

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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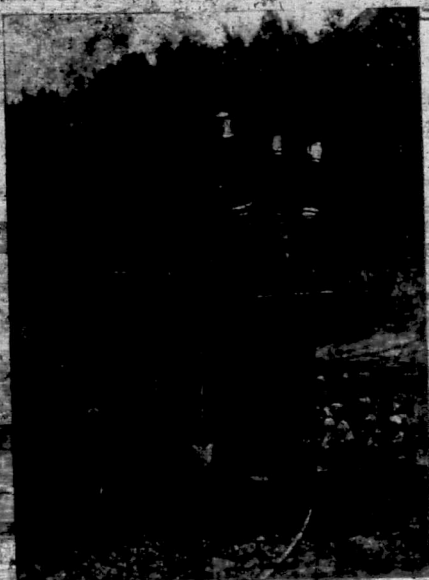
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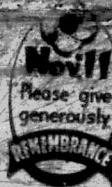
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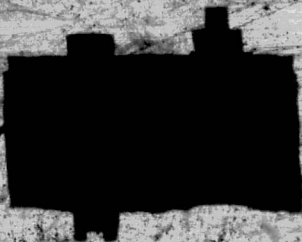
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This illustration shows on the left a Flush Bolt inserted dropped into position before tightening and on the right the Bolt Projecting type always seen when tightening a nut.

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Thursday, October 14, 1933

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Principal Contents

ARTICLE	PAGE	PERSONAL	PAGE
Matters of Moment	99	Personal	108
The War - General Editor	101		
Africa in Air Strategy	102	Government in the	103
South African Relations in	103	South Africa	104
the Empire	104	Vote Plans in 1933	111
Background to War	104	East Mining News	119

MATTERS OF MOMENT

"TO HOLD FAST to every fragment of cohesion and unity in the world to build it up, to give it a fuller meaning and fit it into a wider pattern - this is the real meaning of the British Empire today," declared Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary, a few days ago in an address which we report at length on another page. This is the second memorable speech on the Empire made within recent months by Mr. Morrison, some of whose Socialist followers in and outside the House of Commons might advantageously note his affirmation that the word "Empire" has no ring of domination in British ears. That truth cannot be too often re-stated, for the wildest misconceptions about the British family of nations are widespread in this and other countries. One cause is that far too many Parliamentary questions upon Colonial subjects still carry the implication of domination; there are, indeed, some members of the House of Commons who scarcely ever put a question or make a speech without imputing some unfair motive in Colonial affairs or suggesting some unfair treatment of Colonial subjects, especially in East Africa and the Rhodesias. "It goes without saying that to them, 'the peoples of Kenya,' for instance, means only Natives, and also Europeans domiciled in the Colony for fifty or fifty years, or born and brought up in it. These critics are so obsessed with what remains to be done that they appear incapable of giving proper credit for what has already been

achieved by Governments and non-officials for the amelioration of conditions of life in territories which in many cases were the hunting grounds of savage tribes a mere half-century ago.

"There are features of our Colonial Empire today about which I shall feel happier when they are considerably different," added Mr. Morrison. "Of course there are, as there are features of British political, Light or Heavy? Pruning? civic and economic life which have made good will desires to be changed. No responsible East African or Rhodesian, whatever his politics or his calling, will take exception to the Home Secretary's challenge. On the contrary, the whole trend of opinion in the territories to which this newspaper is devoted is increasingly towards greater and swifter progress in all directions - so much so that we cannot think of a single non-official member of any Legislature in British East or Central Africa who would die hard in the sense in which that word is used in British political life. Even those few legislators who habitually lag behind their fellows recognise that a new Africa is emerging and they suggest restrictions, not to check developments which are both natural and desirable, but with the object of strengthening the roots and so due course improving the flower. They may be directed to the garden and be convinced that the soil is fertile and the water

is not less devoted to his garden than friends and neighbours who practise less drastic theories.

The politician in this country who takes little account of the discipline of training (and often high account of his own theories) is for some inscrutable reason assumed by multitudes to be an especially good friend of the African.

Condemned by The Morrison Test

It is not from the African that Africa has derived benefit. The likes of the ill-informed and ill-considered company of British missionaries to East and Central Africa and the books of such proven friends of Africa and the African as Lord Lugard, Lord Hailey, Lord Cranworth, Sir Alfred Sharpe and other furnish abundant proof of the essential need of balance in discipline and progress. We should hear fewer lectures from British Africa by sincere but misguided men if they would first to himself a course of instruction before proceeding to instruct others. This, of course, is not a plea for criticism to be silenced. We have always held that criticism must hold a high place, and should hold an honoured place, in any community. But it must be informed, constructive and well-intentioned. Far too much of the criticism of British East and Central Africa is based on ill-informed and therefore not constructive and although the ill-informed critic may have his intentions to be good, they are not likely to be assessed in that way by the people who having to work out solutions to difficult problems, quite understandably hold that the right to advise should depend upon adequate basic knowledge. Is it too much to ask the busy little band of semi-professional critics to remember the great need "to hold fast to every fragment of cohesion and unity"? Each new step towards closer inter-territorial co-operation appears to inflame their suspicion, which can be appeased only by proposals which would make their fellow Britons overseas subject to some international control. Why? Because to them British rule does mean domination. Thus do they stand condemned by the Morrison test, which will certainly not be rejected by those who really know the Overseas Empire.

SIR PHILIP JOUBERT is a deservedly popular broadcaster, whose admirers gratefully remember his candour in the dark days of this war, when some of the Service chiefs were inclined to treat the public like children, who ought not to be told too much.

Sir Philip Joubert, Does S. Rhodesia Less Than Justice?

Not so this Air Chief Marshal listeners felt that he was giving them what

ever facts he could safely reveal. It is therefore with real regret that we must call attention to a passage in his B.B.C. talk on "The Importance of Africa in Air Strategy" in which, as will be seen from the quotation elsewhere in this issue, he gave the impression that it was the Union of South Africa which started the African part of the Empire Air Training Scheme and that it has been the energy and enthusiasm of the Government of the Union which has made it so outstanding a success. It must in fairness be stated that this is not in accordance with the facts. What is that it was the Government of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia which took the initiative in this matter—and so zealously that the Southern Rhodesian Air Training Scheme was actually in operation shortly before its great Canadian counterpart. That is a record of which the Colony has every reason to be proud, and it can very safely be considered, considering its population size, and financial and other resources, a notable achievement. It might, indeed, welcome comparison with any other part of the Empire in this respect. Its air training scheme—which is to be credited to the foresight and personal persistence of its Prime Minister—has far outgrown the early plans and more than fulfilled the most optimistic expectations.

It is therefore most unfortunate that the Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force should have spoken words calculated to give many people a totally wrong impression. None of us, we are confident, will deplore

Why Was The Blunder Not Censored?

the blunder more than he. It is a clear case of a very pre-occupied officer having dictated a passage which he did not find an opportunity of revising before giving it to the world. All busy public men know this danger, but what they will not understand is the failure of other people to bring to the notice of the Air Marshal ambiguous phraseology which does serious injustice to a Colony with a magnificent achievement to its credit. There are men on the public relations or publicity staff of the R.A.F. and at Broadcasting House through whose hands the manuscript of the talk must have passed. We have known many cases of broadcasting censorship in quite trivial matters, yet when a speaker whose every word is eagerly heard by millions is about to err, he is not saved from himself, even though his utterance will be detrimental to a whole Colony. Responsibility for this sin of omission needs to be fixed, for there is evidently a loophole through which some even more serious misstatement may otherwise pass.

THE WAR

General Smuts Arrives in Great Britain

GENERAL SMUTS, Commander in Chief of only one of the forces in Southern Africa, but in Southern Rhodesia also, arrived in London last week at the express invitation of the Imperial Government. He is expected to make a stay of several months, perhaps broken by one or more short visits to South Africa.

He is accompanied by Lieut. General Sir Pierre van Rensburg, Chief of the General Staff of the Union of South Africa, and by his son, Lieut. General Sir A.D.C. van Rensburg, who served with the South African Engineers during the East African campaign of this war.

On his way to England by transport plane, General Smuts addressed South African and Rhodesian troops of the 6th South African Armoured Division in Central

Casualties

It may be stated that Sir James G. McDonald, the Ambassador of Rhodesia, a Boer Trustee and one of the best-known Rhodesians, lost his life as a result of through enemy action last November, when he was among the passengers in the Shaw, Savill and Albion Company's 7,500-ton liner CERAMIC. She was bound for the Cape with about 500 civilian and military passengers, of whom there is known to be only one survivor, a paper trader, who was picked up by the U-boat and taken to Germany. Last week the loss of the ship was officially announced in South Africa.

Captain Eric William Money, R.N., who has died on active service, was flag lieutenant to Admiral Sir Herbert Ross-Hall in East African waters during the last war, taking part in the operations which culminated in the destruction in the Raha River of the German cruiser KOENIGSBERG.

Lieut. Commander John M. Band, R.A.N.R., formerly of Kenya, has died of wounds received while leading a landing party near Finschafen, New Guinea. He was the elder son of Captain and Mrs. J. O. Band, of Church Farm, Leigh, Staffordshire. He leaves a son.

Flight Lieut. Arthur Russell Chaplin, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now officially presumed killed.

Lieut. Tommy Hackney, D.F.C., previously reported missing, is now presumed killed. His home was in Gwelo.

Milton School's Heavy Losses

Flight Sergt. George Royce Turkington, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Turkington, of Bulawayo, has been killed on active service in West Africa. His death brings the Milton School roll of honour to 61.

Sergt. W. T. L. Peverell was killed recently in a flying accident near Bulawayo.

Gunner Herbert Pace Morgan, a Rhodesian, is now known to have been killed in action in the Western Desert.

The deaths are officially presumed of Sergt. Air Gunner A. J. Gartlieb and Sergt. Flight-Engineer Tom Batters, previously reported missing. Both came from Southern Rhodesia.

Wing Commander Richard Maitland Longmore, O.B.E., eldest son of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore and Lady Longmore, is missing from operations. Sir Arthur has done much flying in Eastern Africa, where he has many friends.

Flight Lieut. Douglas Lindsay Thomson, of Southern Rhodesia, eldest son of Mr. Douglas C. Thomson, of Meadowcroft, Chesham, Surrey, is reported missing from recent air operations.

Sergt. Pilot Basil C. Wardsworth and Sergt. Air Gunner Robert W. Robison, both Rhodesians, who were

previously reported missing, are now known to be prisoners of war.

Pvt. Rex William Booth, of Southern Rhodesia, is reported a prisoner of war.

Major-General Odeh Wingate

Brigadier Odeh Wingate, D.S.O., who played so prominent a part in organising Patriotic activities in Ethiopia, has been given the acting rank of major-general.

Among those recently awarded the D.F.C. is Pilot Officer Deryck Reginald Aldridge, R.A.F.V.R., No. 4 (Rhodesia) Squadron, who piloted an aircraft which attacked a commando in August. Though attacked by machine-guns, he brought his badly damaged machine back to base.

Sergt. Walter H. P. Rawson, The Rhodesia Regiment, is gazetted as having been granted an immediate emergency commission as 2nd lieutenant.

Mr. Charles Eric Mroczkowski, who has been suspended from the British South Africa Police, has been posthumously commended for bravery while serving with the British military police in Ethiopia. He died to disarm and arrest some intoxicated Ethiopian troops in Addis Ababa last year, and was shot and killed while so engaged.

Of about 700 European women registered in Uganda as available for war work, 300 are in hospitals, schools, and offices.

We also serve the first film to be made with all the African faces of women, it has been shown in the Colony. It shows Women's Auxiliary Air Force (the "Waasies") at work and play. It was made by Mr. Norman F. Spurr, of the Information Office film unit.

American Economic Minister in Middle East

Mr. James M. Landis has been appointed American Minister of Economic Affairs in the Middle East. Before leaving Washington last week he said that he would continue active co-operation with the Middle East Supply Centre but would also consider certain aspects of the lend.

While Mr. S. R. Marlow was on leave, Mr. A. E. Hamp acted as Chairman to the Economic Board of Tanganyika. Mr. J. Riley is now a member of the Board in his personal capacity, not by virtue of his appointment as Price Controller.

Mr. J. C. Muir, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, is now Commodity Control Officer, and Mr. A. W. Henry, Controller of Cotton Piece Goods.

Mr. Stephen Hemsted is Price Inspector for the Lumbwa and Bordinia townships and districts.

Miss Churchill has acknowledged a gift of £1,500 from the people of Kenya to her Aid to Russia Fund. That makes Kenya's total £11,000 for this cause.

Among donations received by the Lord Mayor of London's Empire Aid Fund in September were £200 from the Nyama Nyama National Service League of Northern Rhodesia, £125 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Fund, and £50 from the Women of Dar es Salaam and District.

Uganda's flag day for the Red Cross and St. John Fund raised £2,000.

Les Amis Croix-Rouge Russe in Elbertville, Bayswater, sent a further £1,000 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

The Southern Rhodesia Red Cross has sent a further £100 to the Duke of Gloucester's Fund.

Dr. H. Williams has been given a room for members of the

Home Secretary's Interpretation of the Empire

"The Word Has No Ring of Domination in Our Ears"

MR. HERBERT MORRISON, the Home Secretary, made another forthright speech on the Empire last week when addressing the Anglo-African Press Association in London. He said:

On the part of a considerable body of American opinion the existence of an Empire is regarded as something for which we should be prepared to apologise. Nothing else can explain why, when we said we meant to maintain our Empire—a merely defensive, stabilising policy—so many people should have understood it as a declaration of intent of bare-faced expansion.

What has been happening to the British Empire in those years—during the last 30 or 40 years there have been some striking instances of political progress. The striking example is South Africa itself, the South Africa of the Boer War, where within half a dozen years of the signing of peace the principle of self-government was introduced into the new community, and the two racial groups, who recently were left free to work out their common destiny. This is a fine example of those examples of bold political experimentation of which the British Empire has supplied its full share to the modern world.

Then there is Southern Rhodesia, India, Ceylon, with self-government, and Ceylon brought to the very brink of it. Other communities too, have progressed in the same direction. I believe that facts warrant the statement that every community in the Empire capable of exercising self-government has had it.

Self-Government Depends on Community

If this process of political development has not gone forth, what is the reason? It is not a lack of willingness on our part. The explanations are complicated. It is political. In any case, we must have a free society in the modern world, there must be an underlying substratum of unity. You cannot have self-government unless there is no community. You cannot have it in any society which is a mere aggregation of groups, of whom one, or more than one, would fight rather than be voted down. Modern democracy is founded upon the consent of minorities.

You cannot yet have self-government in Palestine. It is not Britain who forbids, but Arab-Jewish differences. You cannot yet have self-government in India; it is not the Churchill Government which says "No," it is said "Yes" through the mouth of Sir Stafford Cripps last year—it is Congress and the Muslim League.

There are features of our Colonial Empire, today, about which I shall feel happier when they are considerably different. If you ask me whether I approve the policy of some great mining undertaking in this part of the Empire or some great commercial corporation somewhere else, I will answer frankly, "No," no more than I am satisfied with the activities of their opposite numbers in Britain—or for that matter in any other capitalist country you like to think of.

In our Colonies we relied for a long time largely on private enterprise in the economic sphere. Often the operations of private trade worked hardship on backward people; often the trouble was that private enterprise in the Colonies, as elsewhere, was far from enterprising enough. In recent years, as elsewhere, this aspect of an increasing part, not merely in opening the doors of western commerce on Native societies but in the more constructive and long-term work of raising the standards of living of those societies.

Principles of Colonial Progress

In an recent years we have seen the assertion of a new principle, the work of reconstruction and development is now accepted as a duty of the British Government. It is not to be done quite apart from the welfare and progress of any given Colony. If a Colony lacks one of the principal factors of development—capital, labour, the educational and technical apparatus, means of transport, the necessary services, such as water—then assistance must be supplied from British funds. That has been the principle of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act passed in 1940, the largest Year of the War. Since under the war-time conditions of finding materials and staff, we have been to get to work under this Act.

There is a high prospect of a rapidly developing modern world. It becomes increasingly obvious that in the most tangible and concrete sense, we are all members of one society. This is no time to give the principle of

political separatism free rein—to multiply the numbers of half-brown autonomous states scattered about the world. What we want is surely to have less exclusiveness, not more—to hold fast to every fragment of cohesion and unity in the world—to build it up, to give it a fuller meaning and fit it into a wider pattern. This is the real meaning of the British Empire to-day.

Indeed, though we have often fallen grievously short of our own ideal, this is what the Empire has always stood for in the minds of the most enlightened of the people of Britain. It has stood not for a principle of domination but for a principle of cohesion.

When most of us speak of the Empire, and it is still our common habit to do so, we mean the Commonwealth, we mean by that word the Empire, we mean the Commonwealth, we mean by that word something for which there is no need to apologise, and which is not a matter of hot issues.

First Use of the Word "Empire"

The first use of the word "Empire" as you are all aware, is in your public life. That was 400 years ago in the reign of Edward VI, when Lord Protector Somerset advocated the union of England with Scotland in one Empire. It was not until 1876 that we all and sundry love for a gay Empire, and you will find that the word "Empire" was used in further sense in 1901, when the word "Commonwealth" was first used in the same sense.

The world has seen in the past the rise and fall of many Empires. The world will see the same thing in the future. Tomorrow is the day of many another Empire country. Fellowships, the name of our political life. We have spread the truth of it widely about the world—and we have not finished yet.

This was too much for Mr. Creech Jones, M.P., who commented in a letter to the *Daily Herald*.

Mr. Home Secretary tells us that Southern Rhodesia is the only land to have self-government. He is thinking of the fully enfranchised white people who are the electorate and not the coloured people, who practice a thorough system of having secured all the best lands of the Colony, and who are an appalling system of race discrimination and colour bars. We learn that modern democracy is founded upon the consent of the minorities. In the Rhodesia and Kenya minorities are dominant and majorities scarcely anywhere. Is this the fellowship which is the heart of our political life?

But every community in the Empire capable of exercising self-government has had it. I don't know what standard Mr. Morrison sets up or who is to judge, or how, as to when that elusive point is reached. Will he explain this to Malta, Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados, Mauritius, and say whether he is satisfied that even a fair basis of representative government exists in Kenya, the Rhodesias, most of the West Indies, Malaya, and what we are doing about it?

Such Ministers must be shaken from this complacency about the Colonies. A new sense of urgency must be the scene. The people are loyal, but when they are not they are showing themselves naturally a little sour.

We are evolving big ideas for Colonial development and the creation of free communities, but let us admit our past indifference and shortcomings and gain the co-operation of the world by looking at the facts squarely and cutting the many roots of imperialism which still poisons our Colonial life today.

[A leading article on Mr. Morrison's speech appears in this issue.]

Air Transport in the Empire

A conference on civil air transport in the Empire was held in London on Monday under the chairmanship of Lord Bessborough, Lord Privy Seal. Though British East, West and Central Africa must play so important a part in air transport after the war, the official list of delegates does not show the Colonial Office to be represented. And though all the Dominion High Commissioners in London are attending the meetings, the High Commissioner for the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia is likewise not listed as a delegate.

Background to t

Cunningham Saved the Mediterranean. — The deadliest perils for Admiral Cunningham, the Mediterranean and the Empire came after Crete. At the end of May, 1941, there was not one word of a battleship or cruiser in the Mediterranean. Yet still Cunningham could find the nerve and heart and resolution to dare and inspire impossible deeds. Sir James Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, was in Alexandria at the time, and 25,000 British troops were marooned on the island. "There has been a loss here," staggering in view to the Dominion and to the Imperial cause. "I do not think Cunningham knew it. Every official view was that it was impossible to make a single ship to make the journey to the island again. Late that day, Cunningham and damaged ships came back. We have boys said 'I'm going home.' So the cruiser was emptied of her load, turned round, and sent back to the coast. She brought out more men than all the other ships put together. At the time of Crete not a single ship came into Alexandria — ships broken, scared, carrying survivors of desperate fights, with dead, dying and wounded — without a visit and personal encouragement and sympathy from the Admiralty. Mr. Guy C. Pollock.

Italy Must Atone. — Many Italians, military and civilian, lightly assumed after the surrender that they could contract out of the war, leaving to other men the duty and sacrifice of driving out the hated Germans. The fighting men of the British Empire and the United States have been received with rather effusive good-will, and the Allied leaders have profited by the co-operation of Italians to ensure the restoration in some measure of social and economic activity and of public law and order in the parts from which the Germans have been driven. These things, however, in no way meet the emergencies of the moment. Only the most heroic of service can do that. This truth may come a rude shock to complacent sections of Italian society, but it is binding upon all. If it is difficult for the British and American armies to accept the Italian situation with enthusiasm, it is still more difficult for the Greeks and Yugoslavs, who have sustained their struggle with incomparable spirit against Italian fighting on Greek and Yugoslav territory. Nor will France, victim of the stab in the back, or Russia, against whom Mussolini wantonly sent his soldiers, feel any particular urgency to condone the past. The Italians will make atonement only in and by action.

The Times

Attrition of the Luftwaffe.

Latest estimates give Germany a yearly output of 7,000 fighters — about 540 a month. In August she lost at least 1,320 and in September 436, excluding fighters destroyed by the Soviet Air Force and R.A.F. night intruders. Her nominal first-line fighter strength on all fronts is about 2,000. Some 1,500 are in Germany and Western France to cover probable invasion fronts and industrial targets. Fighter losses are most crippling on her home front. In the Schweinfurt raid, Fortresses shot down 100 German fighters. German planes in last Friday's daylight raids on Bremen and Vegesack, Luftwaffe lighter production has been interrupted by one bombing. The Locke-Wulf fighter works at Hagen, the Messerschmitt works at Augsburg, and the Heinkel works at Rostock, and the Arado works in Warnemunde were scarcely less effective. In the last three months more than 50 fighter plants in northern France, extending as far south as Paris, have been persistently bombed and shot up. Mr. Edward J. Harris in the *Sunday Express*.

Germany's Need of Manganese.

If the Germans are forced to withdraw from the Nikolai area they will soon be starting with a grim and impending manganese famine, and within a few months one-fifth to two-thirds of the steel furnaces under their control will fail to supply further battle-steel on the present scale for the Allies' savage campaign. During each of the three years before the war Germany doubled her normal import of manganese ore to nearly 500,000 tons of high-grade quality, and all the countries they occupy could not raise more than about half this quantity, mainly of low-grade material. It was the necessity of securing Russian manganese, even more than petroleum, which made Hitler invade Russia in June, 1941. Thomas H. Holland in *The Times*.

On War Service.

