative member for the Ludlow Division of Shropshire. Early in the following year he became a member of the House of Lords, where he was soon made Chief Whip on the recommendation of Lord Curzon. There was general agreement that he was a valuable member of the House, but the selection of him as Chief Whip was criticised by the Opposition on the ground that he was a member of the Conservative Party and not a member of the House of Commons.

Under Secretary of State for the Colonies

After four years as Chief Whip, he was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions and Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, and in 1932 Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. In that appointment he served under Sir Philip Cunliffe Liston (now Viscount Swinton), Mr. Malcolm MacDonogh, Mr. J. A. Hume and Mr. Cramsey Gere (now Lord Gledhill), and there was general regard to his ability when in 1936 he was transferred to the Foreign Office as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. Mr. Eden's tenure of the Foreign Secretaryship, shortly before the outbreak of this war, Lord Plymouth resigned his office for reasons of health. He had discharged with marked tact many tasks arising out of the civil war in Spain, for he was Chairman of the International Committee for Non-Intervention.

In addition to his duties in London, Lord Plymouth had been much occupied with provincial affairs. He had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire in 1923, was Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms for four years from 1925, took seriously his duties as President of the Glamorganshire Territorial Association, was Pro-Chancellor of the University of Wales, a Justice of the Peace in both Wiltshire and Shropshire, where he had extensive properties, had been for many years an active worker for the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which he became Sub-Prior of England a few months ago in succession to Lord Scarborough, and was Honorary Commodore of the County of Glamorgan Squadron of the Auxiliary Air Force. He regarded no appointment as a sinecure, and was one of the few in the House of Lords who were so.

Lord Plymouth was also served as a Vice-President and Councilor of the Great East League, considered to take a special interest in East African affairs, which, as once said jokingly in public, derived from the fact that his father had left him a large number of shares in an East African enterprise which had paid him very little in the way of dividends. He was himself at one time a director of East African Estates, Ltd., on the basis of which he had been represented for a number of years by Sir Mortimer Manselton.

In 1927 he married Lady Irene Corina Charteris, third daughter of the eleventh Earl of Wemyss, and March, who survives him with three sons and three daughters. The last of the 19th was born in 1919.

General Sir Guy Bainbridge

Major-General Sir Guy Bainbridge, K.C.B., who died last week near Newbury at the age of 76, had a distinguished record of active service as a junior officer in the Sudan during the 'nineties and as a mounted infantry commander in the South African War. From 1896 to 1898 he was employed with the Egyptian Army and took part in the three campaigns leading up to the Battle of Omdurman and the recovery of the Sudan. He was promoted to captain and mentioned four times in despatches. After the South African War he did a further tour of duty with the Egyptian Army, and commanded the Khartoum military district during part of this period of service, which lasted from 1901 to 1903.

Mr. M. K. A. ...

The death in Tanganyika Territory is reported of Mr. Mathias Kandas, who for many years had been one of the best known Indian owners of sugar plantations and cotton companies. He had operated chiefly in the Lower districts, where he had the proprietorship of five sugar estates and two cinchona. A generous donor to public causes, Mr. Kandas had been awarded the M.P.E.

Mr. T. P. Van ...

Mr. Thomas P. van Oosthuizen, who was born in the Cape Province, was educated in South Africa and graduated at Stellenbosch University. In 1912 he went to South Africa to join the magistracy staff and afterwards transferred to the Native Department. He was successively Commissioner in Gwanda, Gwelo and Bulawayo. He is survived by Mrs. Boumbesen and five daughters.

Other Deaths

Mr. Philip ... member of the firm of Landau Brothers, who has died in Johannesburg, went from Ireland, 65, in 1915, and had since been engaged in business in the Union of South Africa. He is survived by a widow, daughter and three sons, two in the Army, one in the American Army and the other in Rhodesian forces.

Mr. Frank ... in the Kenya Medical Department, who has died in Kisumu, has just reported this coming as Eight Assistant Surgeon, a wide branch of the Department of Tanganyika from June, 1947, to May, 1948, when he joined the East African Army Service Corps, and was discharged from the Army last Monday.

Major-General Sir Edward ... who has died in Winchester at the age of 87, served in the Sir Charles Warren's Expedition to Bechuanaland in 1894 and 1895, and three years later joined the Intelligence branch of the War Office, where he compiled the Intelligence manual used during the South African War.