Of 33,600,000 people between 14 and 64 years, 22,500,000 are engaged in paid service in the forces, in the factories or carrying on the necessary civilian life of Britain. More than 1,000,000 over 65 continue to be employed, over 7,750,000 women between 14 and 64 are working in national service and over a further 1,000,000 in voluntary service. Mr. Bain, Minister of Labour.

Publicity in Secret.

The Albert Hall women's meeting is an amazing instance of Government stupidity. Broadcasting can reach the whole country, and yet the Government paid the fares of 60,000 women living all over Britain at a time when we are asked not to travel — so that they could attend a secret meeting at which the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, Health and Food, and the Chairman of the Board of Trade and Foreign Secretary, talked for an hour. It is so secret that they were all to go home and tell other women what they had heard. Every word would be different. Many would talk a lot of nonsense and to women who are because they had not been invited. It is so secret that they could not ask the Press because they could not trust it. Yet, suddenly, it became so public that the Ministry of Labour dumped into every newspaper over 65,000 words of the speeches. Mr. Hadden Swaffer, in *World's Press*.

A Critical Press Essential.

The British Press has played an immense part in providing the information of England, and building up this country to a point where we have been able to overcome the almost desperate danger we were in three years ago. The combination of Press and Parliament is of the most vital importance. You may get a weak Parliament. There is, however, an absolute necessity to have a strong Press, and a critical Press. Press and Parliament are complementary. On the whole the British Press have shown that they are the people of the utmost responsibility. They push the Government along from time to time and make them do the things that the Government might not like to do. Long may that process continue. Mr. Broadbent, Minister of Information.

Might Follow Hitler.

Few men have done so much to infuse the spirit of Bolshevism into international trade as Schacht. He is of limitless ambition, and much more slippery than a soap-eel. Otto Meissner is Germany's Victor of Bray. He was one of the Kaiser's officials, he was the Socialist President Eber's right-hand man, he was Hitler's Secretary of State, he is Hitler's Minister, he will be something or other tomorrow. Papan. Only when corks sink in water may the possibility be finally discounted that the insupportable Barker will pop up in Berlin. Hadden Swaffer.

the War News

Opinions **Enthusiasm** The British and American **Asst** will together in a **Crab** deal to **out** of industrial **German** **Mr. Churchill**.

British prisoners captured on **Cos** total **658**. **German** News Agency.

Twenty ships **at** **new** **names** harbour. **Colonel** **Knowlton** **Secretary** of the Navy **and** **Admiral** **Parsons** **and** **Admiral** **Wainwright** **to** the Pacific to liberate **islands** **held** by the **Japanese**. **Hungarian** Radio.

Russia is **pushing** the **war** **one** **among** the **United** Nations **Big** Four **which** could safely go **Isolationist**. **Maxley** **Farson**.

Several detachments of **Yugoslav** partisans are **commanded** by the notorious **British** Major **William** **Blair**. **Radio**.

In the final stages of the **raid** of the **enclave** in the **Tamari** Peninsula 2,000 **Germans** were **killed** and 3,000 **taken** prisoner. **Moscow** **communiqué**.

I think the people will **revert** after the **war** against anything that increases **control** of individual **liberty**. **Sir** **Walter** **Tomersley**, **Minister** of **Finance**.

The **Army** will have 2,000,000 **tons** of shipping available for **landing** in western **Europe** by the **end** of 1943. **Admiral** **Saathwich**, **German** **naval** **commander**.

Admiral **Cunningham** **goes** to his **new** **post** with the **complete** **confidence** of every **army** **officer** and **leader** of the **British** **and** **Allied** **Command**. **General** **Eisenhower**.

After the war the country does not want to be a nation of officials or a population always **paying** **court** to officials. **Mr.** **Geoffrey** **Lloyd**, **Secretary**, **Petroleum** **Department**.

Richard **Sorge**, **German** **correspondent** in **Tokyo** for the **Frankfurter** **Zeitung**, has been sentenced to **death** as a member of an **international** **spy** **ring**. **Tokyo** **Radio**.

Throughout this war **no** man has borne a greater **weight** of responsibility than **Admiral** of the **Fleet** **Sir** **Dudley** **Pound**—the **Prime** **Minister**. **Commander** **Edmund** **Edwards**, **R.N.**

The true liberty of the professional man is freedom to use his knowledge and skill according to his **conscience** and **ability**, without **fear** or **injury**. **Mr.** **Ernest** **Benn**, **Minister** of **Health**.

The **Allies** have lost more than 100 **planes** since the **Allied** **landings** in **French** **North** **Africa** on **November** 8. The number **lost** on the **Italian** **mainland** already **exceeds** that of the **Allied** **H.Q.** **North** **Africa**.

It is estimated that the **Lufwaffe** has only between 2,000 and 2,500 single and two-engine day and night fighters available for all fronts. **Mr.** **W. W. Wakefield**, **Director** of the **Air** **Training** **Corps**.

The **United** States and **British** **Governments** agreed that **American** **ships** to be the predominant **bulk** of **cargo** ships and **Britain** was to concentrate mainly on **naval** **craft**. **General** **Staff** of **British** **Shipping**.

Within the next few months you will taste some of the fruits of victory in the form of a few **oranges**, **lemons**, **and** **bananas**, which I have brought in **considerable** quantities from the **Middle** **East**. **Lord** **Weppton**.

A **petroleum** **pipeline** **is** **being** **stretched** 1,000 miles **from** **the** **east** **coast** **in** **south** **eastern** **Alaska** **to** **Fairbanks**. **It** **is** **being** **built** **in** **less** **than** **a** **year** **by** **Army** **engineers**. **Army** **announcement**.

In spite of the increase in U-boat activity at the end of September, the average merchant ship losses from all causes in September and August together are the best record of the war. **Statement** by **Mr.** **Churchill** and **President** **Roosevelt**.

The great aircraft plant at Marienburg, East Prussia, **half** of **Germany**, **the** **194** **fighter** **planes** are **assembled**, has been **virtually** **destroyed**. **Brigadier** **General** **Frederick** **Anderson**, **Chief** **U.S.** **Army** **Bomber** **Command** in **Great** **Britain**.

The new 17-pounder anti-tank gun can destroy the heaviest enemy tanks at 1,000 yards. One 17-pounder knocked out three tanks with its first three rounds. Another destroyed six tanks, including two Tigers, lying hull down, with six rounds. **War** **Office** **statement**.

Since July 1, 1943, 338 warships, totalling 1,147,054 tons, and 124 minercraft and patrol vessels, the auxiliaries, and 12,764 landing craft, have been **lost** by the **United** **States** **Navy**. **Between** **July**, 1940, and **July**, 1943, the **Navy** completed 13,567 planes of all types. **U.S.** **Navy** **Department**.

Close on 30 British and American war correspondents have already lost their lives in this war. The wounded of the Press number 60 or 70. Few fighting formations have had a higher proportion of casualties for the total number of war correspondents in all parts of the world does not exceed 600. **Mr.** **G. Ward** **Price**.

On Mussolini's downfall the **rumour** spread rapidly through the country and among both Italian and German troops that Hitler had been **assassinated**. The German soldiers in Rome went into **ecstasies** of joy, exclaiming, "Now we can all go home," embracing the civilian population and pulling down Hitler's **statues**. **Marshal** **Baldello**.

Premier Stalin is a wise statesman who recognises that religion is **inherent** in the majority of the **Russian** **people**. The **Church** of **the** **East** is the supporter of the **Government**. It is **not** **the** **Western** **Church**. It has **thrown** **its** **heart** and **strength** in the **national** **cause**. It did this spontaneously without the slightest **hesitation** on the day war was **declared**. **The** **Bishop** of **York**.

Since the death of St. Kingsley Wood the **Government** has **been** **the** **valuable** **part** of the **Commonwealth**. **Butler**, **ghost** of the men who really ought to be with us in sustaining the **Commonwealth** are scattered in various **parts** over the world, and the **main** **economic** **questions** are in the hands of **Labor** or **Liberal** **Ministers**. **Sir** **Herbert** **Williams**, **M.P.**

At one time rumours went **Berlin** that **Himmler** had been **ousted** by the **High** **Command** after having shot a **general** in **Hitler's** **presence**. Whatever the truth, it is a fact that **Berlin** **bookshops** suddenly received **secret** **instructions** from the **Propaganda** **Ministry** to remove all pictures of **Himmler** from the windows. **But** a few months later he was **functioning** again as usual. **Mr.** **Arnold** **Fredborg**, **in** "Behind the Steel Wall".

If **State** **paid** **for** **the** **supported** **youth** **centres** are **not** **to** **be** **good** **citizens**, **good** **that** **is** **from** **the** **correct** **point** **of** **view**. **But** **all** **we** **have** **hitherto** **stood** **for** **will** **have** **gone**. **Youth** **must** **be** **free**. **The** **need** **is** **not** **for** **youth** **centres**, **but** **for** **sects** **and** **sections**, **competition**, **rivalry**, **difference** **and** **disputes**, **with** **a** **healthy** **hated** **of** **uniformity**. **Sir** **Ernest** **Benn**, **President**, **Society** **of** **Individualists**.

American women with **bulging** **purses** are on the **biggest** **spending** **spree** in the country's history. They have broken all records in the purchase of **furs**, **jewels**, and the finest **clothes**. **Nothing** **safer** **have** **increased** **30%** **over** **last** **year**. **Silk**, **favour** **and** **linen** **goods** 37%, **furs** 300%, **and** **jewellery** 52%. **Leisure** **spots** are in great demand. **Theatres** and **restaurants** have **increased** **their** **business** by 35%. **Daily** **Mail** **column**.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Mr. R. E. Kendall Ward.

Father A. Hughes, Apostolic Delegate in Egypt and Palestine, has been visiting in Nairobi.

Mr. John Parnall is now Assistant Administrator-General in Zanzibar, as well as Commissioner of Debts. Sir George G. Hunter, M.C., former Financial Secretary in the Sudan, is suffering from congestion of the lungs.

Mr. Bruce Marshall and Miss E. H. Deament, of the Central Nursing Service, have been married in Tanganyika.

Mr. Norman Howard, who has been in the country since 1892, has been identified as a colonist in the Sudan.

Detective Inspector J. P. L. Carpenter, of the Criminal Investigation Department in Bulawayo, has retired after 30 years' service in the B.S.A.P.

Mr. Henry Watt, who has been Mayor of the Queen's Town, and Mr. Lacey Stuy were the successful candidates for five for two vacancies on the local Town Council.

Mr. O. R. Baxendale and Mr. A. A. Collins have been appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the newly-formed Bulawayo Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. E. Munday is now Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. H. A. Swainmore, Chief Provincial Commissioner of the Kadoma-Landa Province.

Captain Roger Alfred James, R.W.A.F.F., was married while on leave in Southern Rhodesia to Miss Norah Tait Vaughan, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tait Vaughan, of Newcastle.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. E. P. Edyvorn and Miss Dorothy Mabel Gayer, of King's College, Budo, Kampala, daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. A. C. S. Gayer.

Pilot Officer John Grimston, second son of the Earl of Verulam, has been returned unopposed as Conservative member of Parliament for St. Albans. The Earl of Verulam has interests in the Rhodesias.

The marriage has taken place in Southern Rhodesia of Mr. Colin Hensman and Miss Sybelle Frances Maud Giffard, B.A., a sergeant in the W.F.S., and second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Jack Giffard, of Banket.

Eight Lieut. Patrick Shannon Close, R.A.F., of Winnipeg, Canada, and Miss Beatrix Esme Randall, second daughter of Mrs. Cliff Randall and the late Clifford H. Randall, of Nairobi, have been married in Kenya.

Captain F. B. W. Williams, formerly of the Education Department of Uganda, and until recently of the Army Education Corps Force Headquarters in Nairobi, has been appointed Director of Education in Zanzibar.

Flying Officer Alan Winter, R.A.F., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Winter, of Bulawayo, and Miss Kathrine (Kay) Ruppung, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ruppung, of Cape Town, have been married in Bulawayo.

The Rev. R. G. M. Calderwood, of the Church of Scotland Mission, is interim Chairman, and Colonel Barrall, Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army, Vice-Chairman, of the newly-formed Christian Council of Kenya.

Mr. Blithyn William Treherne, of Lyson of Dr. and Mrs. J. Haslett Elliott, of St. David's, Emburysham, and Miss Peggy Hebdan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hebdan, of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

Mr. D. L. Gwynne Williams, who has been in Entebbe for the past 20 years, has retired from the Uganda Government Service. He is a past President of the Entebbe Club, of which he has also been honorary secretary.

The Belgian Minister of Communications has asked Gilbert Peeters, managing director of the Belgian aviation company "Sabena," to transfer his headquarters from the Congo to this country, and Mr. Peeters is now established in London.

The wedding took place recently in Southern Rhodesia of Mr. Owen Theophilus Gregg, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, of Bulawayo, and Miss Joyce Edwards, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Edwards, of Nairobi.

A son has been born to the wife of Mr. C. W. Davis, now Colonial Secretary in the Beeward Islands, who in 1937 was private secretary to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and at one time Secretary of the Colonial Development Committee.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, President of the Chamber of Shipping in 1935, was celebrating his 60th birthday last week on completing 60 years in the service of the Ocean Cattle Meat Stearship Company, of which he has for some years been Chairman and managing director.

Squadron Leader Francis Davy Griffiths, D.F.C., R.A.F., only son of Brigadier Charles Smith, J.P., of the Salvation Army, and Mrs. Smith, and Miss Diane Louise Griffiths, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Griffiths, of the abbey, C.B., and Mr. E. A. Griffiths, of the abbey, son, have been married in Bombay.

Obituary

Lieut. Colonel H. P. V. Bunbury, a Kenya pioneer, has died in the Colony at the age of 80.

Mr. J. P. Engelbrecht, who has died in Kenya aged 73, had farmed in the Mashu district since 1912. He is survived by his widow, six sons and four daughters.

One George Howard North, who has been in the Colony of 80 in Durban, had since 1884, when his father retired, been head of the firm of G. North and Son, which has branches in East Africa.

Mr. Jasper Abraham, who died recently in Nakuru Hospital from pneumonia, served as a subaltern in the Royal Artillery during the last war, and was A.D.C. to his uncle, Lieut. General Sir William Furse, when he commanded the Ninth (Scottish) Division in 1915-16. Mr. Abraham, who had been farming at Kavirato, in the Molo district of Kenya, leaves a widow and four small daughters.

Mrs. Annie Josephine Male, who has died in Bath at the age of 70 years, was the widow of the late James B. Male, for many years headmaster of Holy Trinity School, Tanten, and mother of Captain Stanley Male, who, after spending a number of years on the staff of the Education Department in Tanganyika Territory, turned to journalism in East Africa and has been back in the Army during this war.

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Col. W. S. Marchant for Kenya To Succeed Mr. E. B. Hosking as C.N.C.

Colonel Colonel W. S. MARCHANT, C.M.G., O.B.E., from 1920 until recently Resident Commissioner in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, has been selected for appointment as Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya on the retirement at an early date of Mr. E. B. Hosking.

Colonel Marchant obtained so efficient a Native intelligence service in the Solomons that it is said to have been largely responsible for the reconquest of Guadalcanal from the Japanese. For his initiative and courage he was awarded the C.M.G.

In the Colonial Service he ran in Kenya in 1924 to 1927 as Deputy Provincial Commissioner and Assistant Secretary to the Government. Two years later he was transferred to Tanganyika Territory as a Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. Hosking, who first went to Kenya in 1919, has spent the whole of his career in that country, in which he has been for years one of the best known and most respected officials. He was for some time Commissioner of Lands, then Acting Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement, and has been Chief Native Commissioner for the past five years.

Colonel Marchant recently arrived in this country on leave.

Deputy Hemp Controller in East Africa

Mr. H. C. Kilham, Deputy Hemp Controller in the Ministry of Supply, is visiting East Africa in connexion with the purchase and shipment of East African sisal.

Judge Searches for Crockery

Judge Woodman, who was torpedoed while on his way to the Seychelles to take up his post as Chief Justice, told Durban Rotary Club last week that his chief problem in the Seychelles was to get the people to obey a cable from the Government asking him to bring his own crockery.

Legalising the Illegal

Last year Mr. P. E. K. van Niekerk won the lottery for a 3,200-acre farm in the Marandellas district given to the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia by Mr. W. C. B. Price. When transfer of the property to the new owner was to be made it was found to be illegal under the Lotteries Prohibition Act. Good sense has triumphed, however, even though it has been necessary for the Government to put a "Bonn Farm Act, 1943" on the statute book to exempt all persons concerned in the lottery from the pains and penalties under the Lotteries Act. So Mr. van Niekerk has his farm, everybody else is satisfied, and the Government has another good deed to its credit.

The Rev. L. J. Beecher

The Rev. L. J. Beecher, nominated to represent Native interests in the Legislative Council of Kenya on the resignation through ill-health of Dr. C. J. Wilson, graduated as B.Sc. at London University in 1927, and then went to Kenya as an assistant master at the Alliance High School. Three years later he became Principal of the Kahuhia Central School, and after six years in that appointment was for a year superintendent of the C.M.S. work in the Barotsi and Embu districts. He was then engaged on literary and translation work until 1940, when, at the request of the Government of the Colony, he was seconded to the local Information Office for the special purpose of improving the standard of vernacular broadcasting. He returned to literary and translating work in 1941, and was appointed secretary of the Church Council in Kenya last year. Mr. Beecher is the author of a Kikuyu dictionary. He married Miss Gladys Leake.

Col. Stanley's Tour of Kenya Visits to Rift Valley Farms

Much is being crowded into Colonel Stanley's all too brief East African visit. His tour of Kenya is designed to provide him with comprehensive impressions both of the areas settled by Europeans and of peasant life and agriculture in a typical Native reserve.

Colonel Stanley arrived on Friday morning at Nakuru by air from Uganda. He was met by the Governor. Nakuru was a happy choice of venue because it was here, in the agricultural centre of the Rift Valley, that the late Lord Delamere devoted his life to establishing the white community as firmly as possible in the political life of Kenya.

Colonel Stanley has seen a number of the districts, visiting the typical large farms run by a South African, Mr. Denis Newlan, who settled in Kenya 30 years ago. From him Colonel Stanley had an opportunity of obtaining a frank account of the farming problems arising from dependence upon African labourers, especially in connexion with an important crop as pyrethrum. By contrast Colonel Stanley later visited a small 150-acre mixed farm belonging to a Warwickshire man, Mr. A. J. Price, and learned the value of agricultural machinery and the importance of expansion of both.

Another well known Kenyan met by Colonel Stanley was Mr. Ben Garland, who was born in England and has been 40 years in the colony. His 400-acre wheat field was greatly admired by the Colonial Secretary, who during his tour passed through miles of the best maize and wheat crops the Colony has produced for many years.

At a luncheon attended by 70 settlers and presided over by Lord Francis Scott, Colonel Stanley said he hoped this was only a brief preliminary to a much longer visit.

He spoke of the importance of East African production to the war effort of the United Nations, adding: "We in Britain are going on to the end, and we are depending on you to go on to the end, too. In doing the jobs you are doing you are playing just as vital a part for final victory as if you were in the front line."

The next item on Colonel Stanley's programme is a tour of parts of the Kikuyu reserve. Telegram from Nairobi to *The Times*.

Missionaries as Price Controllers

How many clergymen in Africa, or elsewhere for that matter, have been appointed price inspectors under the war-time regulations made for the purpose of controlling inflation? The only two cases which have come under our notice so far are both from Tanganyika Territory, where the Rev. O. F. Cordell is price inspector for the Dodoma district and the Rev. Elam Stauffer assistant price inspector for the Musoma area. A *Gazette* recently received in this country lists 68 such appointments. Only nine of the names appear to be those of officials. The rest include men of many nationalities; indeed, the list affords an interesting refutation of the frequently reiterated canard that British rule in the Dependencies means jobs and trade for Britons. Among people well known in Tanganyika whose names appear are those of Dr. S. B. Malik, an Indian member of the Legislature and one of four price inspectors for Dar es Salaam township; Mr. S. Trauter, a non-official member of Council and one of three inspectors in the Uzarambo district; and Mr. E. C. R. A. Scholviack in the Korogwe district.

THE CHARLOTTE MASON METHOD - Children ages 4 to 15 years (as) be educated at home or at P.N.E.U. School. Apply Director, Parents' Union School, Ambleside, Westmorland.

King of Italy and Ethiopia

Our leading article of last week criticised the effrontery of the King of Italy and the Badoglio Government in issuing a proclamation which called Victor Emmanuel as "Emperor of Ethiopia" and the slackness of the responsible British authorities in allowing the proclamation to be broadcast over the British-controlled Bari wireless station.

Since that leading article was sent to press the *Manchester Guardian* has stated in a leading article:

One of the British correspondents who have recently interviewed Badoglio says that there is no question of making any immediate change in the Italian monarchy, but that the title of Emperor of Ethiopia is a dream which it has been accepted so much the better, and let it be so stated by us. He claims that the Emperor will be crowned by the Italian Government, whatever the result of the war, which pretence is to maintain the claims to Abyssinia.

Marshal Badoglio desires to test Germany and recognize this we are willing to accept his assistance for that purpose. But he would be greatly mistaken if he thought that we regarded Germany's aggressions as worse than that of Italy or Abyssinia. We are not the enemy of the King and his friends.

Ethiopia Remembers Badoglio's Crimes

Marshal Badoglio became the head of the Italian Government, we recalled his name as a standard-bearer while Italian Commanders in Chief in Ethiopia. It is now known that the Emperor of Ethiopia said in a message:

...of the decision of the League of Nations... The man who was the supreme commander of the army which poisoned our people with poison gas... he poisoned our peaceful population without mercy... how he tried to lead the Italian people... he shamed the names which he committed in Ethiopia and which he is now trying to efface... The Allies and Ethiopia are unanimous in saying... The enemy who at night of the Allied armies disappeared like a cloud... we shall not return to Africa.

East African Union Urged

The members of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in East Africa resolved at its annual session held last week in Nairobi:

That this Association records that for many years it has advocated the union of Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda under a single administration, in order to ensure full advancement for all the inhabitants of this single economic area of the Empire.

East Africa's contribution to the war effort has been retarded by the retention of sovereign powers by the three territories and the Governors' Conference and the East African Production and Supply Council have failed to produce means of unity and united action by East Africa as a single unit. It is certain that the immediate and future economic problems which are common to all East Africa should be dealt with adequately and efficiently under the existing administrative structure.

The Association therefore insists that immediate steps be taken by the East African Governments and the Colonial Office to effect the fusion of the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda under a single administration.

Other motions demanded the abolition of the Tanganyika mandate and the Congo Basin Treaties.

Strange Story from Ceylon

Under the heading "Born German, now they fight with us," the *Daily Express*, which prides itself on its imperialism, revealed its millions of readers a few days ago with this message from Colombo:

Many men born Germans are among strong reinforcements of East African troops of all arms of the service, who have served in the First, Second and Third World Wars, fighting for the United Nations and beat the Italians out of East Africa in 1941 and fought in Madagascar and French Somaliland.

The *Daily Express* was sufficiently pleased with this strange story to credit it to its own news service.

There is, it will be noted, nothing whatever to suggest that the troops in question may be Africans. Indeed, the first two words of the heading, "Born German," will be read by the overwhelming majority of members of the general public as indicating that they are Europeans.

What the paragraph presumably intends to convey is that many Africans from Tanganyika who were alive when that Territory was known as German East Africa are among the *askari* who have arrived in Ceylon. Since the Germans were finally driven out of their East African Protectorate in 1918, any *askari* up to the age of 25 years can never have been German subjects in any sense of the term. The vast majority of the men concerned will be within the 18-25 age group, and therefore automatically exclude themselves. Among the older men of the K. A. R., principally non-commissioned officers, any up to the age of 40 cannot have been German boys during the period of German rule. It is thus quite safe to say that the number of *askari* now in Ceylon with the British forces who were grown men in German East Africa must be very small indeed.

Though the *Daily Express* African Rule, in which the Natives from Tanganyika are mainly enlisted, bore a gallant and distinguished part in the operations against the Italians in East Africa in 1940-41 it will be news to them that it was they who won the campaign alone. They have lingered under the impression that thousands of others, from all parts of East, Central, West and Southern Africa, India, the United Kingdom and other countries had more than a little to do with the victory. They will also be surprised to learn that they fought in French Somaliland, where, as a matter of fact, they were arms and a fortunate avoid.

VIROL

OWING to the difficulties of distribution brought about by War conditions, it is regretted that supplies of Virol, the well-known food product, are not constantly available.

Virol has proved itself so valuable an adjunct to the ordinary diet of children that it cannot fail to be greatly missed.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the great efforts of all concerned with the Allied cause will continue to bring forth such success as will soon enable normal conditions to be restored.

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Governments Need Criticism

Says Senior Sudan Official

MR. E. J. N. FALLIS, Assistant Civil Secretary in the Sudan, has said in the course of a series of broadcast talks from Khartoum that the subjects of local government.

"No Government, whether local or central, can for long remain lively, alert and dynamic without the healthy stimulus of constructive and well-informed criticism. The worst enemy of government in a democratic country is public apathy."

"An official cannot avoid making mistakes, for Government is a human institution. It is inevitable that either the official himself or the Government will make a mistake and a mistake is a mistake, whether it be a small one or a big one. It is better to make a mistake than to make an occasional mistake than to make a mistake which never takes any steps at all."

"A Government which is not responsible is being handed over to the local government bodies of the country because local self-government cannot be left unpractised, and cannot be practised without mistakes. It is better to be tolerant of your representatives' mistakes if they are committed in good faith than to be lenient to account if they are committed from unbecoming motives or incompetence."

"The local government has power to regulate the control of the water supply, the control of the roads and the control of the grounds; the control of wood cutting and prevention of the wasteful cutting of trees; the control of the use of vagrancy and gambling; the prevention of agriculture and other pests; the control of village planning and the location of villages and markets; the control of stray animals by the provision of animal pounds; the control of slaughtering places, markets and moradas; the control of petty trades and occupations; the prevention of fire and floods; the prevention of pollution of wells or streams; the prevention of mosquitoes and other pests."

"There are many local government bodies who have independent income of their own, ranging in size from £5,000 to £100,000 a year. Some of the money handled by these rural authorities amount to over £1,000,000 a year. Some councils in the Gezira have taken decision on the control of shops, the activities of moneylenders, village markets, the growing grain crops, boarding schools, requests for dispensaries, demolition of dilapidated buildings, and street illumination."

Real Dangers in Too Much Bureaucracy

"Local government is not a new conception in the Sudan. Throughout their history the people of the Sudan have been accustomed to reach decisions on public affairs through discussion and negotiation, where every man could have his say whether he were high or low. Under present conditions it is no longer possible to take decisions on public affairs in a manner untrammelled in size and undefined in scope and function. I should like to forget that for some years after the re-occupation of the Sudan in 1898 the administration was direct. But although direct administration was vitally necessary during these early years, the Government did not regard it as anything more than a temporary necessity forced upon them by circumstance."

"There are very real dangers in too much bureaucracy, too much paternalism, too much centralisation. Bureaucracy has a notorious tendency to swell up like a balloon till it becomes a burden on the community, out of all proportion to the services it renders. Another serious defect is the lack of continuity. Bureaucratic officials are birds of passage. Frequent transfers kill continuity."

"By 1914 the foundations of law and order, the confidence and of commercial prosperity had been well and truly laid and the way was open for an advance towards local methods of administration. As early as 1924 the Mithqal Report had laid it down that 'the administration of the various parts of the Sudan should be entrusted as far as possible to the hands of the Native Authorities.' By 1927 the first step was taken towards the decentralisation of authority. We began work on the tribes as being the basic social structure of the country as a whole. Their organisation was overhauled and revitalised. This, however, was only the beginning, but unfortunately it was regarded by some people as being the end as well."

"In the towns a start was made by granting a warrant and constitution to the El Ghedi Town Council. Similar councils are already at work in Wad Medani, Kassala and Duedin and will soon receive their statutory warrants and constitutions. Plans are also well advanced for executive councils in Kosti, Shendi, Berber and Umm Ruwaha."

Report of Beira Works, Ltd.

Heavy Increase in Mozambique Taxation

During the year ended March 31 last the revenue of Beira Works, Ltd., from wharf dues, dredging tax, terminals, haulage and storage charges, etc., amounted to £599,413, compared with £597,868 in the previous year, and expenditure amounted to £303,236, against £289,307, this included depreciation of wharves, wharf equipment, floating craft, plant and buildings.

After meeting general expenses in London and Lisbon, provided for debenture interest and British and Mozambique taxation, the net profit was only £14,981, a reduction of £39,982, since taxation in Mozambique increased by no less than £39,274. This profit is added to the amount of £10,659 brought forward from the last account. A dividend of 5d. per share, absorbing £15,000, is to be paid, and the balance of £10,610, carried forward to the account of the sinking fund of £100,000 for the purpose of being repaid during the year. The outstanding debenture capital, £1,000,000, requires this annual service for interest and redemption, requires £169,200.

Mr. Arthur E. Hadley and Dr. Augusto Soares were the directors who retired by rotation and forewent themselves for the year of the annual general meeting in London on Tuesday. The other members of the board are Mr. Carlos Faria D'Andrade, Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, Sir Lyall Malcolm, and Mr. Vivien L. Oung, with Mr. C. McL. Carey and Sir Ernest Remy as alternates for Mr. D'Andrade and Dr. Soares.

The directors' remuneration for the year was £11,000, £11,000 each. The Beira Works, Ltd., has a fleet of 100 motor wharves, equipment, floating plant, plant and buildings, which totalled £7,772,968, and that the cost of plant and buildings has amounted to £246,000. Investments have a market value of £244,010, cash amounts to £126,466, and there is a payment in advance of £13,687 against creditors £49,427.

Broome Rubber Plantations

For the year ended June 30 last Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd., reports a loss of £1,852. After paying debenture interest amounting to £2,819 and paying £5,000 of investment interest, a dividend has been carried forward to the profit and loss account.

The directors state that they can put no value on the company's holding of £1,920 in 6% convertible first mortgage debenture stock and 55,300 fully paid shares of 2s. each in Aruba Plantations, Ltd., and the book value of this investment has been written down to £5,000.

The issued capital of the Broome Company is £240,365, and outstanding debenture stock amounts to £43,500. Rubber plantations in Malaya appear in the balance sheet at £289,558, cash at £11,500, and War Loan and Saving Bonds at £15,000.

Mr. E. C. Rycroft, the director retiring by rotation (and the secretary of the company), offered himself for re-election at the annual meeting in London on Tuesday. The other members of the board are Sir Lionel Smith, former (Chairman) and Mr. P. Handl.

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News Items in Brief

New Factories in Tanganyika

Livingstone's £25,000 cold storage plant is nearing completion.

An Advisory Council for Technical Education has been appointed in Uganda.

Gwelo's municipal revenue has increased in 10 years from £24,000 to £70,000.

Airgrams may now be sent to civilian addresses in Entebbe at a charge of 8d.

Asian railers in Kampala have finished the Kampala Railway Station building.

Albany Radio, which broadcasts at 11.8 metres, gives English news at 11.30 a.m.

During Ramadan an extra half-month's ration of sugar was issued to Mohammedans in the Sudan.

The daily cost of feeding a prisoner in Nyasaland is 1.9 pence, according to the Prison Department Report for 1942.

The Haile Sellassie I Secondary School has been opened in Addis Ababa. Mrs. Blandon-Ellis is the principal.

Work has begun on a £60,000 Polytechnic building in Salisbury. It will be one of the largest public buildings in the capital of Southern Rhodesia.

The Government of Tanganyika Territory has established a campher factory near Enshaba and at Shume a new beaver-board factory is now in production.

Experiments are being conducted in India with a Venezuelan pasture grass which, through exuding an oily substance, is said to repel mosquitoes and snakes.

Production of acetone in Uganda has been assisted by technical advice from the British Committee.

Acetic acid for the manufacture of rubber latex is being made in Uganda.

An account by Mr. J. Desmond Clark of systematic investigation of the Mumbwa Caves, Northern Rhodesia, has been published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa.

From Kasimba comes a report that a man-eating lion with a score of at least 35 killings has taken five more natives in 14 days. The Government of Northern Rhodesia offered £10 for its destruction.

Drapers, Ltd., Kampala, is being wound up voluntarily. The liquidator, Mr. David Draper, who is the governing director, has power to consent to the registration of a new company, Limited Drapers (1943), Ltd.

A former Governor of Uganda, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, was among the speakers at a youth conference held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne at the beginning of the month, when 2,500 boys and girls were told something of the story of the British Colonial Empire. Similar meetings are planned for other big cities.

2,548 electric stoves, 2,020 refrigerators, 1,116 electric water-heaters and 191 electric washing machines were in use in Bulawayo when a recent census was taken.

The Native Coffee Board established for the Bukoba District of Tanganyika consists of the District Commissioner (Chairman), Chief Daudi Rugomora, Chief Petro Mbuganda, Chief Nester Aminwa and Mr. Mkungu Timotheo.

There were 3,650 arrivals in Southern Rhodesia in May in the latest month (May) for which figures are available; 2,047 were returning residents and 1,557 visitors.

During the first five months of 1943 arrivals in the Colony totalled 15,758, of whom 221 were immigrants, 3,111 returning residents and 1,621 visitors.

Mail destined for the United Kingdom from the United Kingdom between May 2 and June 6 has been lost by enemy action.

Mails Lost by Enemy Action

Mylabris Beetles from Tanganyika

A drug has been produced from dried Mylabris beetles supplied from Tanganyika. It is used in cases of vesication (blistering of the skin) and is obtained from Spain.

Sudan Controls All Printing

In order to eliminate all non-essential printing and to impose a priority system for both Government and non-Government work, the Governor-General of the Sudan has appointed the Director of Stores to be Controller of Printing. A permit must be obtained from him before any printing may be done by the official or private presses.

The Union and Southern Rhodesia

There is no question of federation or any close partnership of that kind between the Union of South Africa and our neighbours in Southern Rhodesia, but there is a desire that we should work and plan together to help each other over coming difficulties. I would like to see the closest liaison maintained with Southern Rhodesia. In transport this is essential. In civil aviation after the war we shall certainly work together and have a complementary service. I should like to see a revision of customs tariffs between the two countries so that while each retains its entire independence, they will work together in harmony and a spirit of good neighbourliness. The result of my trip gives me every hope that as far as Southern Rhodesia is concerned this is an end we can easily achieve if we play our part. There are other territories, and I have no doubt that if the two immediate neighbours set an example other people will be anxious to come in. Mr. F. G. Sturrock, Minister of Transport in the Union of South Africa.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales in September were 134,890 tons and coke sales 6,324 tons.
Bushfick.—During September, 1,000 tons were crushed for an output value of £21,680 and a working profit of £6,190, compared with 46,970 in August and a working profit of £12,340.
Wanderer Consolidated.—Shipments in September totalled 38,190 tons for a gold output of 3,221 oz. and a working profit of £4,066, compared with £1,327 in August.

National Mining Corporation

The National Mining Corporation, Ltd., announces that the market value of quoted investments realising in its balance sheet at the end of December, 1942, was £1,000,000, compared with £1,000,000 at the end of the year. The net profit on share realisations in 1942 was £29,414, compared with £6,730 in the previous year, and net dividends, etc., amounted to £1,070 (£12,340). After meeting expenses and interest the profit was £2,910 (£5,240), being the debit forward to £42,404. Proceeds from the realisation of certain assets have been used to reduce the loan to the company and to finance other investments. No dividend has been paid since 1928.

Gold Fields Rhodesian Development

The Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., has a dividend of 8½% (4½% per share) less income tax of 1½% in the £ (the standard rate less Dominion income tax relief) for the financial year ended May 31 last. The dividend is to be paid on November 18 to shareholders registered at the close of business on October 16. Last year's dividend was 5%.

Kavirondo Gold Mines

The 100 shares of this company operating in Kenya have risen in recent weeks from a purely nominal value of 10s. 6d. to dealings up to 2s. 1½d.

New Mica Mining Companies

Mica Mining (Kenya), Ltd., and Mica Mining (Tanganyika), Ltd., each with nominal shares of £10,000, have been incorporated in East Africa.

Rhodesian Tungsten

The Director of Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia has expressed the opinion that the tungsten output of the country can be considerably increased if metallurgical problems are solved. Much of the work of the Department has latterly been devoted from wolfram and scheelite, from which tungsten is derived, as it is in urgent demand for war purposes.


Coal in Tanganyika

The Government of Tanganyika has been asked to arrange further investigation into the territory's coalfields, as yet unworked. A comprehensive survey is in progress, most of the work still to be done being in the Namwele deposits.

Quartz Crystals Needed

Further search for quartz crystals is in progress in East Africa for use in aircraft and tank wireless sets and in radio location.

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Statements Worth Noting

"God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil."—Ecclesiastes XII, 14.

"The ruination of half our farmers has been easy money."—Mr. A. W. N. M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"The proportion of farmers who have had Government labour is approximately one in four."—Northern Rhodesian Labour Department's annual report for 1942.

"The Union of South Africa promises to have the benefit of approximately 20,000 visitors a year from Rhodesia, a third of our total white population."—A.C. Sofie.

"Cattle epidemics such as foot and mouth disease and East Coast fever are a punishment for sin, the sin of omission of the effective precautions that science has provided."—Sunday Mail, Southern Rhodesia.

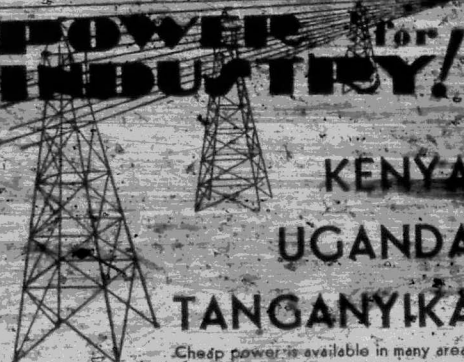
"Every farmer in Kenya who has suitable land should have at the end of each year a minimum surplus to last him for two dry seasons of 100 minutes rain and enough hay for six months."—Mr. Gerald Burton.

"Kenya's high grade coffee is in demand. Two-thirds coffee will shortly be on sale at a maximum price of 2s. 4½d. per lb., compared with 2s. 6d. for pure coffee. In the interests of producers and consumer alike we hope this coffee mixture will be clearly identified as such when it is offered to the public."—Messrs Edmund Schluter and Son.

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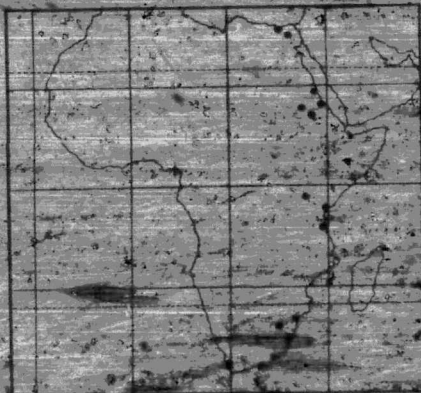
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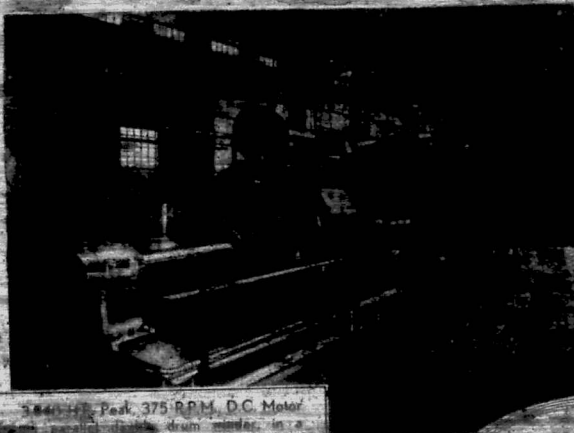
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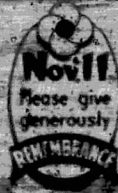
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Principal Contents

Editorial Comment	117	Proposed	127
Colonial Secretary's		The War	
Visit to East Africa	117	in East Africa	
Lord Hailey on the		Government	
Naturalisation of	119		
Joint East African		Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd.	127
Board	119	Latest Mining News	128
Background to War	120		

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WE HAVE BEEN CHALLENGED to substantiate the charge made editorially on this page when referring to a document in the Civil Service in Kenya, we stated that its members felt that "their

Kenya Civil Service Has No Confidence in the Government

proven loyalty has been provoked and exploited, and that the Government has not dealt reasonably with the representations repeatedly made to him. The request for proof is both justifiable and expedient in the public interest, but, since representations from the European Civil Servants' Association of Kenya to the Government of the Colony are naturally made privately or all but exceptional occasions, it is difficult to provide textual quotations in support of charges known to be well founded. The Press may have received extracts, or even full copies of certain documents, and not under the seal of confidence, but still it has not the moral right to publish such communications. As a matter of fact, we have far more information in this particular regard than we feel entitled to publish. Basing our judgment on the documents, we have no doubt that the Government of Kenya has behaved both badly and stupidly towards its own officials. Some of these data have been sent to us by a subscriber whose cover letter makes it clear that he was not supplied with the information in order that it might be published in *East Africa and Rhodesia*; but believing it to be contrary to the public interest that a matter of such gravity should continue

to be treated as though it were secret—when it is common knowledge and common talk in Kenya—he has left it to us to exercise our judgment in the matter.

Some of the documents are marked "confidential"; others, though not so marked, are evidently of that character; still others record proceedings at meetings of which reports have already appeared in various newspapers. It would therefore be absurd to argue that the whole subject should be ignored. For our part, we have no intention of printing passages from any communication which should still be considered private as between the spokesmen for the Civil Service and the Government which employs them. To set forth a few facts which are public knowledge and passages from one resolution will suffice.

Secretary of State Asked to Appoint Royal Commission.

As proof of the feelings of exasperation of officials in Kenya, we need but record that the annual general meeting of their Association was more largely attended than in any previous year. Under the rules a resolution of protest could not be moved because the requisite period of notice had not been given. An extraordinary general meeting had therefore to be called. It was attended by more than 250 civil servants and 120 sent proxies, most of them instructing their nominees to vote for the resolution. The text of which had been a demand for a Royal Commission, which was about a strong a

condemnation of the Government of Kenya as can be conceived, was supported by 527 voters and opposed by no more than fifteen—some of whom may have sympathised with the principle at issue but considered the caseology unduly direct. It is, of course, evident that the proceedings at such a meeting would immediately become public property, and it is safe to assume that hundreds of non-officials in East Africa have either been shown the resolution or told of it in general terms. That extraordinary general meeting of the European Civil Servants' Association appealed to the Secretary of State for the appointment of a Royal Commission to "inquire immediately into the state of dissatisfaction widespread throughout all sections of the European Service; and to make recommendations for removing the sources of discontent, which are matters of serious concern to many senior members of the Service; but to the extent of which the Kenya Government appears to be indifferent.

Six clauses specified the grounds on which this firm request was made to His Majesty's Government. They need not be given in full. The following extracts will reveal their general character.

Resolution Denouncing Association, deploring Government of Kenya, and resents the lack

of sympathy shown by the Government of the Colony when dealing with the considered and reasonable representations of the Association. The Association, deprecating strongly Government's lack of realism in its approach to and its inadequate and belated method of dealing with the cost of living, is of the considered opinion that the bonus award is not satisfactory, and expresses the strongest objection to the procedure prescribed in § 5 of Secretariat Circular 6 of 1943.

The Association notes Government's admission, by the recent appointment of a Committee of Investigation, that the conditions of the Kenya European Civil Service are unsatisfactory; expresses its considered view, which is shared by most sections of the non-official community, that the creation of this inferior service was a mistake; and urges its complete elimination and the re-establishment of one service only for all Kenya European civil servants. Then, to obviate any chance of misunderstanding, the Association roundly declares that it has "no confidence in Government's attitude in matters affecting its staff, inasmuch as the attitude adopted in a great variety of matters over a number of years has evidenced a meagre degree of sympathy, understanding and impartiality." That will, we imagine, abundantly justify our earlier criti-

cisms. Incidentally, it reinforces the proposal we then made that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should receive the chosen spokesmen of the Colonial Service during his visit to Kenya.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, though clearly angered by the broadcast claim made in the name of the King of Italy to the title of Emperor of Ethiopia, was surprisingly un-critical of the explanation given by Mr. Richard **His Master's Voice?** Minister of State, in his answers to questions on the subject which

had put down. As with the report from the full report on another page, the spokesman for the Foreign Office reported that, after the decree had been signed by the King and Badoglio, some minor Italian official took it upon himself to add the honorific which Mussolini had bestowed upon the unproclaimed Victor Emmanuel, who, in his simplicity, had not thought to shed them with his Fascist colleague. Would it be unduly ungracious to suggest that Badoglio and his master must have found it most convenient to have in their entourage a quite junior official with initiative enough to test the wind in that direction? However that may be, the spokesman for the British Government made no attempt to explain how any document from an Italian source could be broadcast from a wireless station on Italian soil but under British control without being properly censored by some responsible British official. That was not very candid to the House, which nevertheless failed entirely to cross-question the Minister on this crucial matter. And what did his statement really suggest? That Badoglio signed a decree in the name of Victor Emmanuel; that that document passed through the Italian Government machine until a satisfactorily subordinate official, breaking all the rules of his service and his training, arrogated to himself the right to amend it in a manner designed to add to the glorification of his king; and that it was then a purely automatic matter for the document to be put on the air by the British controllers of the Bari wireless? But have we missed a step? Did the broadcast document perhaps find its way upstairs again, and then pass at first or second or third hand from Badoglio to Bari? Ordinary members of the public are seemingly a good deal more curious about this affair than the members of the House of Commons.