Mr. Edward ... M.P.E. for 24 years, died at Government House, Nairobi, died suddenly some time ago. He had been one of East Africa's best football players in his younger days, and had continued to play a prominent part in it. He is survived by a widow, son and daughter.

In Memory of Lord Lloyd

A fund has been inaugurated by the Navy League in memory of the late Lord Lloyd, a former President. The purpose is to fund the Sea Cadet Corps, provide it with social and recreational services, and well-equipped training centres, and assist a post-war interchange of parties of sea cadets between the Overseas Empire and the Mother Country. Lord Lloyd was Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Freeston Promoted Governor

Mr. L. B. Freeston, C.M.G., O.B.E., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands in succession to Sir Douglas Jardine, whose resignation on grounds of ill health we recently announced.

Mr. Freeston, who is 71 years of age, was educated at Williamstown, Nantwich, and New College, Oxford. He was on military service from September, 1914, to March, 1919, when he joined the staff of the Colonial Office as a temporary second class clerk. In the following years he held such positions as assistant secretary and then private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State. He was seconded for service in Ceylon from 1921 to 1924, visited the Bahamas and British Honduras in 1925, and was attached to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee in 1929. He went to East Africa on appointment as secretary to the East African Legislative Commission, and to the High Commission for Transvaal in 1931. Two years later he returned to London as assistant secretary in the Colonial Office in charge of the East African Department, and in 1939 he went to Dar es Salaam as Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Freeston was appointed as secretary to the East African Legislative Commission, and to the High Commission for Transvaal in 1931. Two years later he returned to London as assistant secretary in the Colonial Office in charge of the East African Department, and in 1939 he went to Dar es Salaam as Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory.

E. A. Shippers' Association

The East African Shippers' Association elected the following officers at its recent third annual general meeting: Chairman, Mr. H. E. Hyde (Ramage, Barran and Murray, Ltd.); Vice-Chairman, Mr. R. F. Elliot (W. A. Sparrow, Ltd.); Committee, Mr. R. D. Hamilton (Mackinnon and Co. Ltd.), Mr. W. W. Chapman (McDonald, Neale and Co.), Mr. A. M. Gundle (J. Gundle), Mr. T. H. Madden (Hawes and Co., London, Ltd.), Mr. E. D. Carpenter (J. S. Wainman and Co.), and Mr. J. C. Craig (Keppell, Ltd.).

Christmas Mails

The Postmaster General announces that letters, Christmas cards, printed papers and parcels intended for Christmas delivery to members of the Forces in East Africa must be posted not later than Monday next, October 11.

Addresses should include full details of the rank and unit to which the addressee belongs. Foodstuffs (whether animal or not), including chocolate and confectionery of all kinds, are prohibited. Parcels must be strongly packed and outer covering of linen, canvas, or canvas recommended.

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IMPORTERS

Mabel Shaw of Mbershi

Tributes to Miss Mabel Shaw, who has been paid in the *Times Educational Supplement* for a glowing contribution.

With the exception of Miss Mabel Shaw, from the leadership of the Livingston Mission, the first school at Mbershi, Northern Rhodesia, one of the most outstanding educational centres in Africa, has been left in a state of confusion.

It is a pity that the Livingston Mission, which has been in existence since 1891, should have been so badly run that it has had to be abandoned, with the loss of 2600-3000 children in Central Africa, and the loss of a fine and historic school, Africa's first, from the hands of the Livingston Mission.

The school, which is only part of the Livingston Mission, was founded in 1891, and has since then been a landmark in the history of African education.

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African World Annual

The African World Annual for 1948, which has been published in a 312-page volume printed on art paper and well illustrated, is now available to produce such a number in what time is definitely an achievement. There are articles on Southern Rhodesia, the Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, the Uganda Jubilee, and the 'Apartheid' and 'Apartheid' in East Africa, but most of them are as always devoted to South African matters.

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War-time Address: **RUSPER, Barnet, Herts., Eng.**

Colonial Regional Commissions

The current issue of the bi-monthly journal of the Colonial Council of Great Britain, the *Journal of the Colonial Council*, contains a special supplement on the subject of the Regional Commissions. They have their attractions and their difficulties, and their participation in the problems of the Colonies is becoming more and more important. Their broad aims are to provide a forum for the discussion of the problems of the Colonies, to provide a means of communication between the Colonies and the United Kingdom, and to provide a means of communication between the Colonies and the United Kingdom. The Commission is a body which will act as a link between the Colonies and the United Kingdom, and will be responsible for the promotion of the interests of the Colonies in the United Kingdom.