Secretary of State's Visit to East Africa

Colonel Stanley Shown Hitler Shrine in Lutheran Mission

THE MANDATES QUESTION is bound up with the post-war settlement, said Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in Dar es Salaam on Sunday, adding: "But I do not believe there is any intention whatever that either today or in the future the British Government should divest itself of its administrative responsibility for Tanganyika."

He declared that he had been deeply struck by the evidence of the Berlin Lutheran mission buildings in Dar es Salaam (now the seat of the headquarters of one of the services) of a Hitler shrine with a partitioned-off niche, texts and altar. He would remember this indication of the activities of a "so-called Christian and unworldly people" in coming to any future decisions about the Germans.

The Colonial Office, he said, always tried to present to the British public a picture of the Colonial effort which was not only for the Africans themselves but also for non-official European enterprise, and as a result of his visit he would be able to tell of the achievement of hard-working European farmers.

Call to Sacrifice

East African sisal, pyrethrum and rubber, were vital to Great Britain and the Allies. East Africa was, in fact, now practically the only source of sisal and pyrethrum. He realized the difficulties of production among them the low standards of nutrition, health and education among the Native population. The Government was doing everything possible to supply medical, welfare, educational and other technical staffs to raise the standards of the Natives and hoped thus to remove drawbacks to production which local effort could not itself remove.

The Minister's visit to the highlands of Kenya lasted three days, and he announced that he hoped to return for a longer stay when the opportunity presented itself.

At a luncheon given by Mr. Charles Udall, Mayor of Nairobi for the fourth time, Colonel Stanley reminded the country that, while the Imperial Government hoped to give greater financial help in the future than in the past, it remained for the people of Kenya to make sacrifices for the development of the Colony.

At a settler luncheon in Nakuru (reported more fully in our last issue) he had said: "I want you here to know that we in Great Britain recognise that without some materials you are producing in Kenya it would have been impossible to carry on the war on anything like the 100% scale we are now doing."

The Nairobi correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphed that the menu consisted of soup, fish with butter sauce, a dozen different cold meats (including turkey, chicken, beef, and ham), salads, sweets with cream, cheese, and beer.

Tour of Kikuyu Native Reserve

The correspondent of *The Times* wired:

Colonel Stanley had an opportunity of seeing as he is as it actually lived in the Native reserves when he toured a thickly populated portion of the Kikuyu country. The district provided a marked contrast with conditions in the white settlement area, which was Colonel Stanley's first introduction to Kenya. He visited the important vegetable canning factories at Keratina, which made an invaluable contribution to the health of troops first in East Africa and then in the Middle East. Their supplies of fresh vegetables are produced in the surrounding Native reserve.

At a district hospital in charge of an African Colonel Stanley met a group of chiefs and the younger generation, well illustrating the rapid change which is taking place in Native life. The chiefs and their retinue of elders wore the traditional monkey skin robes, ostrich plumes and black vulture feathers, but the young men—all of whom were members of the Local Native Council, were dressed in the European style of the local white lounge suits and felt hats. These Local Native Councils are engaged in carrying out local government and raising and expending their own revenue.

After seeing Nairobi's institutions, including a municipal housing scheme for Natives, factory workshops, the new Native rehabilitation centres for discharged African soldiers, and other developments necessitated by problems of detribalized town-dwelling Africans, Colonel Stanley attended a municipal luncheon.

After he has forgotten the details of the luncheons and receptions with which his few days have been crowded, I believe Colonel Stanley will regard as one of his more vivid impressions the story of the District Commissioner in the Kikuyu country who apologized for the absence of his car, explaining that it had been removed that morning by an elephant. In order that there might be no damage to the District Commissioner later showed the Secretary of State the badly damaged car.

From Nairobi, the Secretary of State went to Kisumu and Zanzibar.

On his way to Kenya he had made a short stay in Uganda. He discussed affairs with members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, of Uganda, senior officers of the Government, representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and of the cotton industry, and other officials. He visited the offices of the Native Government of Buganda, which accompanied by the Governor and the Kabaka, who presided in a drum and shield of traditional workmanship.

Resignation of Labour Ministers

Sequel to S. Rhodesian Labour Merger

The two Labour members of the Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. H. H. Davies, Minister Without Portfolio, and Mr. J. W. Keller, Minister Without Portfolio, have resigned as a result of the amalgamation of the two sections of the Labour Party.

In a letter to the Prime Minister Mr. Davies stated that the object of his resignation was to avoid placing the Prime Minister in an embarrassing position. He wrote: "May I take this opportunity of thanking you for your unvarying courtesy and always sympathetic consideration of the various problems I have had to deal with during our pleasant association together."

Mr. Keller wrote that the object of his resignation was to clarify the present political position, and concluded: "At all times the Government can rely on any effort I can make towards a successful prosecution and termination of the war."

The Prime Minister's replies thanked both for their services as Cabinet Ministers.

Owing to the resignations being received on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, Sir Godfrey Huggins is taking over the vacant office. After the House rises he may reshuffle the portfolios.

Mr. Davies entered the Cabinet in October, 1939, and Mr. Keller in August, 1940.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament resumed its sittings last week. Important legislation to be considered includes the Bill to extend the present Railway Agreement for a further year and the Town Planning Bill. A debate on the sitting of the Iron and Steel Works, following the Government's decision to establish them at One Que instead of Bulawayo, is expected.

Kenya's General Election

Our latest information from East Africa suggests that the general election to be held in Kenya next year is not likely to take place before June, on account of the need to re-open the voters' roll and make arrangements for men absent from the country on active service to record their votes. Colonel Kirkwood, M.C., stated that he will not resign until the end of the year.

Lord Hailey on the Future of Africa

THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE which one age attributes to another lies in the permanent influence which it is felt to have left on the movements of world thought. I believe that one of the most significant things about this age is the new importance which the more backward peoples of the world have come to occupy in our thought about world affairs. This is not merely due to the extension of the frontiers of civilized humanitarian interest, or to that prominence which some of these regions have acquired in the course of the past few years through the conduct of our trade and the standardization of the world's currency, or to the fact that peoples must be found on which to set standards of the more backward, thereby enlarging the market for their products. It is due more to a deep-seated feeling that there will always be a better, a more unbalanced world, than there is at the moment, as a measure of social and economic advantage.

This feeling regarding the position of the more backward peoples is very real. It is natural that Africa should play a far more important role on the world stage than it has hitherto done. Tradition has given to Africa the reputation of being one of the most backward, perhaps indeed the most backward, of the continents of the world. There might have been some truth in this 50 years ago, but today it would be an over-statement of the case. Among the British-ruled backward peoples, many have equally low standards of living and enjoy less security of life and less provision of social services than do most parts of Africa.

Africa's Special Position

Two particular features give Africa a special position. The first is its political circumstances. Of its total population of 200 million, only 10 million are under the control of one or other of the European Powers. The other 190 million are responsible for the management of their own affairs in the Union of South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia and Liberia, though for all practical purposes we might now include Southern Rhodesia in this list.

The second characteristic feature is to some extent a consequence of the first. External control has brought the African peoples into close contact with Europeans whose ideas of rule and whose economic and social systems are strikingly different from their own. It is common to speak of our ideas and practices as advanced and those of Africans as primitive. This disparity has been made more apparent by the fact that such contact has not been gradual, but has been accelerated by the rapid extension of the agencies employed in a modern mechanized world.

This situation presents a two-fold danger. It may lead to the unsettlement and disturbance of life which is inevitable when a people have to adjust itself hastily to new ideas and new economic conditions. Again, it may involve the danger that contact may mean also conflict, arising from the clash of economic or other interests with all the attendant consequences of alienation between Europeans and Africans. The nations responsible for the control of so much of Africa have a special responsibility for preventing these results; and their failure to do so may gravely defer the time when Africa can make her just contribution to the rest of the world.

We need to make certain broad distinctions between Africa's main regions. The circumstances of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean and the Red Sea must be considered separately from those of the countries lying farther south. French policy has treated Algeria as an integral part of France. The political future of Libya, Cyrenaica and Egypt has still to be decided. It is outside the Nile Valley, the potentialities of the areas bordering on the Mediterranean are in the main limited to a narrow coastal strip. Judging by what we know of the resources of Ethiopia, the prospects of any large development are doubtful, and that is true also of the other areas which border on the Red Sea.

The ideal of the French system has been the closest possible association of the African Colonies with France itself; she has looked forward to making them part of the French economic and commercial system, and it forms no part of her ideal to encourage the growth of self-government, with the possibility of separatist tendencies which this may create.

The Belgian objective has been limited to the all-round development of the Congo. In this the African is being assisted and encouraged to take his share, but self-government seems no more a part of the Belgian objective than it does that of the French.

Portugal has made far less progress than her neighbours in the development of her African colonies, and there are no signs to show that the future she contemplates for them is one of self-government.

Self-Government of the British Aps

On the other hand, self-government is the future definitely held out to the British Colonies, and since the great majority of the population of these colonies is African, it must be assumed, when they attain it, that Africa will be well represented in the political life of these Colonies.

It is true, it is true, it is true, that the political life of the South African Union has had a marked influence on the political life of the British Colonies, and that the influence of the Union has been a considerable one. It is true, it is true, it is true, that the political life of the Union has had a marked influence on the political life of the British Colonies, and that the influence of the Union has been a considerable one.

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The fact that Africa is one of the largest producers of gold and diamonds, to cite it has a considerable production of metals such as copper, tin and iron, and of some important products, such as cocoa, palm oil and fibres, must not blind us to the fact of its poverty in other respects. Over great areas the soil is inferior for agricultural purposes. In some regions, such as the neighbourhood of Lake Victoria, or some parts of West Africa, there is a considerable density of population. Scientists doubt whether even today, in spite of the fact of its large natural resources, it shows any tendency to increase.

The first essential therefore, is to attack the problem of improving the conditions of life throughout these areas. This should be directed in the first instance to improving nutrition, for it is the lack of nutrition which is the basic cause of that prevalence of disease which has been such a lamentable feature of African life. And in the second place it should be directed to an increase of production, and the stimulation of local industries, which will put Africa in a position to finance its own social advance. The Colonial Powers can do much by assisting to finance social services, and we ourselves have now recognized this obligation, by the provision made in our Act of 1940, but such assistance can only serve as a priming for the machinery of progress.

The Need for Individual Effort

If Africa is to take its own place in the world, it must be as the result of efforts by individuals to improve their own situation, and by the community at large to develop the natural resources of their country. External aid can only help them part of the way. It is not overlook the need for the extension of education; we have evidence of what Russia has been able to achieve by mass education. But education must be viewed in Africa, as it has been in Russia, as the scientific foundation of economic progress, and economic progress, in turn, is not only the foundation, but the guarantee of advance in political status.

How are we to secure the common effort needed to produce this result? Some hold it can be achieved only by handing over all African Dependencies to the charge of an international organization. But such an organization could not be entrusted with control of areas which are already politically independent. Moreover, I suggest that before we consider any such proposal it would be well to see how far it is the major reason of the world can prove themselves capable of creating an organization for other and not less exalted purposes, such as the maintenance of peace or the improvement of their own economic relations.

Others believe that common action could best be achieved by the joint deliberations of Regional Councils in Africa itself, and this proposal lies behind the high authority of the General Smuts. Whatever the machinery, the guarantee for it, such as in the determination to create the economic conditions and the standards of life on which the social and political life of Africa can be built up. Our most realistic contribution to its future will be to create with us the economic wealth and to the attainment of the political independence by which it can be achieved.

Joint Board Discusses Post-War Trade Policy

POST-WAR TRADE POLICY in British Eastern Africa was discussed by the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at its latest meeting, which was attended by delegates from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who were welcomed by the Chairman, Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P.

Mr. W. E. Clucas, Chairman of the Colonial Affairs Committee of the Manchester Chamber, said that he had considered the question of raising and establishing the prices of primary products by an international agreement with the objects of raising the standard of living and his purchasing capacity. In many Colonial areas there could be little economic improvement unless and until prices were increased and stabilised by international agreement.

International Agreements in Regard to Prices

Mr. W. W. Higgin said that Uganda had built her economy entirely on cotton, and he viewed with horror the idea of stabilising the price for Uganda cotton in accordance with a world price. He did not think it possible to raise prices by international agreement, as experience had shown that such agreements eventually reduced prices. He referred to the possibility of a subsidy and to using funds accruing within an industry to form an equalization fund, as in one country. There were obvious difficulties in relation to Uganda cotton prices to those for Egyptian or American cotton.

Cotton, said Mr. Clucas, was a commodity presenting special difficulties. He thought that the right approach would be to examine what products were suitable for treatment by international agreement.

Mr. Clucas said that in his mind as to the benefits to be derived from having stable prices, it was not the law of supply and demand, but they could be controlled. Lord Keynes had recently said that in tin, rather than cotton, which had a very low average annual variation in price amounted to 6%. No trade could be done in tin done in such conditions. Lord Keynes suggested that certain stocks should be purchased by money advanced by Government at a low rate of interest, these stocks would incidentally represent a guarantee of the country's money, and commodities would be held against the money advanced. Control committees would adjust the equilibrium when demand began to fluctuate. This would be action along the lines of natural law without any attempt at arbitrary fixation of prices. Mr. Wiglesworth had never found it possible to secure stabilisation in regard to tin, for instance, production in four continents had to be considered and understandings were difficult to reach.

The Chairman said Sir John Shute had written on this subject. There is a good deal of loose thinking about how stabilisation can be assured, and those who have dealt with commodities in the past, and hope to do so in the future, will have to be most careful that no encouragement is given to the setting up of a Government centralised control, which would be utterly damaging to free enterprise, but which once set up might be difficult to upset, no matter how costly it was proving to the general taxpayer.

Local Stabilization as a First Step

Colonel Ponsonby thought that it might be possible to approach the problem by way of the creation of a pool, local authority, or equalization fund, which might lead to a more elaborate stabilization arrangement on a wider scale.

Mr. Wiglesworth drew attention to the increase of Government control of commodities and emphasised the necessity for Government to work through the appropriate commercial associations. He hoped the authorities would strengthen control as soon as circumstances permitted.

Mr. Clucas having said that in Uganda cotton growing had been done in great measure to Government help, such as the reduction of railway freights and variation in taxation, Mr. Clucas reviewed the progress of the industry with special reference to taxation, experimental stations, seed selection and distribution, and the ginning formula.

Mr. Rickard regarded Uganda as an interesting study of a small community in which the Native is fully protected by Government. It was clear that such protection of Native interests was the first step towards raising their conditions of life and the development of industry.

Mr. Kenneth Stewart suggested that one corollary of the arguments they had heard was that if the market got a high

price he would produce more than could be sold. Mr. Wiglesworth thought that, with proper attention to subsistence crops, nutrition and improved Native standards of living, export crops, which could be regulated, would present no formidable obstacle.

Mr. Higgin suggested that major fluctuations in commodity markets had been caused not so much by purely market considerations as by alterations in currency, tariffs, etc., as instanced by the fact that prior to 1914 cotton fluctuations had been nothing more or less violent as they had been since.

The African Affairs Committee of the Manchester Chamber, said Mr. Clucas, was concerned at the inadequate interest displayed by the Government in marketing and research. They believed that the commercial representatives of the Imperial Government should be encouraged to do a new and development in which they were taking part. It was not a matter of technical education applied to a restricted number of Africans, but of the importance of spreading a knowledge of English. Mr. Clucas said that a system of giving an increased number of Native professional men with university qualifications and Squadron Leader Douglas drew attention to the possible dangers of universal English.

While the stabilization of the Colonial price of agricultural commodities of a common standard was a desirable aim, it was not one which should be today, and in their own lives.

It was an impression that the Government in Africa in the past, after the war, had started various new projects, but that such projects had not started.

Lancashire Watching East African Markets

In conclusion, Mr. Clucas emphasised that the Lancashire cotton industry had not abandoned the East African markets. At the same time factors must govern the present position, but at the appropriate moment the views of the Lancashire textile trade would certainly be made known.

The delegation from Manchester was composed of Mr. W. E. Clucas, Chairman, and Messrs. W. W. Higgin, M.P., Mr. R. H. Hill, and Sir Kenneth Stewart, with Mr. J. Ansley (Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce).

The members of the Executive Council of the Board who were present were Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, Chairman, Mr. W. H. Bond, Colonel W. A. Tucker (Vice-Chairman), Mr. W. H. Bond, Mr. F. S. Chandler, Mr. H. E. Cropp, Squadron Leader Peter J. Douglas, M.P., Mr. W. W. Higgin, Lieutenant Colonel G. Stewart, and Mr. A. Wiglesworth. Mr. Clucas, Vice-President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Eastern Africa, and Mr. D. C. Brock attended by invitation.

Co-operation in Africa

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said last week: "I think the first step in bringing about the closer co-operation between the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia which General Smuts visualises would be a confederation with a consultative council of all countries concerned to discuss planning and to meet common problems, such as communications, trade, defence, Native policy, health and veterinary research. He thought that common foreign policy was not a question to be raised in the early stages of any Pan-African Conference. A considerable degree of co-operation had already been developed, there was more co-operation than before the war between the respective Prime and other Ministers. It was to be pointed out, were now serving with the Union Defence Forces in a way that would have been quite impossible before the war.

Financial Secretary's Special Duties

Mr. Leslie Tester, Financial Secretary in Kenya, has been seconded for special duty as Chairman of the Supply Board and the Composites Disposal Board. At the same time he became Chairman of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya, Chairman of the Milk Board and a member of the Kenya Insurance Board.

Background to the

Germany Fears Bombing

The offensive of the British and American Bomber Commands is rocking German military power to its foundations. There is no front that the German people and the German High Command fear more than the air front. The High Command is facing on the one hand the British and American bomber offensive; and on the other that of the powerful Russian armies and air forces, finds it necessary to concentrate more than two-thirds of its forces of single-engine fighters and fighters-bombers in order to meet the bomber offensive. Does Germany yet know the worst? For only many months ago the process of expansion of both the British and American Bomber Commands will continue. The Battle of the Ruhr will rank as one of the most important battles of history. The centres of German war industry, Essen, rightly take pride of place. There was Krupp's plant, the most important combine in Europe, which covers an acreage larger than that covered by the City of London. There was the main source of Germany's heavy armament. In a tremendous series of attacks—two in March, two in April, and a fifth in May (in that fifth attack Essen received nearly four times the weight of bombs dropped on the heaviest city in London), and in a raid on May 10, Essen and Krupp's works were destroyed. The cost in casualties is not light. Yet in the last few months of intense fighting against enormously strengthened German defences the casualty rate has been less than a year ago—a miracle of scientific achievement, sound training and resourceful tactics.—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister.

U.S. Aircraft in Action

From December 7, 1941, the date of the attack on Pearl Harbour, to September 1, 1943, American Army combat aircraft flew 223,758 sorties and dropped 106,649 tons of bombs. On those missions they destroyed 7,874 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed an additional 2,193, and damaged an additional 2,583. Their own loss in aerial combat was 1,867. For the six months ended September 1, 1943, U.S. Army aircraft destroyed 6,339 enemy aircraft, probably destroying an additional 1,502 and damaged an additional 1,870, a total loss of 1,239 aircraft in aerial combat. From January 1 to June 30 of this year heavy bombers destroyed 6,339 enemy aircraft against a loss of 1,039 of their own. Army medium bombers during that period destroyed 117 enemy aircraft against a loss of 60 of their own. U.S. Office of War Information.

Enterprise v. Control

Control are needed where scarcity exists. The lugubrious picture which the super controllers paint of a nation trusted to fight in days of State control causes a natural repulsion from a system of that kind. Of continued control which commences to appreciate will be necessary for some indefinite time after the war. Full-blooded advocates of the Socialist State see before them the dawn of a glorious vision of State ownership of all and sundry. State control of production, form-filling, statistics, regulation of work and leisure by imperious Government departments, and the extinction of the little man and small business as inefficient and unwanted in such a perfect ordered society. The picture is no further from the truth than those other portraits freely spread around in speech and writing of all employers and business men as a gang of frock-coated, top-hatted, over-paunched, hard-faced, unscrupulous ruffians. I do not believe that all the acts, orders, regulations and departments of Government departments will crush the determination of ordinary men and women to order their lives in the ways they choose.—Captain H. H. Balfour, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Ministry.

Miscarriage of Honour

Most of our higher military leaders were brought up on the slow-motion methods of 1914-1918 and made to practise them for the next 20 years. The few who were emancipated by serving with our early armoured forces have not been given command in the field. The one accidental exception to this rule was the man who led the 170-mile dash in 36 hours to Beda Fomm to cut Graziani's retreat from Benghazi to Tripoli, and before that time commanded the 7th Armoured Division of Sir Barrani, Brigadier Caulfield, the man who got the chance to handle the decisive instrument of the war's most astounding victory only because the existing divisional commander fell sick. But the time was given immediate award of a lighted torch for the victory won by the 7th Armoured and an awkward situation. The actual victor was then sent to a job in India. This unfortunate miscarriage of honour has certainly become so widely known in the Army that there is no chance of any doubt in passing it over. Captain Robert Horn, in the *Daily Mirror*.

Badoglio to Italy

There will be no peace in Italy so long as a single German remains on our soil. Shoulder to shoulder we must march forward with our friends of the United States, of Great Britain, of Russia, and of all the other United Nations. Whatever Italian troops may be in the Balkans, Yugoslavia, Greece and in Crete they have witnessed years of acts of aggression and cruelty, and they must fight against the enemy to the last man. In order that the Government headed by our ally constitute a true expression of democratic government in Italy, the representatives of every political party will be asked to assemble. The present arrangement will in no way impair the untrammelled right of the people of Italy to choose their own form of democratic Government when peace is restored.—Marshal Badoglio, to the Italian people.

Passive Italians

Apparently we relied on a garrison of 3,000 Italian troops for the main defence of CoS. They promptly surrendered. Our own men, fighting desperately against overwhelming odds, lost the aerodrome, port, town and (according to the Germans) more than 800 prisoners. If the Italians claim to be co-belligerents, they must understand that active, not passive, support is required of them. It is left almost entirely to the British and Americans to shed their blood in expelling the Germans from Italy. If this goes on unchanged, the position of Italy at the peace conference will be that of a criminal Power which has done nothing effective towards purging its crimes.—Scrutator, in the *Sunday Times*.

Knocking Out Airfields

High level pattern bombing of aerodromes as practised by the Mediterranean Air Command changes all the ideas we gained during the Battle of Britain, when the Luftwaffe failed to knock out our airfields because it was not persistent enough. Some Sicilian aerodromes were equipped with bomb craters that construction parties, with the forward troops, found it easier to build new landing grounds than repair the old ones. Medium bombers, fighter bombers, and fighters operate from aerodromes made in a few hours with bulldozers and graders. *Observer*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—Few Americans realise that General Clark's Fifth Army is half British. Mr. Frank MacDer. "The British and Americans have grown too big for their sh. Goebbs.

"I am the only retail trader in the Government."—Sir Walter Womersley, Minister of Pensions.

"Frank telephone calls during the day are all about the present situation."—P. O. Stanley.

"Once this war comes to an end Germany will remember the humiliations which Sweden took."—German News Agency.

"It takes no less than 2,000 tons of steel to provide one all-weather bomber for one airfield."—Mr. C. S. Lewis.

"The Germans want to end the war so that war weariness will mean the peace of negotiation."—Samuel Hoare.

"In war-time every black-coated worker ought to work a minimum of 40 hours a week."—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour.

"The spectacle of members of the Government shipping at each other on the subject of post-war controls is not edifying."—Lord Winster.

"Italy for the moment has no Corsica, and the Germans got to the mainland before the force Rommel."—Lord Strabolgi.

"Aircraft based on Britain dropped over 70,000,000 leaflets on Europe in August, more than half of them over Germany."—The Minister of Information.

"If the Germans introduce the Yellow Star for Jews in Denmark, I and my whole family will wear it as a sign of the highest distinction."—King Christian of Denmark.

"Britain is producing a greater weight of aircraft per head of the population than any country in the world."—Colonel Llewellyn, British Minister for Supply Resident in Washington.

"Farmers have worked like figers, but the Ministry of Agriculture has forced on some of us a system of agriculture wholly unsuited to local conditions and climate."—Mr. Winttingham Stable.

"Germany has already lost on the field of battle more than twice as many men as in the whole of the last war. Nine-tenths of them have been lost in Russia."—Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare.

"Since the basic fare for buses, trams, tubes and underground is now 1s, we need a new coin for this amount. The old three-penny bit, cut in half would be very suitable."—Mr. Malcolm Donaldson.

"The modern three-penny bit is not octagonal, but duodecagonal. Cut in half to serve as a 1d. coin, it would cause quadrilateral holes in our pentagonal pockets."—Mr. J. M. Crowley.

"The total of enemy aircraft destroyed over this country alone is more than 1,000, and in the Mediterranean area, leaving out the Italians, well over 5,000."—Lord Addison, Under Secretary for Air.

"The use of British forces of facilities in the Azores will greatly contribute to the effective defence of our shipping, and thus prove an important factor in shortening the war."—Mr. Eden.

"It is clearly essential that the grave charges against General Ambrosio and Roatta should be the subject of the fullest inquiry. If they are discovered to be well founded, appropriate action will be taken."—Lord Cranborne.

"During the past six years the cost of winning coal in Britain has risen by 70%. There can be no doubt of the danger that the lower prices in the United States represents to our export trade."—Lord McGowan, Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries.

"The best meals to be obtained anywhere in Britain today are to be found in very many factory canteens. Before the war there were about 700 factory canteens. Now there are 11,500."—Mr. William Mabane, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food.

"Private enterprise, in the eyes of some Americans, is more than a great and good human motive: it is a superstition comparable to the worship of cats and onions in ancient Egypt."—Mr. G. M. Garro Jones, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Production.

"With the Azores at our disposal we shall be able to exercise virtual control of the entire Atlantic crossing, winter and summer alike. At no time will our planes be more than 500 miles, instead of 1,000 miles, from the nearest air base. The Azores to the Atlantic what Malta has been to the Mediterranean."—Air Commodore Howard Williams.

"The already gigantic striking power of the American air forces bombing the heart out of Germany from Great Britain and the Mediterranean is to be trebled within the next five months."—Daily Express.

"In the face of the repeated and intensified acts of war committed against the Italians by the armed forces of Germany, from 15.00 hours (Greenwich time) of October 13 Italy considers herself in a state of war with Germany."—Marshal Badoglio.

"Five people were killed and 11 injured by the first German bombing of Great Britain during the war. These are the lowest casualty figures since 1910."—Daily Express.

"The next town to be bombed began. The next town to be bombed were in March, 1942, when 21 were killed and 10 injured."—Ministry of Home Security.

"While in command of the Italian troops in Slovenia, Croatia and Dalmatia, I issued a number of orders, issued excepted by the Cabinet, but the dock. It is no part of our present struggle to provide a refuge for tyrants."—Lord Addison.

"No tin hats will be thrown in the air in welcome to our cobelligerents of Italy. But a great many soft hats are being thrown in the air in this country. We allow sentiment to dribble over our mentality. Working a passage does not mean sleeping in the captain's cabin or having the captain's rations."—Sunday Express.

"The Reich Government has protested sharply in a formal note to the Portuguese Government against their yielding military bases on the Azores under British pressure and thus committing a serious breach of neutrality. The Reich Government reserves the right to take the measures arising from the changed situation."—German Radio.

"In a National Coalition formed to carry on the war, a certain diversity of opinion, or at least of emphasis, is indispensable to political stability. I earnestly hope, however, that party controversy will be avoided, at least until we are nearer to our goal. This is a time when all combative impulses should be reserved for the enemy."—Mr. Churchill.

"Whoever reports fellow beings to the [German] authorities or accuses others of infringing laws and decrees issued by the [German] military command will be excommunicated and pledged to make entire amends for the damage done. Only after full reparation will he through confession receive absolution of this sin."—The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan.

"To prevent post-war reconstruction from being prejudiced by speculation the Government has accepted the principle that compensations payable for the public acquisition or control of land should not exceed the standard of values at March 31, 1939."—Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Town and Country Planning.

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PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. E. Finch-Peck.

A son has been born in Kitale to the wife of Mr. James Anderson.

A son has been born in Zanzibar to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. W. Crawshaw.

The birth of a son to the wife of Mr. Gerald M. Mahon is announced from Tanga.

Mr. M. J. B. Molohan is now in charge of the Uzaramo District of Tanganyika.

General Smuts was received by the Governor of Bulawayo on Thursday afternoon last.

A doctor has been appointed to the post of Mr. John H. Hubbard, of the Bulawayo Medical School.

A daughter has been born in Khartoum to the wife of Mr. Peter F. Lester of the same name.

The Minister for Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia, Captain J. E. Hill, has returned from London.

General Smuts was the guest of the Club of London on Tuesday, Mr. ... surveyed the

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Mr. Colin Campbell is now District Officer of the Sabiye-Mirondo District of Kenya, and Mr. Humphrey Carr, D.C., Uasin Gishu.

The new board of the Limbe Country Club consists of Mr. ... Mr. R. Caldwell, Mr. ... Mr. Mackay, and Mr. ...

Mr. Brian Packer, Chief Clerk of the High Commission for South Africa in London, is acting as proxy for General Smuts during his stay in Great Britain, as he did on the last occasion.

Mr. ... the founder of the Reading firm of Brown, ... which has had business associations with East Africa for many years, and Mrs. Lily have just celebrated their golden wedding.

Major Kenneth F. P. Bowring, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. ... Bowring, of Beckenham, Kent, and Mrs. ... daughter of Captain and Mrs. ... of Machelos, Kenya, were married recently in Nairobi.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. Wellesley James Kerr, R.A., son of Dr. and Mrs. F. Kerr, of Wankie, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Sheila Dorothy Burke, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Burke, of Holy Cross, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

The marriage is announced between Surgeon Lieut. Cecil E. R. Payne, R.N.V.R., son of Mr. Arthur Charles Payne, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Mary Lovelace, daughter of Mrs. Mary Lovelace, of ...

The present membership of the Lusaka Road Board is Mr. C. W. Holmes (Chairman), Messrs. E. A. Copeman, H. Chollifley, C. Clayton, C. Gordon James, E. D. Whittard, J. M. Uys, L. S. Kiggell (senior road superintendent) and the District Commissioner.

The composition of the Traffic Control Board of Uganda has been varied. It now consists of the Director of Public Works (Chairman), Mr. H. R. Fraser, B.I. (Deputy Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Solicitor-General, the District Traffic Superintendent of the Kenya-Uganda Railways, Messrs. Collins, Mr. A. N. Maini, Mr. A. W. Bond, and Mr. G. ... Executive officer and secretary.

Obituary

Councillor B. E. Lancaster has died in Bulawayo at the age of 41. He was in business as a pharmacist.

We regret to report the death in Oxford last Friday of Mrs. Hilda Ponsibly, widow of the late Hon. Edwin Ponsibly, and mother of Colonel Charles Ponsibly, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board.

Dr. W. H. Hatfield, D. Met., F.R.S., who has died in Sheffield, was technical research director of Messrs. Thomas Barth and John Brown, Ltd., and President of the Iron and Steel Institute, and a member of the Iron and Steel Research Council.

Miss Barbara Tomlinson, a public relations officer of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sinclair, has been appointed as a special secretary to the government of Manitoba from 1941 to 1942 and then returned to her home in London.

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Emperor Denounces Badoglio

The Emperor of Ethiopia, speaking in Addis Ababa on Sunday, said:

"I have to express my regret in seeing the government of Italy. Badoglio has clearly found it an easy matter to desert his duty to his subjects. The only reason of this Emperor is that the German occupation in the Italian home-land, to which they had been invited, cannot break the bonds which unite the Italians to their Emperor. He attempts to drive the Ethiopian, Abyssinian, French, Greek and Yugoslav from their land."

"The Emperor's name will be forever linked to the murder of our children, the passing of our villages and the fouling of our land."

"I have no doubt that the Emperor's example of the Emperor's name will be forever linked to the murder of our children, the passing of our villages and the fouling of our land."

Five African Advisers

The newly established Standing Advisory Council for Local Native Councils in Kenya is composed of five African members and Messrs H. Kere Sudi, Peter Mwangi, David Mwangi and James Jeremuth.

Princess Tsohai Memorial Hospital

A session to General Dobbin of Malindi will be held at the Princess Hotel, Park Lane, London, W.1, on the afternoon of Thursday, November 3 by the Princess Tsohai Memorial Hospital, Malindi. The Chairman of the Council is Lord Davies and Lord H. Davies is the Honorary Treasurer.

African Social Science Course

The recently reported three-year course in social science for Africans is to be introduced at the London School of Economics and Political Science. The Colonial Office Social Welfare Advisory Committee has now announced that eight Africans from Nigeria and eight from the Gold Coast have reached this country for training, and that one man from Zanzibar, two from Sierra Leone and three from Mauritius are due to follow. The course is to be held in Cambridge, where a hostel under an English system has been arranged. After their training the students will return to their respective countries to undertake social welfare work as probationers, rural and industrial welfare workers, youth organisers and the like.

"Would education without literacy be better or worse than literacy without education? I am afraid of those who seem prepared to make the spread of mere literacy an end in itself, and moreover, an end for which education should be hesitatingly make considerable sacrifices."
—The Bishop of Masasi.

E. A. Service Appointments

First appointments to the Colonial Service include: Colonial Agricultural Service—Messrs D. K. McEwan, Kevin and R. O. Williams, to be Agricultural Officers in Kenya; Mr. W. V. Rice, to be Agricultural Officer in Nyasaland; Colonial Nursing Service—Miss E. Beese to be Nursing Sister, Uganda; Miss J. C. Macgregor to be Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia; and Miss B. Wether to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory; Colonial Veterinary Service—Mr. A. R. A. Hill, M.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika; Other Branches—Mr. G. C. Robinson to be Entomologist, Medical Department, Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. D. W. Spence to be Fire Officer, Kenya.

C.N.C. in Kenya

Last week we reported that James Samuel W. Mervant had been appointed first secretary of the Commissioner in Kenya. We now learn that Mr. J. H. Elington, who has held the appointment since 1937, will have a furlough which has a lead to be released at the end of this year if possible, at which time he will have completed 30 years of service in the Colony. He has an excellent personal and public repute to make way now for the officer who will have to deal with the many problems inherent in demobilisation and post-war settlement of Africans.

Mr. A. E. H. Elington

Mr. A. E. H. Elington, B.Sc., Director of Farms in the Sudan for the past three years, is on leave and has returned to the service with the R.F.C. and V.C. During the last war, was appointed first secretary of the Rural Industries Bureau on its formation in 1921, was in charge from 1922 to 1927, and then joined the Finance Department of the Sudan, serving in the Kordofan, Darfur and White Nile Provinces. In 1931 he was seconded to the Central Economic Board in connexion with sugar control, which became the concern of the Customs Department five years later. He has been recognised in the Sudanese community, which recognised his exceptional capacity for hard work. Mr. Elington was a member of the Sudan War Supply Board.

Stanley House, Merseyside

The United Africa Co., Ltd., has given £1,000 towards the cost of equipping Stanley House, Merseyside, and has promised 100 guineas annually for the next seven years. Stanley House is a community centre for persons of African race or descent who are resident in the district. They are estimated to number about 10,000. Liverpool University Settlement, which is responsible for the scheme, bought an orphanage for the purpose. The Colonial Office has since repaid the sum involved. The Bishop of Liverpool is Chairman of Stanley House, and his appeal for funds has been supported by the Lord Mayor, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the leaders of the Anglican, Nonconformist and Roman Catholic Churches and Lord Leverhulme.

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THE WAR

Rhodesian Hospital in Kenya

General Platt Back in Nairobi

Welcoming the Rhodesian contingent on its arrival in Bulawayo from No. 2 General Base, Mr. Justice Fredgold referred to the history of the unit. He said that by May, 1940, it had been decided to establish a 200-bed hospital, and a unit consisting of eight medical officers, one dental officer, two other officers and 30 other ranks left the Colony. In June 16 nurses followed. Four months later it was decided to expand the hospital to 400 beds, and five medical officers, 32 nurses, 10 V.C. and 10 other ranks were sent to the unit. Its strength at the outbreak of the war on July 10 and in the next three years 14,000 patients were admitted and 10,000 operations performed.

The capital of Southern Rhodesia gave a public luncheon recently to members of No. 237 Squadron of the R.A.F. and other Rhodesian forces in East Africa Colony. The Governor presided. Major-General William Platt, O.C. in C. East Africa, was invited to give the toast from his short visit to this country.

Casualties

Lieut. Granwood Cooke, D.F.C., D.F.M., was born in 1921 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and was previously reported missing, is now presumed killed in action. He was educated at St. Paul's Senior School and at the High School. He was commissioned in the R.A.F. in 1942 after winning the D.F.M., and was awarded the D.F.C. in August last year. One of the outstanding pilots of No. 106 Squadron, he had taken part in low-level attacks on Luanda, the Neutral waters of the Atlantic, and in other operations.

Lieut. Sidney G. G. G. G., who has died in Kenya, was the author of more than 50 novels. He arrived in East Africa in 1937. He leaves a widow, who lives in Arusha, and three daughters.

Company Sergt.-Major Opingo Mleda, who has been shown on East African posters as the "happy askari" reading a letter from home, has died. He served in the last war and held the K.A.R. Long Service Medal and the East Africa Campaign Medal for this war.

Sergt. Henry Gideon Maslin, R.A.F., only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Maslin, of Donnington, Newbury, has died at the age of 19 in Southern Rhodesia, where he was undergoing training as a pilot.

Flight Lieut. E. M. C. Guest, D.F.C., son of Colonel the Hon. E. Lucas Guest, Minister of Air, Mines and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Guest, has been officially posted as missing following a recent operational flight. Flight Lieut. Guest is married.

Colonel (Temporary Major-General) A. Carton de Wiart, V.C., who served in Somaliland at one time, has been granted the acting rank of lieutenant-general.

Lieut. R. B. Lakin, R.N., has been awarded a bar to his D.S.O. for outstanding skill and bravery during five submarine patrols, and for utter fearlessness when sinking enemy supply ships in the face of enemy surface and shore battery gunfire. He has commanded H.M.S. SARARI, making 14 patrols in the Mediterranean, and sinking 80 ships, probably two others, and damaging a further five.

Flying Officer Trevor William Girdlestone, R.A.F.V.R., No. 20 Squadron, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Flying Officer Eric George Hordingham, of the same squadron, and Bulawayo, have both been awarded the D.S.O.

Mr. M.B.E. has been awarded to Major George H. W. Goode, The Queen's Royal Regiment, son of Sir Richard Goode, who spent 20 years' service to Northern Rhodesia in 1940-21 as Acting District Commissioner.

Flight Lieut. John Maclean, a Southern Rhodesian pilot of a Sunderland flying boat, was rescued by his badly damaged craft back safely to base after a crash-landing with an enemy machine.

Major A. N. Bagnall has been awarded the D.F.M. for his services as No. 1 Public Transport Officer, Fort Jameson, and Major R. Alexander of No. 4 Camp, Fort Jameson.

All women in Kenya under 50 years of age who are trained hospital nurses may be called upon for nursing duties, though not necessarily for full-time duty. Those who are the mothers of young children or are seriously engaged in farming will not be called upon by the Director of Women Power.

£1,000,000 has been lent free of interest to the United Kingdom by Kenya from her Excess Profits Tax Fund.

His Majesty's Treasury received £244,603 in loans from the Colonies in September, of which £247,622 was free of interest. Local loans in East Africa during the month totalled £781,240.

The final figures show that Northern Rhodesia's six-weeks' "Target" drive for war charities raised no less than £48,302. Nchanga-Katwe led with the splendid total of £6,506, closely followed by Luanshya with £3,146, Mufubira raised £3,712, Lusaka £4,665, Mdeda £3,037, Elvingstone £2,960, Nchanga £2,441 and Broken Hill £2,253. These are, of course, all centres for a considerable population. Some quite small areas did splendidly, among them Abertorn, £684; Monze, £540; Mazabuka, £762; Balavole, £250; the Barotsse War Fund, £405; Fort Jameson, £919; Kalabo, £136; and Kasama, £348.

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Questions in Parliament

Self-Government and Economic Independence

An alleged statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to the fact that no country could be self-governing without being economically independent. Mr. John T. Jones asked Mr. Churchill if this represented the view of the Government.

The Prime Minister replied—

"I have ascertained that no verbatim record was made of what the Secretary of State for the Colonies said in Lagos on September 17. He suggests that the question may refer to a remark which was in effect made by me already, and in this regard I think it would be perfectly in self-government with regard to the ability to pay for the services which are a general condition of self-government is an exceptional case."

Mr. Dugdale said that he had made inquiries and ascertained that the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the official release of the Lagos report had taken place at the interview.

Mr. Churchill said the question with— "We have the advantage of knowing direct from the Secretary of State for the Colonies what is the position in principle which he adopts."

Italy and Ethiopia

Mr. Dugdale asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would make it an official matter of the House to advise that the King of Italy no longer be designated as Emperor of Ethiopia and King of Albania in official documents and briefs, etc.

Miss Rathbone, Mr. Mander and Mr. Peep asked similar questions.

Mr. Driberg asked His Majesty's Government for Foreign Affairs would advise the House that the British Government do not propose to recognise the titles of Emperor of Ethiopia and Duke of Addis Ababa hitherto borne by King Victor Emmanuel and King Badoglio respectively, and what steps had been taken to secure the removal of the same.

Mr. Riley asked if the Government was aware that in a recent broadcast from the Italian Broadcasting Station, which is in the hands of the King of Italy was designated as Emperor of Ethiopia.

The Minister of State (Mr. Harold Law) said: "The titles Emperor of Ethiopia and King of Albania were inserted in the decree to which my hon. friends refer through a mistake on the part of a minor official and after the decree had actually been signed by the King and countersigned by Marshal Badoglio. As soon as the decree was broadcast in this form the Allied liaison officer with the Badoglio Government was instructed to inform Marshal Badoglio that the use of these titles was quite inadmissible, and an assurance was obtained that the King would in future only be referred to as the King of Italy. His Majesty's Government naturally do not recognise the King of Italy either as Emperor of Ethiopia or as King of Albania."

Mr. A. Southby: "Does my right hon. friend appreciate that the statement which the Prime Minister made in his recent speech in this House that the Italian Empire had been irretrievably lost has given general satisfaction throughout the country?"

Mr. Driberg: "May I ask the Minister whether his answer also applies to the title 'Duke of Addis Ababa'?"

Mr. Law: "I am not aware that General Badoglio has, in fact, used that title. I should be very surprised if it was a title in which he took very much pride, now and which he would be likely to use."

Mr. McGovern: "Would it not be more proper to use the term 'ex-King of Italy'?"

Active Steps Against Slavery in Ethiopia

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information as to the measures which were being taken in Ethiopia to carry out the decrees of the Emperor for the abolition of slavery, and whether steps were being taken to establish a service similar to that which had operated with success in the Sudan.

Mr. Law: "Yes, sir. Very active steps have been and are being taken by the Ethiopian Government to give effect to the Emperor's decrees. I learn, for example, that since June, 1942, 149 persons have been tried by the Ethiopian High Court for slave offences, of whom 119 were convicted, eleven persons have been sentenced to death, these offences, and 50 have received sentences of over five years' imprisonment. I have no information as regards the second part of the question."

Mr. Harvey: "Will the right hon. gentleman bear in mind that it took many years in the Sudan for a similar organisation to get rid of slavery and that it is very desirable that such an organisation should exist in Ethiopia?"

Major Lyons asked what sums were being devoted by Government to the education of Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, the amount per capita of the estimated Africa populations in those territories, and for a comparison with the previous year.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "In Northern Rhodesia the provision for African education in the 1942 Estimates was £103,273, representing 1s. 6d. per head, in the 1943 Estimates the provision was £112,150, representing 1s. 6d. per head. The corresponding figures for Nyasaland are £31,665, representing 17d. per head for 1942 and £38,300, representing 1.3d. per head, for the present year. In Nyasaland a large proportion of the total expenditure on African education in the Protectorate is borne by the missions. The decrease in expenditure in 1943 compared with the previous year is explained by the fact that the 1942 expenditure included an item of £5,307 for the construction of secondary schools for Africans in Zomba and Blantyre."

Post-War Civil Aviation

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies formulated, that the Government would be prepared to accept European in the post-war period, and to gradually break up the large undeveloped European colonies. Has any plan been taken by each Government to meet temporarily suitable land for the post-war purposes?