It was pointed out that the Commission will be a body which will act as a link between the Colonies and the United Kingdom, and will be responsible for the promotion of the interests of the Colonies in the United Kingdom. The Commission is a body which will act as a link between the Colonies and the United Kingdom, and will be responsible for the promotion of the interests of the Colonies in the United Kingdom. The Commission is a body which will act as a link between the Colonies and the United Kingdom, and will be responsible for the promotion of the interests of the Colonies in the United Kingdom.

Colleague of Stanley

Major Muller, who in 1888 received an appointment under the Compté d'Etudes du Haut Congo, and who afterwards accompanied Stanley in one of his expeditions, is still living in Sweden at the age of 87. Mr. Watters, who recently met him, writes in the Belgian monthly review *Message*.

Under the command of Captain Edmund Mackaye, he took part in the Mackaye expedition to the Congo with Philip S. Sayer and his brothers, the Lake and Rainy Mountain stations. Mackaye was appointed chief of the district of Mpassa-Lungu. In 1888 he succeeded in the construction of the Matadi station to the administrator, St. Francis de Winton, and undertook the work. He showed the statement of his functions written by St. Francis, and a letter in Stanley's own hand, giving him his orders on setting out to found the Matadi station. He also mentioned that Stanley would be back by 1888 to meet Africans with violence.

Mr. E. T. Smith, M.P.

After Mr. Leslie Thomas Smith had been elected to the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia in a recent by-election, he was dismissed from his position of the Shabani as a result of his absence from the office in order to attend the Parliamentary election. The company having been asked, warned him when he became available that he could not accept the Shabani's duties. He took the matter to court, and a few days ago the High Court in Gwelo ruled that under the Rhodesia Statute the company could discharge an agent without first obtaining the consent of the Colonial Minister. That being so, Mr. Smith, who resigned his seat in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, has lost the right to discharge the duties of the Shabani. He is one of the 12 M.P.s.

Woman in the Sudan

Mrs. E. M. Cooper, who since 1914 has lived in the Sudan, was invited at the Civil Hospital in Addis Ababa and Khartoum, where she did much to improve the standard of hygiene and to improve the health of the Sudanese people. She has since been invited to visit the Sudan and to visit the Sudanese people. She has since been invited to visit the Sudan and to visit the Sudanese people.

Indian Allegations Unfounded

It is recently reported that the Governor of Tanganyika had appointed a Commission of Inquiry into allegations made by the Indian Merchants' Association of Dodoma against the conduct of Mr. Rowley, of the Agricultural Department, and his wife in making purchases in the district. The Commission found that the allegation was without foundation.

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Soil Erosion in the Sudan

MR. A. ANDREW, Government Geologist in the Sudan, recently broadcast a talk from Omdurman on the subject of soil erosion. He said (in part):

The end of all soil is to reach the sea by means of a slow, although its passage is slow, many checks and rests. In most of this country, except the small parts of the Blue Nile and Atbara basins, the moving power is not persistent. Only a minute proportion of sediment is carried downstream of Kosti by the White Nile. The products of denudation and erosion are accumulating in the swamps and will continue to accumulate at low levels downstream of Malakal and much lower than levels upstream. Very little sediment escapes from Kordofan and Darfur, and almost all of wind-blown material from the eastern part neither the Red Sea nor the Mediterranean receives any great amount of sediment from the Sudan.

The Blue Nile and Atbara probably transport sediment exported through Khartoum, and the product of erosion on the slopes of the Sudan is deposited in the lower courses of streams. But this apparent failure of erosion has its disadvantages.

The position of the Sudan is disadvantageous because the coarse weathered material, not yet arrived at a sub-division which forms a satisfactory soil, can tumble down a hillside and bury a good soil under a deposit of sediment which will take a century to mature. Wind may bring material that is very loose and unconsolidated gullies from one side and bury a useful part of the soil on the other side.

The effect of erosion depends on the soil. For instance, in the Sudan the heavy soil of the Nile valley is a soil which is good soil downstream so that instead of a thin skin of good soil being available, there is a thick skin of good soil. The upper part of the soil is a soil which is not good soil, it accumulates downstream to form a hard crust in the soil.