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "In Kenya a Settlement Section of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board has now been set up for the purpose of such planning, but no recommendations have yet been made. In the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Settlement Section has also been appointed, and it is possible that suitable land already identified might be made available for further settlement. The question will no doubt be considered in the light of the information so obtained. No schemes have been formulated elsewhere in the Colonies for further European settlement."

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give favourable consideration to applying a substantial portion of the money now lapsing to the Treasury annually under the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote to the purchase of suitable land in the Colonies with a view to relieving the land hunger which exists in many Colonies.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "My right hon. and gallant friend is very willing to give consideration to any such application arising from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote towards schemes of land settlement in the Colonies. Several such applications have already been approved and others are at present under consideration."

Captain P. Macdonald: "Is the Secretary of State for the Colonies aware that land used for maize-growing is subject to erosion after two to five years of breaking of new soil; and, in view of the gravity of this issue to Kenya, what steps are being taken by the local Government to prevent it?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "My friend is well aware of the dangers of soil erosion in Kenya, and in particular of the risks attendant on maize-cultivation. Fresh legislation on the subject has been passed this year, and there is a special section of the Department of Agriculture which is concerned solely with soil conservation measures. Proposals for strengthening and extending this service with the assistance of a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote are under consideration."

Mr. Harvey: "What price has been guaranteed to growers of pyrethrum in Kenya under the recently concluded contract, and how does this compare with prices in preceding years? What are the numbers of the European and African licence-holders affected by this contract?"

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "The Ministry of Supply has guaranteed the purchase up to the end of 1947 of the total East African production of pyrethrum from acreage planted by the end of 1943. In respect of 1944 production the grower will receive 15.3d. per lb. the price for each subsequent year to be negotiated in the light of movements in the cost of production. This price corresponds to that reached by the market in the season 1939-40 and is higher than the return in any other year. Prices and up-to-date figures are not available regarding the number of licence-holders affected, but in May, 1942 it was reported that licence-holders totalled 483, of whom 14 were Africans."

Post-War Civil Aviation

Mr. Skidwell: "Is it the intention of the Government to come to some agreement with the British Commonwealth of Nations before entering into any agreement with the United States in regard to post-war aviation?"

The Prime Minister: "We are proceeding by steps. The first thing is, undoubtedly, a family talk, and that will, I think, I need scarcely say, have no aim prejudicial to the interests of the United States. The next thing is to discuss with them, and of course with other countries,

Mr. Shinwell. No doubt the right hon. gentleman appreciates that many of us are anxious that there should be an agreement with the United States which in any way prejudices the position of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The Prime Minister. I should think it would be possible to make a very good arrangement for the interests of all parties. Certainly the British Empire has a great deal to give, and we certainly do not wish for a natural and normal healthy development in civil life. I have every reason to believe that we shall be able to settle it, first of all among ourselves and then with full and free discussion with those other great nations, in a manner which will be found satisfactory. At any rate, we will try our best.

In reply to Captain Peter Macdonald, who asked about Imperial Conference on post-war civil aviation, the Prime Minister said:

I have had an informal and exploratory meeting with the Prime Minister of London, the Prime Minister of Australia, the Prime Minister of Canada, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Prime Minister of South Africa, and the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, and I have had a meeting with the United Kingdom Airways which includes the representative of the South African State in the Colonies.

Mipitanga Wap in Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia

Mr. Riley asked whether the proposal of the Labour Commission in Nyasaland for the establishment of a legal minimum wage for workers on the tobacco plantations had been considered in Nyasaland Government, and the wages now being paid to tobacco workers on the plantations in Nyasaland.

Mr. F. S. Evans. My right hon. and gallant friend has got the information on these points. The Governor is being asked to report. A communication will be sent to the hon. member when this has been received.

Mr. Mathers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the fact that Africans in Northern Rhodesia were organised and had no legitimate means of securing the redress of grievances or engaging in collective bargaining, he would take steps to establish a reasonable minimum wage.

Mr. F. S. Evans. Representative organisations through which African workers may put forward their grievances have been established and are being developed in the industrial areas of Northern Rhodesia in the Labour Department

maintaining touch with labour throughout the territory and makes representations on their behalf whenever necessary. Under the Conditions of Employment and Northern Rhodesia Arbitration Order, 1944, made under the Emergency Powers Regulations, 1939, machinery is provided for settling disputes and wages and figures essential to the prosecution of the war, and representatives of African interests have been appointed to the panels set up under the Order. The question of introducing a legal minimum wage is under investigation by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. Graham Little asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport whether he was aware that the United States Mission to Central Africa had been frustrated in the treatment of a cargo by the lack of essential drugs from India, which were held up by shipping restrictions, resulting last year in the closure for four to seven months of all centres controlled by the mission for treatment, with serious consequences to large numbers of patients, and whether he could take steps to release the cargo.

Mr. K. R. K. Underwood. The hon. member's question is hypothetical, oil supplies of which have hitherto been ordered by the mission, and which are not available for the hon. member's territory. Recent inquiries addressed to Tanganyika and other supplies of this oil are being received from India and are now being despatched. I have no information in support of the suggestion that the cargo was held up last year, with the shipping.

Mr. Meisetter has a smaller European population today than 10 years ago. Mr. J. P. Kock, M.P., Northern Rhodesia.

Our United Party wages from Victoria, and Communism to near-Communism. Mr. J. H. G. G. M.P., Northern Rhodesia.

The Polish authorities have given an assurance that Polish refugees remaining for the duration of the war in Northern Rhodesia will be repatriated after its close. Mr. G. Beresford Stooke, Chief Secretary.

There is nothing more ridiculous about civil servants drawing bonuses of surplus Government balances than there is about bank directors and staff drawing bonuses on surplus bank balances. Alethea, in the *Times*, 1945, 10/10/45.

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News Items in Brief

The Bata Shoe Company's factory in Gwelo has been largely extended.

Rhodesia Railways have built 46 new blocks of married quarters for African employees.

Kimamba-Sisal Estate Ltd., has been registered in Tanganyika Territory with a nominal capital of £9,000.

The erection in Southern Rhodesia of plants for the dehydration of pig meat and vegetables is under consideration.

A fish weighing 101 lb. and measuring 9 ft. 8 in. in length was caught in Tanganyika some time ago by Mr. A. W. Ellis of Mombasa.

East African Rubber Plantations, Ltd., announce that during September 155 tons of sisal and tow were produced, making 455 tons for the first three months of the company's current financial year.

The airmail letter service at £1.10 a half-ounce (postcards 7d.) to the Middle East has been suspended because it no longer offers any advantages to the public over the surface mail. The air letter service to the Middle East forces at £1.10 is still available.

From the Torit district of the Sudan comes news of a Nubian who, suddenly finding himself the spectator of a fight between a lion and a buffalo, climbed a tree, saw the buffalo killed, set fire to the lion's grass, watched the lion decamp, and claimed the buffalo as his share of the incident.

Tea, produced in Nyasaland and purchased in bulk by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, is now marketed in that Colony as "national tea" at 2s. 7½d. per lb. This national brand and the locally-grown Tanganyika tea are expected to be the only teas obtainable until the end of the year.

Piece Goods for Ethiopia

At the request of the Board of Trade, the Cotton Board is taking steps to facilitate the supply of cotton rayon and mixture piece goods to meet urgent requirements in Ethiopia. Owing to special problems of distribution, the Middle East Supply Centre is establishing a consortium of importing merchants with headquarters in London.

Sudan Wheat Growing

The Minister of State in the Middle East, Mr. Casey, has asked the Governor-General of the Sudan to convey his congratulations to all concerned in the greatly increased production of wheat. By producing 1,000 tons the Sudan has met all its own needs and exported a certain quantity. The Middle East Supply Centre has expressed its thanks for this effort, which has saved valuable shipping space and provided a useful stimulus and example for other areas in the Middle East.

COMPANY MEETING

Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd.

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Statement

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOME RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held in London on October 12.

SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, B.A., Chairman of the company, presided.

He said:

Members will be pleased to know that official news has been received of the general manager, Mr. F. J. Pratt, and three other members of our Eastern staff even although they are reported to be in the hands of the enemy. Nothing has yet been heard of the other 10 men, who were last reported to be in the hands of the forces at the time Singapore fell to the enemy. Mr. Warner, the manager of the Elmeda property in Johore, and one of his assistants are also missing, and we have the advantage of discussing with Mr. Warner all the happenings on evacuating this property. Allowances have been and are still being made to dependents of our staff in need of financial assistance. I am confident that this is in accordance with the wishes of all members.

Estates in Enemy Hands

No information whatever is obtainable regarding the company's estates since they were abandoned in January, 1942. We must live in hope of regaining possession of the properties and once again resuming business. The outlook is certainly brighter today than when we last met, but it is useless even to try to visualize the future.

We must bear in mind that apart from the question of damage from enemy occupation, the young rubber, which consisted of high-yielding material and constituted a valuable asset, will require considerably more time and labour to restore it to a state that would be the case with older rubber. Almost one-fourth of the planted acreage consisted of young rubber, i.e. 1,696 acres out of a total of 7,152 acres.

We are indebted to the Rubber Growers' Association for their assistance in regard to taxation matters affecting the industry. As the result of long negotiations with the Board of Inland Revenue, it has been agreed that the companies whose estates are in enemy occupation may be dealt with on a special basis until the time comes for a final decision as to the most advantageous method to adopt. We have selected the alternative which appears to be the best one in all the circumstances, i.e. to be treated as a continuing business.

Natural and Synthetic Rubber

While we cannot ignore the threat of competition from synthetic substitutes, it is so early to assume that natural rubber, which has given such great satisfaction to manufacturers in the past, will be easily ousted by the artificial product. In the post-war era the demand for rubber may well be sufficient to give ample scope for both the natural and the synthetic article.

The accounts call for little comment. You will see that we have taken an estimated surplus of £11,877 from taxation reserve, and after making the appropriations as set out in the report, there is a sum of £12,566 which we propose should be carried forward. As from July 1, 1948, the directors have decided to accept reduced fees.

We can only hope that the next time we meet it will be possible to look more clearly ahead.

Mr. F. C. Rycroft, the director retiring by rotation, was re-elected to the board.

The report and accounts were approved.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Death of Mr. E. H. Clifford

We deeply regret to report the death last week in Chobham at the age of 67 years of Mr. Edward Herbert Clifford, A.R.S.M., consulting engineer since 1936 to the British South Africa Company, a director of the Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd., Mafudini Copper Mines Ltd., and Rhodesian Mineral Concession Ltd., and President last year of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. During the present war he had been a member of the Non-ferrous Ores Committee of the Ministry of Supply. Mr. Clifford, who was well known in both the Rhodesias, which he had repeatedly visited, was keenly interested in all aspects of their development and was always ready to advise what he could do to promote them. His modesty veiled his many achievements and valued judgments.

Mr. J. J. Gillo

Mr. J. J. Gillo, of Kampala, whose death at the age of 70 occurred in Uganda some time ago from blackwater fever, was the first mining engineer to begin work in that area of the Belgian Congo in which the great Katanga gold fields have been developed. He had been engaged in that work from 1904, and his death, an recent years as a consultant, six years ago, must have been not far from Kampala, where he had a wide acquaintance of all ages, conditions and many nationalities. He had indeed been described as a "first class" mining engineer far much more than a middle class friend. He was born at sea when the parents, who had France and Belgium as a mission, were on their way to settle in Australia, where he grew up as an orphan at an early age, concentrating his schooling on his chosen profession of mining, and while still a young man became well known in Western Australia as a mining engineer. There he married and he spent the rest of his life there.

Mr. R. H. Clarke

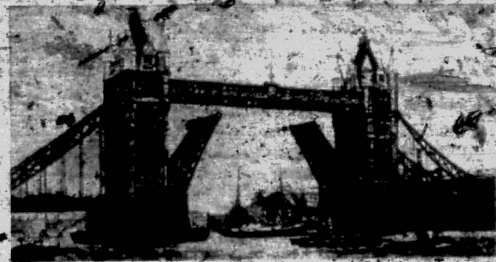
Mr. R. H. Clarke, superintendent of the power plant at the Mzamizi mine, has died in Northern Rhodesia at the age of 54. He had done a great deal of work for the organisation of sports on the Copperbelt, such as being the Consul for the Rugby Union from 1932 to 1935, and the President of the President of the Union of Sports players' district. He organised collections for various war relief and other results.

Mr. MacLeod Elliott

Mr. Edward William MacLeod Elliott, manager of the Sherwood Starr gold mine, near Que, Southern Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury Hospital at the age of 54 years. Some years ago he was on the staff at the Kansanshi mine, Northern Rhodesia. He served in France with the Royal Engineers from 1915 to 1917 and was demobilised as a captain. He leaves a widow and four children.

Mining Personnel

Mr. H. O. Bergman has been confirmed in his appointment as an Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika Territory. The vacancy has been announced by Mrs. J. M. Harrie, of Seligevu, wife of the owner of the Cold Lunch mine. Mr. R. A. Hutchings, of Eiffel Flats, Southern Rhodesia, has been elected an Associate of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

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Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix.—Crushings totalled 6,100 tons in September for an output of 3,168 oz. gold and a working profit of £11,568.

Rhodesian Corporation.—In September 3,150 tons were crushed at the Fred mine, yielding a working profit of £1,915 against £1,725 in August.

Roseman.—Last month 3,000 tons of ore were milled, for 1,276 fine oz. gold. The estimated value was £76,144; working costs were £7,026, and there was a working profit of £3,692.

Mines Exempt from E.P.T.

The production of strategically important minerals—arsenic, mica, tin and tungsten—has been excluded from the operation of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act in Rhodesia in order to assist expansion of these activities. The Government has stated officially that the production of these minerals is restricted to the period of the war, and that producers were unwilling to risk capital because of inability to raise funds. Following exemption from E.P.T. it is believed that these producers will be more willing to invest in the development of these mines, a course necessary for the United Nations war effort.

Tati Goldfields

Payment for the year to March 31, 1943, is being paid and £3,000 has been advanced to the company for cash amounts to £2,112. The total amount brought in. Ore reserves are now computed at 69,450 tons. During the year 65,520 tons were milled for a total recovery of 2,304 oz. of cash in hand amounts to £23,192.

Cost of Mine Stores

Mine stores in Southern Rhodesia have risen by 27% in price since August, 1939, according to the Government Statistical Bureau. The advance in the case of large mines is calculated at 24% for the medium mines at 32%, and for the small mines 35%.

Prospecting for Mica in Kenya

The Mica Mining (Kenya), Ltd., has been granted a prospecting licence for one year over about 1,000 square miles, partly in the Central Province of Kenya and partly in the Mau Forest Native Land Unit.

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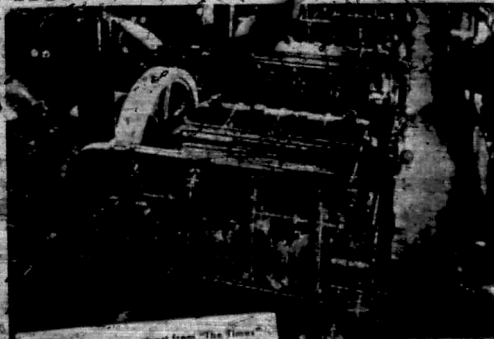
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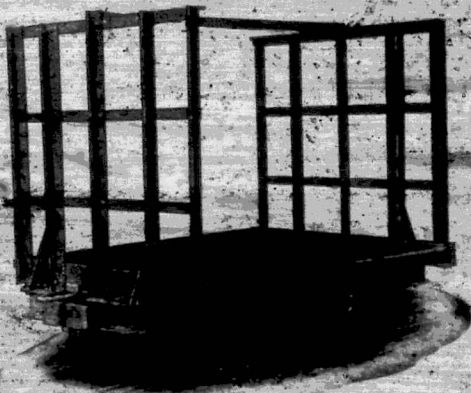
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Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	127	Tory Reform	119
The War - Large East African Reinforce- ment	127	Questions in Parlia- ment	142
Settlement in Southern Rhodesia	134	Kenya - Uganda Rail- ways	143
Progress in the Sudan	135	Great Mining News	144
Background to War	136		

MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, as we have had cause to state repeatedly, appears to be the only British territory in East or Central Africa which can claim to have made any substantial preparation for, greatly increased land settlement after the war. While Kenya has talked, Southern Rhodesia has set about translating general ideas into a specific programme, and if, as the Minister of Agriculture candidly stated, when reviewing the subject in the Rhodesian Parliament last week, a good deal still remains to be done, the telegraphic report on another page of this issue gives further evidence that a real beginning has been made, and that the plan is of such a practical character that additional progress should soon be revealed. A fair test of the extent to which any territory has faced or failed its obligations in this matter is the reply which must be given to the question: "Would it be caught unprepared if the war were to end fairly soon, and if relatively large numbers of intending immigrants of the right type were to become available in, say, a year or so?" It would seem that Southern Rhodesia need not fear that test, but there is, unhappily, no indication that Kenya has created this fundamental problem with anything like the same degree of urgency. True, it has at long last a committee specifically charged with the duty of reporting upon post-war settlement, and a member of the staff of the Agricultural Department has been seconded to

Settlement in East Africa and Rhodesia.

make a detailed survey of alienated but unutilized land which might be made available for new settlers. Had such arrangements been made long ago, as ordinary prudence would have dictated, the many men in the fighting forces who are already inquiring about post-war prospects of farming in the Dominions and Colonies might now have been given such factual guidance as the Dominions and Southern Rhodesia are in a position to offer. Kenya, as any reader may prove for himself by making the inquiry, has either taken refuge in generalities or offer a settlement brochure which, though printed only a few months ago, is hopelessly out-of-date, stale with pre-war decrepitude.

Consider merely a few of the salient points of comparison. Kenya has still no idea of the amount of land which can be made available for new settlers, and the recent public speech by the Chairman of the Settlement Section of the Agricultural and Production Board (who has also been Chairman of the Kenya Association since its formation many years ago) suggests that there is even now no proper plan for large areas of unproductive land to be made to serve the public need. We know what the best Kenyans want: an end to talk, and action in the true public interest—and even expropriation if the worst. They, like East Africa and Rhodesia, hope that persuasion will suffice, and, like our-

Unreadiness.

selves, they intend no injustice to any landholder who has been faithful in the discharge of his responsibilities. But it is, of course, not the man of that type who stands or would stand in the way of the progressive farmer and the progress of the country of his adoption. The obstructionists are the speculators—and, for some reason known only to his pathetic or languid Government, further large areas have been allowed to pass into the hands of such speculators even during the stress of war. That has not happened through inadvertence, for the Government was repeatedly warned by word of mouth and in print. Moreover, it had the action of the Government of Southern Rhodesia as a precedent and a model. Yet it chose to sit idle while land speculation became the life of the country, which is also fully aware of encroachment upon the "White Highlands" by Asian interests which are not very carefully camouflaged. The Government of Kenya, in short, is living up to its war-time record of "too little and too late."

In contrast, Southern Rhodesia has well over a million acres earmarked for new homesteads, some already divided into farms and some subject to detailed surveys. The moderate prices for such lands have already

Social Security in Action.

been made known, and a large sum of public money is to be set aside for the assistance of the newcomers. Indeed, as a first instalment, £1,000,000 has been allocated from surplus balances for the rehabilitation of returning Servicemen. What does Kenya offer by comparison? The most definite part of that Colony's plan—is it to be dignified by such a name—is that the applicant must have an initial capital of two or three thousand pounds! That outlook was bad enough in pre-war days. The number of men who will possess that sum after this war will be drastically reduced in consequence of the heavy scale of taxation in Great Britain; but even if that were not the case, it would, in our view, still be most undesirable for this over-emphasis upon the money factor to be maintained. An honour to our fighting men, it should revolt the public conscience. Is there anyone who will argue that Southern Rhodesia's approach to the problem is wrong and that of Kenya right? Faithful to the spirit of its founder, Southern Rhodesia sets out to establish more homes, declaring specifically that men and women of the right stamp who are ready to work with head and hands will be warmly welcomed whether they have capital or not, provided only that those who act on behalf of the Colony can be satisfied that they will make good citizens

that we suggest, is social security in action—security for individuals of the right type to contribute according to their ability to the common weal, and security for the country by that great reinforcement of selected immigration which is essential to its maintenance and development.

What moral or practical argument can be set against that plan and in support of Kenya's unglamorous outlook? To command, to make the possession of a few thousand pounds the touchstone of suitability?

Kenya Needs Men & Women of Character. In the past, noble, capable men and women with the traditions of the present, Kenya can fulfil her high destiny only by attracting the best possible immigrants—men and women of character. A proportion of such immigrants will have adequate financial resources of their own, but it is quite certain that the majority will not be so placed. Will Kenya then be satisfied to accept a balance of second, third, or fourth rate applicants merely because they have money? (from which many of them would soon be parted). That is the only construction to be put upon her settlement scheme as now declared. There could be no stronger condemnation of it, and, for Kenya's sake, we trust that the Colony will decline to be bound by such unimaginative ideas. It is men and women of character, whether they have money or not, that Kenya needs, and to attempt to apply any other test will be fatal. It is past high time for the body of sound opinion in the country to insist upon that standard—and nothing less. On the one hand, the future of the Colony is at stake; on the other, is a comparatively small sum of money—not to be sunk in some, passing whim, but to be advanced at a low rate of interest to the best candidates who can be found. What better investment could the Colony and the Imperial Government make? Of what consequence from the Treasury standpoint is an investment of a million or two sterling for the consolidation of British influence in East Africa by the establishment at the end of the war of as many new settlers as can be accommodated? All will have borne their part in this struggle for the salvation of the Empire and the freedom of the world. Is Kenya's first question at the return of peace to be: "How much capital have you?"

THE WAR

Heavy East African Reinforcements Sent to the East

Native Artillerymen Reported to Show Great Skill

THOUSANDS OF EAST AFRICAN TROOPS including large numbers of artillerymen, have recently been mobilized to reinforce their compatriots in Ceylon and India. They include field artillery, anti-aircraft batteries and anti-tank units—all manned by Africans, while British officers

in the case of armoured units, says a tele-gram from *The Times* correspondent in Nairobi. The East African artillery has undergone a process of "Africanization" during the period of building up, reorganizing, and training large forces since the end of the Abyssinian campaign. These African gunners saw service at Gondar and in Madagascar, where they inflicted heavy casualties with great skill. Many of the officers and N.C.O.s who have gone with them to Ceylon and India have seen service in France, Belgium and the Middle East.

The former officer with one field regiment of a Devon regiment, both in India, who served in Waziristan and France and with the First Army in Tunisia. He stated that Africans have a great aptitude for artillery work, as the routine repetition of gun drill does not weary them.

Among these African gunners are Natives from Uganda, whose higher education includes trigonometry and logarithms. At the other end of the scale are Africans who believed that they crossed the ocean bed on wheels.

General Giffard A.D.C. General to the King

General Sir George Giffard, who has been appointed A.D.C. General to the King in succession to Field Marshal Lord Wavell, served in East Africa during the early part of the last war, was Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles from 1936 to 1939, Inspector-General of African Colonial Forces for about a year, and then successively Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, G.O.C. British Forces in Palestine and Transjordan, and G.O.C. in-C., West Africa.

It is now officially announced that Lieut. General Sir Alan Cunningham, G.O.C. during the campaign against Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia, has succeeded Lieut. General Sir Harold Edmund Franklyn as G.O.C. British Troops in Northern Ireland. In fact, he took up this appointment some time ago. Sir Alan had been Commandant of the Staff College.

Colonel (acting Major-General) G. Surtees, C.B.E., M.C., has been promoted a temporary Major-General. Captain "Japie" Smuts, elder son of General Smuts, is likely to be seconded to General Eisenhower's staff.

Pilot Officer D. B. Gaunt, a Canadian, who before the war was employed on the Stump mine near Que Que, and Pilot Officer D. C. A. Saunders, previously on the Salisbury staff of African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., have been awarded the D.F.C.

Deaths

Wing Commander A. C. ("Sandy") Fringham, D.F.C. and Bar, elder son of the late Dr. A. H. Rabagliati, of Darban and Nairobi, and of Mrs. Rabagliati, of Guildford Surrey, is missing. Believed drowned.

Squadron Leader Thomas Bingham Marshall, of Songhai and Koru, Kenya, youngest son of Mrs. and the late Dr. T. Bingham Marshall, of Eastbourne, who was previously reported missing from Europe, at operations, is now presumed killed. He is survived by a widow and daughter.

The death on active service is announced of Mr.

Avian Nolan Neylan, youngest son of Mrs. and the late Colonel J. Nolan Neylan, of Kenya.

Lieut. B. C. G. Place, D.S.C., R.N., who commanded one of the midget submarines lost in the attack on the German battleship *TIRPITZ*, was the son of a former Solicitor-General of Northern Rhodesia and for some years lived with his family in Salisbury, then the capital. His father was a very popular and talented man, who in the last years of the B.C.A. war was demobilized as a lieutenant-colonel.

Rhodesian Minister's Son Missing

As we reported that Flight Lieut. Malcolm Gittes, the only surviving son of Colonel the Hon. E. Lucas Gittes, M.P., Southern Rhodesia's Minister for Air, was reported missing from an operational flight when he was awarded the D.F.C. in the Middle East, Gittes was officially described as having "courage, endurance, exceptional ability and devotion to duty of the highest order." He was married and has two sons. His twin brother, John, who was serving with the King's Royal Rifles, was killed in North Africa two years ago.

Squadron Leader Alexander Stewart McIntyre, of Maseru, Babuland, and Sergt. Air Gunner Timothy Henry Russell James, of Golden Valley, Southern Rhodesia, who were serving with a Rhodesian squadron of the R.A.F. in the Middle East, were reported missing.

Flying Officer John Small, reported missing during mining in Southern Rhodesia before the war. He is married.

Flying Officer Paul de Villiers, who before the war was an employee of the Shell Company in Salisbury, is missing from air operations. During the early part of the war he was an infantry officer in the Middle East.

Pilot Officer Brian Kelly Thompson, who before the war farmed in the Karoo district of Southern Rhodesia, has been reported missing.

Sergt. Air Gunner Benjamin Gabriel Knosson, who was reported missing near Que Que in the war, was reported missing. He was 22 years of age.

Flight Sergt. Navigator Sean Egan, of Gaborone, and Flight Sergt. William Raymond Hogan, of Bulawayo, are missing.

Sergt. Air Gunner Kenneth Neville Dowell, of Ficks Flats, Southern Rhodesia, who is missing was before the war employed at the Kabachewe mine near Swaziland. He is married.

Wireless Operator/Air Gunner William Owen Brackish has been wounded during the operations. Before the war he was employed by Barclays Bank (D.) & O. in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Funds for War Purposes

The British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Southern Rhodesia has sent a further £10,000 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

The Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund has allocated nearly £10,000 to various war charities in the first six months of the year. The Royal Red Cross Fund received £147.

Other recent donations to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund was £1,000 from Uganda, being the proceeds of a fête held in the Government House, Darbabe, and £140 from the Anglo-Bank War Fund.

The British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance awarded a further £100 to the Red Cross, Southern Rhodesia War Fund.

Settlement in Southern Rhodesia Outlined by Minister of Agriculture

Fuller information regarding the Southern Rhodesian Government's proposals for settling returned soldiers on the land was given in the Legislative Assembly last Thursday by the Minister of Agriculture, Captain K. B. Harris, when dealing with the recently published report on post-war land settlement.

Captain Harris said that the land settlement scheme was only part of a general plan for the rehabilitation of returned servicemen. An increase in the European population of the land would be necessary to proceed with the re-employment of returned soldiers in secondary and other industries. He believed these markets for Rhodesian agricultural produce would be found in Africa for many years to come, and that there was a great future for dehydrated agricultural products.

It was the Government's duty to see that ex-servicemen provided for before embarking on any large immigration scheme. The Government had Crown land which was considered suitable for the settlement of returned soldiers; there were 155 farms suitable for tobacco and mixed farming and 30 farms for irrigation. There was also a large area of land over which the Government had options, while a million acres of bushland and forest would provide small ranches and irrigated farms at a cost of 2s. 6d. an acre. Land available in Matabeleland had yet to be surveyed.

The Minister did not think that sales of private land would be prohibited, save that would cause much hardship, particularly where the estates of deceased persons were concerned.

Essential Conditions

The essential conditions for the land to be available on the point of settlement were allowed to farm unless they were properly trained, it was hoped, with the aid of the National Farmers' Union, that a suitable training scheme would be devised. In his view men from a particular district should be allowed to take on land in that area if they so desired, for they would be accustomed to the local agricultural conditions, and might have friends as neighbours.

The Government would contribute land and water free, and when men had proved themselves they would be allowed free title. Certain advances for development would be repayable, but repayment would not begin too early.

To ensure adequate control, it was proposed to set up a Land Settlement Board with statutory powers, qualifications for membership of which would be high knowledge and tact.

The Minister thought it would be possible to build up a satisfactory scheme on the basis of the report. It would mean expenditure of a very large sum of money, but if the scheme was soundly administered the State would benefit from development of the land.

Captain Harris said in conclusion that the land would be carefully selected and trained. They would work with the supervision, assistance and encouragement of co-operation, and would also enjoy medical, transport and social facilities.

Recommendations of Rehabilitation Board

The Agricultural Central Committee of the National Rehabilitation Board of Southern Rhodesia has recommended that only ex-servicemen really fitted by temperament, character and age for farming should be accepted for settlement on the land, and estimates that there will be at least between 250 and 300 Rhodesian ex-servicemen with solid claims under these conditions. It urges that they should be thoroughly trained in modern farming methods and be kept under supervision after settlement in group settlements with co-operative societies and provision of amenities, is recommended but not communal farming.

Since suitable Crown land is not available, the railways is not available, the Committee recommended that the Government should purchase the land required. If suitable land is not purchasable at reasonable prices, the Government should take powers for expropriation, and restrictions on country land sales should be maintained for at least 12 months after demobilisation becomes general.

Men who refused to take a job for active service outside the Colony should be excluded from the scheme and preference should be given to the following priorities:

- (1) Men who were employed in the Government before the war, and who were directly employed by the Government before the war.
- (2) Men who were employed in the Government before the war, and who were directly employed by the Government before the war.
- (3) Men who were employed in the Government before the war, and who were directly employed by the Government before the war.
- (4) Men who were employed in the Government before the war, and who were directly employed by the Government before the war.

For early disabled ex-servicemen the Committee suggests that the Government should purchase the land required, among other areas.

The report also deals with habits of the amount of land to be allocated to each settler, and the amount of land to be allocated to each settler, and the amount of land to be allocated to each settler.

Appointment of a Land Settlement Board, on which the National Farmers' Union should be represented, is recommended to administer the scheme.

Colonel Oliver Stanley's Return

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived back in London last Friday from his visit to East and West Africa. It was officially stated on his arrival in the United Kingdom that the tour had been undertaken to obtain first-hand knowledge of local conditions and problems and to learn on the spot the views of Government's leaders and peoples.

Before leaving Nairobi, the Secretary of State said at a Press conference. "It was an impression has been given by the changes which have taken place in the office of the Secretary of State that the British Government does not regard the Colonial Empire as important, that is an unfortunate and a wrong impression. I regard it as the most important office I have ever held. I am concerned about the future of the East African territories, with special reference to their union, he said that he was unable to make a statement of policy, as this was obviously a matter for the consideration of the British Government. "But I can say this: the war has forced upon people a greater economic interdependence, and we do not want after the war to lose that economic co-operation."

Vote of Confidence in Sir Godfrey Huggins

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, asked his Parliament last week for a vote of confidence. Following the merger of the two wings of the Labour Party, the Government had, he said, a majority of only one; it could clearly not continue its work under such conditions, and it was therefore necessary for him to know whether there should be an immediate dissolution or whether the House was prepared to give the Government sufficient support to justify its continuance in office until after the end of the year. Four Labour members and three Independents voted with the Government, and the motion of confidence was carried by 22 votes to eight. In replying to the debate, Sir Godfrey said that he did not propose to use the Act providing for the dissolution of the House until next March, but would consider a general election in March.

Survey of Progress in the Sudan Transformation within a Lifetime

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT has all the advantages and disadvantages of starting from zero. The 13 years rule of the Khalifa, Abd al-Khalim, a period usually called the Mahdiah after the Khalifa's master and predecessor Muhammad Ahmed el-Mahdi, had effectually obliterated all traces of the previous Turkish and Egyptian administrative systems. It had, with certain exceptions, weakened or destroyed tribal unities and loyalties. By bitter famine and pestilence it had managed to have reduced the population of the Sudan from about eight millions to less than three millions. The country's fertility can be gauged from the fact that in the last 60 years or so, no small testimony to the success of the early Khedives.

During the Mahdiah the shortest journey was a perilous adventure and the most important sales outside the Sudan door. The reaction of the older generation, smarting from the remark of an old sheikh near Kufay, "I was born in the first 50 years of my life I never knew in the morning whether sunset would find me still alive. If the Government took away all my possessions today I could only say, 'Thank you for giving me a year of peace—the first in the history of my country!'"

The Importance of Prompt Justice

A major element in the achievement of this success has been the ready accessibility of the administrative and judicial staff and the rapid execution of justice. The law's delays, so fatal to preventive justice in most oriental lands, have in the Sudan local courts and circuit courts been remarkable for their absence. The swift disposition of punishment on crime not only points the moral for the most primitive societies, but acts as a deterrent to would-be spoilers in an environment in which the injured tend to take their own redress.

Moreover, the tribal characteristics of the Sudanese have lent themselves to the creation of a police force which has combined the qualities of loyalty, courage and individual initiative with civility and benevolence to the general public. The Sudanese policeman is a very fair copy of his London brother, and his shortcomings, as regards literacy and ability to deal with modern organised crime, are being made good in time to meet the new problems as they arise.

Assured of his personal security and that of his property, the ordinary man's next requirement is an opportunity to acquire sufficient worldly goods to enable him to live in reasonable comfort. For the people of the Sudan this means grain to eat and stock for capital.

Work of the Departments

The aim of the Agricultural Department has been the development of contented rural communities managing their own local affairs, with an assured food supply and a cash crop to cover taxes and expenses. A locust control organisation has not only saved the country thousands of pounds, but can claim with some justice to have given a lead to the rest of Africa and Arabia. Mixed farming with soil improvement, such as the Indore compost pit and of feeding for animals, together with seed-saving clubs and other co-operative organisations. The potential importance of the date and citrus industries in part of the country is fully realised and their development is being carefully studied.

The sinking of deep bore wells has contributed in the western Sudan especially to the conversion of nomadic semi-culture to the development of the cattle export trade, and to the expansion of the gum picking industry.

A notable feature of recent years has been the successful introduction by the Forestry Department of the American tungsten tree, which is a valuable asset to occupation in semi-desert conditions and, in addition, provides highly nutritious food for cattle and an edible flour for human consumption. The department has also co-operated with the Medical Service in its hunt for the improvement of Native housing by planting cover timber in areas deficient in pole-bearing

Being extracts from a pamphlet entitled "Survey of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1898-1941" by Mr. K. D. D. Henderson of the Sudan Political Service.

trees and by siting clean, modern buildings, easily erected by local craftsmen. The ancient system of the Sudan lay in gold, ivory, slaves and such like exports, but the soil was exhausted long ago and synthetic fertilisers, common, humidity and soaring prices have destroyed the market for the other three. Gum in itself could not produce the necessary balance of trade and an alternative had to be found. The answer was clearly cotton, which was already being grown successfully in the deltas of the Gash and Barak rivers.

The lack of a Sudanese grain supply brought into existence the Gezira Irrigation Scheme, for the launching of which the British Government guaranteed loans amounting to over £114 millions.

Cotton is so obviously the Sudan's best suited crop, the Gash product is second only in quality to Sea Island, that there has been a danger demonstrated frequently in our field of supply that for the Sudan the cotton of the Sudan, the Nubia variety, of a mixed farmer, all experiments with the cotton and other crops of the Sudan are already in progress.

What the Sudanese has brother farmer with can ultimately produce is the difference that the cash crop need not be an export crop. There are still experimental grounds for the introduction of food crops, such as cassava and sugar cane, which are almost resistant to the ravages of locusts. But since the outbreak of war the Government has approved the operation of a comprehensive scheme for the production of a surplus of food products, which may soon be available to the Sudanese people.

In the Sudan the commodity market was carefully controlled to ensure that the Sudanese farmer could obtain the full benefit of world prices. The main feature of this control has been the system of Government auction markets for primary products where each producer's lot is auctioned separately and can be withdrawn if he is not satisfied with the highest bid. This has been applied in various parts of the country to gum, millet, sesame, melle seed and groundnuts. Its findings favour favour with the buyers as well as the seller.

The buyers have hitherto been chiefly representatives of non-Sudanese firms, for until recently the Sudanese themselves have played a comparatively minor part in what may be called the big business of the country. The trader who came up the Nile with Kitchener and his successors who still supply Egypt's necessities in other goods in remote outposts. The British, Egyptian and Greek firms who have supported the machinery for rural extension in pump, plow or mill; the banks who have established a tradition of sound financial methods; and the great cotton syndicates which have provided the Gezira peasant with conditions unparalleled in Africa—all these deserve the thanks of the Sudan. The Native firms, which are now beginning to acquire the outside contacts and knowledge of world markets, which will enable them to take an increasing share in commerce, will find the principle already established that trade, like any other profession, should be conducted for the good of the community as well as for the profit of the trader.

Educating the Sudanese

Thanks to Lord Kitchener, the principle that the Sudanese should be educated to play a full part in the regeneration of their country had been laid down within two months of the re-occupation. In the appeal to the British public which resulted in the foundation of the Gordon College.

The bulk of the population of the Sudan is today happier, better off and better cared for than at any time in history. It would indeed be difficult to find in the world a better satisfied man than, for example, the average cattle-owning Arab on the west bank of the White Nile. His herds are fat and mainly proof against disease, and they command a ready market and a good price should he want to sell. He has gum arabic, sesame and broadnuts and a properly organised market to sell them in, and so pay off his very light taxes, and buy his luxuries or grain if his food crop has failed. If he falls ill, the nearest doctor or hospital is handy. If he has a dispute or complaint, he can take it to his own sheikh for settlement. If the sheikh goes against him, appeal is easy and so much a matter of routine that the need for fear-tuition reprisals is if all judgment is reversed. His only causes of discontent are a few restrictions which he is beginning to feel are for his ultimate advantage—cattle, grazing and land rules in markets and the like—and the few diseases, but even this last rankles less as men become available and cheap paid labour, and growing hosts of children.

The education of the Government staff by Sudan is proceeding rapidly. Since 1930 the number of British and other non-Sudanese officials has sunk from 2,900 to 1,975, and a new scale of posts has been devised to enable Sudanese to take over administrative and technical responsibilities previously reserved for the British. There are now 10,000 Sudanese in the Sudanese service. The Sudanese are now taking over the

Background to the

General Smuts' War Review.—The battles of Stalingrad and El Alamein will rank with the decisive battles of the world. The destruction of the German army at Stalingrad sent a shiver and a shock through the entire German line, which has ever since been bending or reeling back. The Axis debacle at El Alamein spread over the whole of Italian North Africa until now the Mediterranean has been cleared of Italy's main outposts. In Russia, after the sufferings in the last war and in a bloody revolution since the loss in this war of her most valuable agricultural and industrial territories, after the loss also of millions of her brave army and a very large part of her population in a long series of reverses and setbacks that Russia after all this could stand up so back, and keep it up remorselessly in the westward is one of the most important chapters of history. But our high sense of Russia's service should not make us depreciate our own contribution. The three years, 12 months is indeed spectacular. If the enemy had reached the Volga-Caspian line in the north and taken Egypt in the south, his vision of a Nazi-Samurai world would have been within his grasp. It was his grand design, which was shattered by the Russians in the east, and by the British Commonwealth at El Alamein. Nothing will rob Russia and the British Commonwealth of the honour of having turned the tide of war when the enemy was in sight of a colossal achievement. From El Alamein onwards we of the British Commonwealth have done things on the battle front which will stand comparison with the contributions of any of our allies. Probably some 2,000,000 Germans have had to be continuously employed on anti-aircraft and other protection against our bombing operations. It may be no exaggeration to say that our air bombing offensive against enemy centres has had and is having the dimensions and the effects of a large-scale additional front. — General Smuts, in his speech at Guildhall.

Mr. Willkie.—Mr. Willkie sees himself as being as the only American who has taken Marshal Stalin's measure and can deal with him without fear of being outsmarted. When a man is on the stump, as Mr. Willkie is, he says many things which he would not necessarily translate into action if he were elected. Let him not be understood as anti-British save episodically and for the purposes of the electoral campaign he is so industriously making. — *The Times* and *responsibility in Washington*.

Russia Today.—I believe that the Red Army has beaten the German Army; that never again will there be a German offensive in Russia; that before the winter sets in the probability is that the last German will have been expelled from Russian soil. On July 5 every Panzer division that Hitler could muster concentrated on the narrow Bel-Brykgorod front was thrown in. Within a week the attack had failed and the Russian counter-offensive began. From July 12 until today that counter-offensive has gone on without interruption. German propaganda that their whole campaign since July 12 has been a clever disengaging movement is moonshine. The Germans have fallen back all along the line because they have been crushed. On July 5 they set out to march through to Moscow. About July 10 they hoped to retreat into safety at Bryansk and Smolensk. In August they hoped to hold the Meus River and the Donbas. Last month they still thought they could stand on the Dnieper. Now that has gone. White Russia is wide open. Neither the Germans nor the Japanese will hold the Red Army when the latter is in a position rendering all water obstacles valueless. I believe that the staff work of the Russians working with bad roads and transports still horse-drawn to a considerable degree, is better than that of the best Junker generals. I believe that the Red Army is now the most powerful military machine in the world. When you are in Moscow these days it is quaint to read some small-town colonialist or some Church dignitary in Ruritania laying down conditions under which the gentleman in question will be pleased to collaborate with Russia after the war. It is like Mickey Mouse lecturing an elephant. — Mr. Alaric Jacob, *Daily Express* war reporter in Moscow.

Hun Home Front.—There is gloom, even despair, in Germany, but not desperation. There is grumbling and whispering in plenty; there is a change of tune since the days of victory, but not if any signs of a change of heart. Many reasons that their acts have gone wrong, but few that their acts were morally wrong from the beginning. Germany's most acute problems at home and in the field, according to all unbiased reports, are not so much political, nor so much the much advertised problem of morale, as problems of physical stamina, man power, and resources. — *The Daily Express*, London.

100 Days of Air Activity.—Ten enemy aircraft attacked this country in daylight on July 2, 1943. October 1943 there was another daylight attack. During the intervening 100 days not a bomb was dropped on Britain in daylight. During the same time the R.A.F. and Allied Air Forces expended the U.S. Eighth Air Force made more than 37,000 sorties against the enemy in Europe. The Eighth Air Force flew over 24,000 sorties and dropped more than 18,000 tons of bombs. At night during the same period 480 tons of German bombs fell on Britain. The raids cost the enemy about 100 aircraft. The Eighth Air Force dropped over 48,000 tons of bombs on Germany. The Eighth Air Force 56,000 tons on the fortress of Europe. During the 100 day period Bomber Command made raids on 72 nights against enemy-occupied territory and on 56 nights against Germany. In seven of the raids between 300 and 1,000 tons were dropped; in six between 1,000 and 1,500 tons; in a further nine between 1,500 and 2,000 tons; and in 10 more than 2,000 tons. In spite of the increased scale of our offensive our losses represent a lower percentage than during the corresponding periods of last year. — R.A.F. commander.

Mussolini the Jockey.—In August, 1939, Mussolini tried to persuade Hitler not to go to war, telling him that Italy could not be ready before 1943. In fact, at the beginning of 1940 he sold four destroyers to Sweden, aviation material to France, and anti-tank weapons to other countries. Following the swift German victories, Mussolini wrote Hitler at the end of May, 1940, that by June 10 he would have declared war. Military leaders, who had remonstrated that the nation was unprepared, did not learn of the later, until at least four days later. Responsibility for the declaration of war rested exclusively on Mussolini. — Marshal Badoglio.

Argument for 'No Treating.'—Much of our immorality consists in the removal of standards by putting away small amounts of what is ascribed to the habits of treating. I hope that all our people will be that they will be able to obtain the good quality of standards at all times and in all places. — *The Daily Express*, London.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised—A face we forget too easily. Noel Coward.

"I sometimes wonder whether we are dealing with Ministers or bureaucrats."—Mr. Quintin Hogg, M.P.

"At our new airport we plan hourly flights across the Atlantic after the war."—Mr. L. G. Underhill, Mayor of New York.

"The social progress due to treating, which is the perversion of good comradeship to evil ends."—The Bishop of London.

"Every square inch of the English Channel coast is packed with British troops."—Sir Neville Peares, speaking in Sydney.

"We in Russia have already done on her own western front what they saved more than a million American lives."—*Washington Star*.

"Thousands of Allied aircraft have flown the Atlantic this year. The losses have been less than our in 200."—Air Ministry statement.