We must observe the special sense in which the agriculturist uses the term "soil erosion" as the disappearance of the mature surface soil. Human hands supply it, alternatively, accelerated soil transference, due to human interference with natural conditions.

Factors of Soil Erosion in the Sudan

Human interference is the mechanism of this preventable and universal phenomenon. It is possible to prescribe the corrective treatment where erosion is doing something we should like to stop. It is impossible to prevent human interference with very small effect with the natural process of natural erosion. It is, however, possible to arrest soil erosion caused by human and so naturally, the control of natural processes which may have been let loose by man, that they are at least not deleterious. Countering soil erosion is, in fact, a new way of turning natural forces into beneficial activity, and producing soils. The process may seem slow, measured in human values, but the effects seem durable to us on the same time scale.

In the case of clearing country for cultivation which has a natural plant cover, we must anticipate the effects of clearing by appropriate measures. In the case of already eroded country we must persuade erosion to work for us and produce a soil cover.

The agriculturist needs an area of soil as free from natural plant growth as possible before the rains come, so that when sown crops begin to grow they are not choked by or mixed with plants of no value to man. A clearing is made, the soil is loosened to some extent at the surface, and sown to await the rains. These fall on a naked earth, and unless

against the erosive power of waters. The result, in time, is the disappearance of the soil, unless something is done to prevent erosion. That is to prevent water running over cleared land in rivulets of such size, and with such speed, as will carry the soil away.

Under climatic conditions such as are found in the Sudan—a long dry season and a period of heavy rainfall in a short wet season—soil erosion is most likely to occur, and to be very rapid. In contrast, we may turn to the United Kingdom, where a well spread rainfall and permanent ground moisture form the least favorable conditions for erosion. Yet the deforestation of the highlands has produced erosion on a large scale.

Main Methods of Control

Control cannot be the name of thirty methods. It must be devised to suit the local problems. Measures available include agricultural methods, such as planting, simple engineering methods, such as bunding, and finally more elaborate engineering methods, such as dam construction, employing the aid of power.

One method to stop erosion which follows deforestation is seen in all the highlands of Arabia—namely, terraced cultivation. This has been tried in the Nuba Mountains and in the bonga land of the Blue Nile. It is practically the only method of soil stabilization of the highlands on steep slopes, and of conserving soil.

The effects of anti-erosion work can be seen in the communal settlement along the hillslopes running south from Khartoum. There, by planting and nursing Splings, a flourishing forest of young trees is keeping the soil in place. The part first affected. Under these conditions, soil erosion can be seen and measure, and it is just as obvious that the soil is being saved.

This is a case of a simple method which consists of a series of steps, each step being about 10 metres wide at most, flanked on both sides by untouchable, naked hillsides which wash a major subsidence for a beam of goats down to the plain level, well below the level of a high citrus and vine grove on the farm. Other profitable silviculture is proceeding under the protection of, and with the start given by, the creeping grass of fine forest.

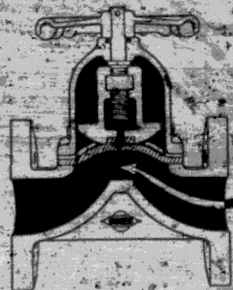
Since the process of soil erosion is not due to the sudden attack of capricious Nature, but is essentially an inevitable consequence of a disturbing condition of stability with-
out the aid of the soil, the solution of the

remedy must be founded on a study of the process of normal or natural erosion in and around the area under consideration, and then measures must be devised which will dissipate the energy of the forces attacking the soil, or if this is not possible, then the energy may perhaps be confined and directed to exhaust itself harmlessly and unproductively, or even to operate beneficially and unproductively.

In the Sudan every type of erosion in an advanced state is to be seen without measure far from the beaten track. In fact, it is the beaten track that is most liberally bordered by the most heavy eroded country, and every inhabited locality is at a rule surrounded by a starkly eroded belt.

Increase in Dust Storms

A particularly interesting record is available to help to stress this point. During the operations in the "Arab Desert," Professor J. W. Oliver, who lives at Burg el-Arab, west of Alexandria, made observations on dust mobilisation as a result of human activity. He found that in 1940 (a normal year, representative of pre-war conditions) there were eight dust storms all between January 1 and May 31, while in 1941 there were 54, of which 32 came in the normal first five months, the remaining 22 being in the other seven months.



TAB/50-215

— IT STANDS TO REASON —

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Pyrethrum Seed from Kenya

Kenya, which recently sent 10,000 lb. of pyrethrum seed by air to Brazil at the earnest request of the United States Board of Economic Warfare, is to send double that quantity to Russia in the month for the replanting of 7,500 acres of land previously under pyrethrum at the Caucasus and devastated by the Germans during their advance. About 5,000 lb. of seed was recently sent to India, and smaller quantities have been supplied to Nyasaland, Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, the S.W. African, Jamaica and Australia.

It is reported that the British Ministry of Agriculture had asked the Kenya pyrethrum growers until the end of 1947, the price being 47 pence per cwt. for this season and 45 pence per lb. from the beginning of next year.

It is now stated that the guarantee will operate in respect of production to the amount of 20,000 acres under pyrethrum in Kenya. As the present acreage is only slightly over 10,000, Kenya is already engaged in increasing its area by about 25%.

The analysis badly needed for Kenyan seed has been obtained from these shipments of seed to other countries may do so that after the war Kenya will be in a position to compete with other producing areas. Therefore it was the only substantial competitor of Kenya and the pyrethrum content of Kenyan flowers was far higher than that from the U.S.A. with the consequence that Kenya could always obtain a much higher price in world markets, particularly in the U.S.A.

Kenya's Agricultural Production

The value of agricultural produce exported from Kenya during 1942 was £2,330,000, compared with £3,345,820 in 1941. The principal agricultural exports of the Director of Agriculture in 1942 were 32,445 tons of pyrethrum, 10,171 pyrethrum exports, 2,200 tons of all other goods, 1,885 tons of maize, 1,100 tons of wheat and maize, 101,858 in 1942 and 103,000 in 1941, and 87,704 tons of cotton in 1942, a rise of about 25,000 tons. Tea production at 16,200,200 lb. was an increase on 15,000,000 lb. Greenery-butter production aggregated 1,043,655 lbs. compared with 1,281,000 lbs. in 1941. Deliveries of potatoes to the Potato Control during 1942 amounted to 13,100 tons, a decrease of 2,000 tons. Wattle exports were 1,518 tons of bark and 2,048 tons of extract, against 1,994 and 1,247 tons respectively. The 1941-2 Native cotton crop totalled 12,269 bales, of which 10,657 were produced in Nyanza Province. The 1942-1943 crop was small on account of unfavourable weather and is not expected to exceed 6,000 bales.

Tanganyika Kapok

The Economic Control Board of Tanganyika has fixed a price of 48 cents of a shilling per pound for small Dar es Salaam Tanganyika kapok grown in the Territory. The whole of the crop is to be bought by the British Ministry of Supply at 53 cents per lb. to be subject to the quality meeting the Ministry's specifications.

Parks and Gardens Conference

A South African Parks and Gardens Conference is at present being held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Delegates attend from all parts of South Africa and Rhodesia. Visitors are greatly surprised at the development of Rhodesian towns, especially the beauty of Salisbury's gardens and streets, which the trees are now in full bloom.

Company Progress Reports

Kenya Gold Mines - During September 1,244,600 lbs. of ore were produced from 6,300 tons of ore milled at the Gold Mine.

These Kenya workings of September totalled 1,244,600 lbs. of ore, compared with 1,244,600 lbs. in August.

Cam and Mober - 25,000 tons crushed in September compared with 122,000 in August.

Sherwood Sinter - 75,000 tons of sinter in September compared with 122,000 in August.

Rizende - 1,244,600 lbs. of ore produced in September compared with 1,244,600 in August.

Dividends

Kenya Gold Mines Ltd. announce a dividend of 10% on the 1942-43 financial year. The dividend is payable on 1st October 1943. The same interim dividend is payable on 1st October 1943. The same interim dividend is payable on 1st October 1943.

Better Copper Outlook

The outlook for copper in the combined East African and Rhodesian areas is generally favourable. The demand for copper is increasing rapidly in the East African area, particularly in Kenya, owing to the expansion of heavy engineering and ship carrying on the coast. The position in this respect has recently improved. The collection of copper from the East African and Rhodesian areas is expected to be a record for the year.

News of Our Advertisers

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