"A statesman is a politician held upright by equal pressure in all directions."—Mr. Eric Johnson, President, U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

"Since Pearl Harbor 150 American marines have sunk 219 Japanese ships. Another 86 have probably been sunk and 105 damaged."—U.S. Navy Department.

"We wouldn't be here if it hadn't been for the Red Cross packages. They were life savers."—Private David Hawley, R.A.M.C., on being repatriated from Germany.

"We are running into a world shortage of food. A year hence we shall be fortunate if we can still have 1s. 2d. worth of meat a week."—Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

"We ought to conduct a recruiting campaign among the hundreds of thousands of Italian prisoners in our hands to join in the fight against Germany."—Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.

"I was most impressed by General Eisenhower's personality and character, vision and realism. Here is a general of outstanding quality."—Air Commodore E. L. Howard Williams.

"When the war is over, if we then 3,000 persons were employed in Canada's aircraft industry, now there are more than 100,000 men and women building aircraft there."—Mr. Peter MacLeod.

"If the war is going to last 18 months, we Americans must not give up present hope for a long time. We sometimes see if the British and Canadians are our enemies."—Mr. Raymond.

"Our allies are winning in Russia, in the Pacific, in Italy, and in the skies over north-western Germany. The only place where they are losing is in Washington."—Mr. Walter Winchell.

"Business profits should be put on a completely different basis of taxation—from personal income. Profits ploughed back into business might get special relief from taxation."—Sir George Schuster, M.P.

"This country wants a practical, realistic approach to public questions with a preference (if there must be a choice) for short-term commonsense over long-term speculation."—Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

"The War Office has played an immense part in preserving the freedom of Britain. There is an absolute necessity to have a strong and critical Press."—Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P., Minister of Information.

"In the last resort the average German cares no more for the Nazi Party than he did for the monarchy in the last war. The Army for him is the ark of the Covenant and it must be preserved at all costs."—*Daily Mail*.

"Health will be so improved that the expectation of life at birth, which is 61 years in England, will go up to somewhere between 63 and 67 years, as it was in Holland, Denmark and New Zealand."—Sir John Boyd Orr.

"There are 50,000 Sea Cadets enrolled. The corps has been asked to provide 200 recruits a month for the Merchant Navies and all the time is giving recruits to the Royal Navy as well."—The First Lord of the Admiralty.

"Admiral Sir Dudley Pound and colleagues gave him credit for one of the finest General Staff brains in the world. He literally worked himself to death. He declined a peerage in the spring of this year."—Mr. G. W. Llewellyn.

"Thousands of Indians are praying that Lord Wavell's appointment will herald really brave action against Indian problems, one of the boarding, too many, while high commissions are in."—Bryan Stanger in the *Dumfries*.

"I refuse to accept the phrase 'successful Russia.' It goes without saying that any abandonment of completed action constitutes a loss. But since it has become unavoidable, a means of relative gain in so far as it can be carried out without serious consequences."—Goebbels.

"The Germans destroyed part of the University of Naples, founded in the 13th century, the third oldest academic institution in the world, and the whole of the great library of the Royal Society of Naples. Their destruction is senseless and wanton vandalism."—Mr. James Wellard.

"All roads lead to Rome, but all roads are mined."—At the cost of some 13,000 casualties, all but about 1,000 on the Fifth Army front, we have occupied a third of Italy and are holding down in Italy and the Balkans and winning the Russian front."—General Alexander.

"The Minister for War admitted that in a confidential War Office review, designed to be a bridge between the Soviet demand for a Second Front was described as 'more persistent in its boring monotony than any previous one.'—*News Chronicle*.

"I received from the Chief of the Imperial General Staff a telegram bearing only the words 'Deuteronomy iii, 22.' It reads: 'Ye shall not fear them: for the Lord your God He shall fight for you.' It was due to our complete faith in God that Malta still belongs to the British Empire."—Lieut. Gen. Sir William Dobbie, former Governor of Malta.

"The Indian Defence Forces today number nearly 2,000,000, and since the outbreak of war some 500,000 Indian troops have served overseas. Casualties incurred in India's fighting services to June last were: killed, 6,618; wounded, 13,084; missing and prisoners, 85,478; total, 105,880."—Major General George N. Molesworth, Director of Military Operations and Intelligence in India.

"It will be surprising if the spring does not find the Germans out of Finland and the Crimea and back on the line of the Bug, of the Pripiet Marshes and of the Dniester to Riga. It may well find them on a still longer journey—to the Dniester or the Pruth, and to their frontier with Russia as settled by the Polish partition of 1939."—Lieut. General H. G. Martin, *Daily Telegraph* military correspondent.

"To assume that our people have come in love and out for its own sake is a dangerous misreading of our people's sacrifices. We disagree profoundly with those Fascists who want State control and regulations for its own sake on theoretical grounds. What is, I think, generally accepted is that we want to make the best use of our resources in peace as in war, and to win the maximum freedom and variety of living for all."—*Four*.

PERSONALIA

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. David A. F. Anderson.

A daughter has been born in Kampala to the wife of Mr. Stanley McKnight.

The birth of a son to the wife of Mr. Frank D. Corfield, is announced from Nairobi.

The Bishop of Uganda has been visiting mission stations in the Belgian Congo.

Zanzibar has a lady medical officer in the person of Dr. Elizabeth Nota-Harrison.

Lieut. General Sir Pierre de Bunsell was received in audience by the King last week.

Major E. B. Hales, M.C., has been appointed to the Nile perch in the southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

Major E. B. Hales, M.C., has been appointed Auditor-General of Southern Rhodesia.

M. Jean Ploetz, French Commissioner for the Colonies, has been visiting the Belgian Congo.

The birth in Nairobi is announced of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. P. E. C. Manson-Bahr, M.C.

Mr. R. de la Bero, B.Sc., succeeds the late Sir Howard Button as alderman of the Ward of Tower.

Mr. J. V. Wild, an Assistant District Officer in Uganda, has been seconded for duty in the Colonial Office.

The wedding has taken place in Bulawayo of Second Lieut. Noel Arthur Goodyear and Miss Mary Lawtelee Highlands.

The marriage has taken place in Cambridge of Captain Leslie Arthur Willmott, R.A.M.C. (ret'd.), and Miss Helen Mary Mansfield.

Dr. Nixon, Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika Territory, has recovered from an attack of blackwater fever.

Mr. J. O'Brien Kelly, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of Kenya in Mombasa and Acting Resident Magistrate in that town.

The marriage has taken place in Nkaña of Mr. David Grahame and Miss Krystyn Krawiecka, interpreter at the local Polish evacuee camp.

Mr. H. W. D. Pollock has succeeded Mr. W. Wenban-Smith as District Commissioner of the Chunya District of Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1924 to 1931, has been elected a Vice-President of the World India Committee.

Mr. R. E. Bunn is now District Commissioner for the Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. J. P. Passmore District Commissioner for Mongu, Lead.

Mr. James Gray, second son of Mrs. and the late H. Gray, of Zomba and Blantyre, and Miss Betty Bailey, have been married in New Zealand.

Mr. Donald Carter, former manager of the Kampala and Mombasa branches of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.S.), has left East Africa to take up an appointment in New Zealand.

Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., who has been elected Chairman of the Parliamentary Medical Committee, has shown much interest in East and Central African affairs.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Major F. M. Thomas, of the Colonial Administrative Service, seconded to the Protectorate Territories Administration.

Mr. H. Bird, a director of Messrs. Kettles Roy and Tysons (Mombasa), Ltd., and President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, is about to leave London for Kampala.

Lieut. Kenneth R. L. Scott, 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and Miss Peggy Abrams, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Abrams, of Kisumu, have been married in Kenya.

Mr. R. A. Malyn, an Assistant District Officer in Uganda, has been seconded for duty as assistant secretary to the Conference of East African Governors.

The marriage took place recently in Kenya of Lieut. H. Kenneth Clayton, U.S.N.R., of Maryland, U.S.A., and Miss Valerie Bishop, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Bishop, of Mombasa.

The wedding has taken place in Cape Town of Mr. Leslie Cowab, of the South African Forces, and Miss Margo Marshall, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Mandlala, Swaziland.

The engagement has been announced between P.O. Derrick George Green, R.R.N.V.R., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Green, of Nairobi, and Miss Joan Dixon, W.F.N.S., of Manchester.

Captain Maurice G. G. Green, of the West Kent Regiment, attached to the 1st Battalion, 1st Bn. The Buffs, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Eckstein, of Subintendant, has been married.

Mr. H. Valentine, elder of the Nyasaland and the Southern Highlands, for the past two years, has retired. His partner, Mr. C. G. Shanahan, and Mr. R. MacMillan have undertaken the service.

Captain John Wastoe-Warder, the Essex Regiment, attached K.A.R. and Miss Ruth Harcourt, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Harcourt, have recently announced their engagement.

The marriage took place last month in Nyasaland of Mr. Henry Jason van Breda, of Fort Jackson, and Miss Winifred Edith Watson, elder daughter of the late Sir Alfred Watson, K.C.B., and of Lady Watson.

Mr. A. J. Don Small, general manager of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., and Vice-President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, left England last week to return to Nairobi.

Funeral tables have been erected at the entrance to the village school of Muker, Yorkshire, in memory of the late Cherry Kearton, the film naturalist, lecturer, and writer, who died three years ago. Both he and his brother had attended the school as boys.

The marriage has taken place in Mombasa of Lieut. A. L. Wolfenden, R.A., only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wolfenden, of Charlwood Road, Putney, and Miss Joan Alice Colinvaux, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Colinvaux, of Buckhurst, East Grinstead.

Mr. D. K. McEwan Keenan, who has been appointed to the Colonial Agricultural Service as an Agricultural Officer in Kenya, has held a Colonial Agricultural Scholarship for three years at Edinburgh University and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

The marriage took place in Gilgil, Kenya, last month of Mr. Percy Hargreaves Duckle Wraith, of Thomson's Falls, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wraith, Hardingstone, Northampton, to Miss Evelyn Margaret Clifford, younger daughter of Mrs. Harcourt Clarke, Dorset House, London.

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Our Thousandth Issue

Three weeks hence *East Africa and Rhodesia* will reach its thousandth issue, which will take the form of a much enlarged special number, all the contributors to which are outstanding authorities on their own subject. On account of the drastic rationing of paper, and probably few readers realise that the consumption of weekly journals is restricted to 19% of the weight used in the base pre-war period—publication of an enlarged number has been made possible only by economies effected over a period of months for this special purpose. Owing to the paper shortage no copies of No. 1,000 will be available for sale to non-subscribers. We regret even more that it will not be possible to supply extra copies to subscribers. The issue will, we believe, prove of great importance to all who are seriously concerned with the problems of British East Africa.

OBITUARY

Mr. Owen Letcher

Mr. Owen Letcher, Assoc. Inst. M.M., consulting editor of the *Rhodesian Mining Journal* and the *Mining and Industrial Magazine of South Africa* and author of a number of books, including "Big Game Hunting in North-Eastern Rhodesia" and "Cohorts of The Tropics," has died in South Africa.

He was born in this country, graduated at the R. M. School of Mines, and had travelled widely in both Africa and Asia. During the last war he served in the command of German East Africa, as part of the staff of the Southern Rhodesian Aid Force.

As a technical journalist and writer on mining finance, Letcher had a large following. There can have been few mining properties of importance in South, Central or East Africa which he had not visited. He was frequently in the Rhodesias, and his first contact with Kenya dated back to 1907.

For many years he made a special study of the career of Hans Egede in Stamford of whom he had intended to publish a biography. In a letter to *East Africa and Rhodesia* in 1937 he drew attention to the fact—as he intended it to be—that "nowhere within the Empire is there a memorial, monument, or statue to that great British African explorer."

Mrs. Ellen Jane Liley, formerly of Kampala, has died in Nakuru at the age of 72.

Mr. Phillip David Landau, a well-known Southern Rhodesian business man, has died.

The death is announced from Bulawayo of Mr. J. C. White, a prominent local musician.

The death occurred in Nairobi on October 5 of Mr. Dudley Vernon Wainwright, formerly of Beckenham.

Mrs. Sarah Fox has died at the age of 72 in Bulawayo where she had lived since 1901. She leaves two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Karam Jivraj, managing director of Messrs. Rahim Jivraj and Co., Ltd., milks and produce merchants, of Nairobi and Kisumu, and Vice-President of the Kasumu Indian Association, died in Nairobi.

The death has occurred in Landside Wells of Mr. William Brown Robertson, a former member of the Administrative Service in Tanganyika Territory, who had been living at Barwash Common. He is survived by Mrs. Robertson.

Miss Gra Christensen, for some years music mistress at Eastling High School, Bulawayo, an active member of the Bulawayo Art Club, and a foundation member of the Music Club and the Theatre Club, has died in Cape Town after a long illness.

Mrs. W. F. Thompson, of Salisbury, who arrived in Rhodesia with her parents in 1895 as a child of 18, and had lived in the Colony ever since, has died at the Wanderer mine while visiting her 88-year-old daughter, Mrs. L. O'Brien, who passed away on the following day.

Mr. A. E. Gibson, who has died in Kenya at the age of 65, was for many years a tea planter in Ceylon, where he was at one time President of the Ceylon Cricket Association and a leading golfer. He served with the 11th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade in France during the last war. He was a brother of Major A. K. Gibson, of Gilgil.

Mrs. Birney

We deeply regret to report the death at Puck's Croft, Rye, Sussex, after a long illness, of Mrs. Dorothy Birney, wife of Colonel C. F. Birney, general manager of the Rhodesia Railways from 1919 to 1929. She was the daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel J. T. W. Leslie, of the Indian Medical Service, and they had two sons. There is widespread sympathy with Colonel

Birney, who has retained his keen interest in Rhodesian affairs, and before the war was Chairman of the Rhodesian Group in London.

Mr. P. J. Phillips

Mr. P. J. Phillips, whose death is reported at Sea Point, in the Cape Province of South Africa, was born in Glasgow, went to the Rand in the early 'nineties, and on to Southern Rhodesia in 1897, shortly after the close of the Matabele Rebellion. He served in the South African War and then returned to the Colony, in which he had hence lived. Known throughout Matabeleland as "P.J.," he had been prominent in Freemasonry, in all Service affairs (particularly in connexion with the British Empire Service League), as a sportsman and as one of the ablest men of business. For many years he had been the right hand man of Mr. Tom Meikle. He is survived by Mrs. Phillips.

Mr. John Hunter

Mr. John Hunter, who has died in Zomba at the age of 63, first reached Nyasaland in 1900. After two years of coffee planting he joined the pioneer firm of Hynde and Stark just before its incorporation as Planters and East Africa, Ltd. Some years later he was engaged in growing on his own account. He served with the Nyasaland Volunteers against German East Africa in the last war and afterwards on the High Commission staff from 1925 to 1928, a nominated non-official member of the Legislature, and had been in earlier years a prominent member of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture and the Zomba Planters' Association. He is survived by Mrs. Hunter.

Fisheries Advisory Committee

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee consisting of the following members:—

The Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Chairman).

Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, Colonial Office (Vice-Chairman).

Dr. S. Kemp, Sc.D., F.R.S., Director, Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom.

Dr. E. B. Worthington, Ph.D., Director, Freshwater Biological Association of the British Empire.

Dr. E. S. Russell, D.Sc., Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dr. G. A. Reay, Director, Torry Research Institute (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research), Aberdeen.

Dr. D. S. Platt, M.Sc., Ph.D., in charge of investigations into nutrition in the Colonial Empire under the Medical Research Council.

Mr. J. R. Norman, Deputy Keeper, Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History).

Dr. C. F. A. Pantin, Sc.D., F.R.S., Reader in Invertebrate Zoology, Cambridge.

Mr. R. S. Wimpenny, naturalist, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Mr. J. Thomson, Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Mr. Moxley Neale, member of the firm of Messrs. Neale and West, steam trawler owners, Cardiff.

Mr. C. N. Hooper, Clerk of the Fishmongers' Company.

Mr. R. H. Burt, Colonial Office (secretary).

The intention is to promote organized development of fisheries in the Colonies in order to provide an important additional source of protein in the diet of Colonial populations.

Emperor Again Denounces Badoglio

The Emperor Haile Sellassie of Ethiopia has stated in a cablegram to the *Nees Chronicle*—

"Ethiopia has ever desired to resist those Italians who sincerely repudiate the tradition of aggression and seek to free their homeland of the Fascist tyranny by collaboration with the cause of the United Nations. She can, however, never consent to that group of men who led and motivated the unprovoked and senseless attack on the Emperor's family in 1941."

Fabians and The Colonies

Emphasis on Internationalism

INTERNATIONAL ACTION AND THE COLONIES is the title of a report by a Committee of the Fabian Council Bureau and published at 18.

From the standpoint of East Africa—which the Fabians always treat as a "problem child"—the most interesting pages are those which discuss proposals for Colonial Regional Commissions. The Committee dislikes the possibility that such measures of international co-operation may be limited to the States which live in the region a major strategic or economic interest. The report says:

... colonial peoples... have their place and... in some... and... important points of publicity... and... will be developed... and the appointment of an international secretary has not yet been mentioned. It should also be made clear that the proposals are not... but an integral part of the drive towards self-government.

Regional Councils and Conferences

It is important that the Commission should be international in character. The only practical way to combine a wide range of views for the treatment of problems in detail with the widest possible participation of all the peoples in the region... is the... of two bodies... and a Conference... include representations of Colonial Powers and an International Labour Office... It should equally be open to representatives of... States in the region... of colonies which possess effective institutions. The Conference should be representative of the peoples of the region rather than of their Governments.

The Council would require to meet frequently, whereas the Conference would possibly hold no more than annual meetings. But in addition to a general Conference meetings there should be special conferences... on some... for example, the control of... conferences of experts... subjects as education they should have a... character. Labour Conferences should be held with the assistance of the International Fabian Office and should comprise representatives of... management and workers (trade unions and co-operative societies).

Both the Council and the Conference should be staffed by a permanent secretariat responsible to the Regional Authorities and not to any national Government. Temporary organisations for limited purposes may succeed with national staffing, but any permanent international organisation needs a staff whose prospects do not depend on their ability to please their own Governments which may mean on their ability to see that in an atmosphere of great social cordiality the best possible results are achieved.

As far as possible the proceedings and reports of the Council and Conference should be public. Only through publicity can there be any popular control and underground influences which the dominant powers may bring to bear can be confined. Periodical reports should be published, containing an account of general policy and providing details of the steps taken towards self-government and towards improving social standards.

Functions of Regional Authorities

The functions of a Regional Authority (comprising both Council, Conference and Permanent staff) must primarily be advisory. But the boundary between advisory and executive functions is a narrow one and we feel that... authority should be endowed with certain specific rights and obligations such as those proposed at the 1942 Pacific Conference. These would include:

- (a) The right of suggesting general lines of policy for the development of self-governing institutions.
- (b) The right to receive the obligation to demand and publish, with its own comments thereon, regular periodical reports of political, economic and social problems.
- (c) The right to suggest lines of economic and social policy directed at improving the well-being of the Colonial peoples.
- (d) The right to investigate on the spot grievances presented by any indigenous group against any Colonial Power in the region.
- (e) The obligation to secure financial support for the development of areas which would be unable to procure adequate capital resources on their own initiative.

These functions would not preclude any world international services, which may already exist or which may be established in the future, from working in the region. There is already, for example, the health organisation of the League of Nations, the International Labour Organisation, etc., and new organisations, such as an International Investment Board and an international nutrition organisation, have been suggested. For all such organisations aiming at common services over the whole of the globe the Commission should act as a regional agency.

The Conference should be advisory to the Council, but, like the Council, it should have power to call for reports. Special conferences should develop their own techniques and be connected with special regional institutions. The Labour Conferences, for example, might by agreement establish a regional labour organisation, parallel to the International Labour Office, and providing for the application of the general I.L.O. standards to regional conditions.

Hasten the Process

In the case of Southern Rhodesia it is not clear to what extent in which direction the influence of South Africa will operate. That she intends to... future of Africa as a whole has already been declared. South Africa is becoming more and more... Africa... movement of her armies... this war, the... thus made with the territories to the north, the great extension of air travel, the pooling of supplies and the expansion of South African markets, have all intensified the interest of the Union in her great hinterland.

Even while... South Africa... the spread, with its view... for northwards, we must... Africa has wealth, an advanced white population... African territories. It would be a matter of drawing from the Union the advantages which these assets carry. Before, while submitting the... checks and supervision of a regional organisation... Here it will be above all important that the organisation shall be widely international.

There would also be grave difficulties in a separate East African Council. Who would represent Kenya? Who the two Rhodesias? These special problems will have to await their solution. But... an overall African... But before... outlook in the Union; we must see what a new Belgium will... of the Belgian Congo; and we must know what... are... It is quite... to colonial... that so many questions remain to be answered. On the contrary, it is a welcome change to have the main idea of a line of international and Colonial... expounded with full latitude for examination and inquiry before final decisions are taken.

But, while fighting for political freedom we would not welcome the creation of a large number of... falling in fact under the control of world powers, which they themselves could not effectively influence. By strengthening whole areas economically and socially regionalism should hasten the advance to real self-government.

The vigorous and adaptable British spirit has created a decentralised Empire of unexampled size, dispersion and variety. —Professor Eric A. Walker.

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Practical Colonial Problems

Tory Reform Committee's Proposals

THE TORY REFORM COMMITTEE, which consists of 41 M.P.s including Sir Alfred Beit, Captain E. Gamman, Sir Edward Grey, Squadron Leader E. H. Keeling, Mr. I. L. Durrant and Earl Winterton—has issued a statement of its views, "by the Right!" which says:

"We believe that attention should be transferred from abstract questions of political status to such practical problems as Imperial defence, air and sea transport, economic development, and migration. It is our belief that at the present juncture the Dominions should adopt a common policy and regard arrangements for an Imperial Conference as a matter of great importance."

The unity of the Commonwealth is, no more British interest; it is a matter of great importance to those who desire peace throughout the world. A united Commonwealth can play our part with America, Russia, and China as an international organization which may be desired for world security.

The economic importance of a State or group of States depends among other things on the population they control, the amount and variety of their natural resources, and the size of their external markets. Only if the Commonwealth is regarded as an economic unit can it deal with America and Russia upon equal terms. We consider, therefore, that the nations of the Commonwealth should be free to develop economic relations with each other, as are the States of America or the various South American countries, without necessarily incurring claims to Imperial status, from foreign Powers.

Dominions and The Colonial Empire

There are at present two Empires. The one a free association of independent and self-governing States; the other a number of widely dispersed Colonies administered, with a few minor exceptions, as if they were the Mother Country. In due steps must be taken whereby the Dominions will be enabled to take an increasing part in the Empire, in which these Colonies are concerned, and we look forward to the time when many of them will themselves achieve full independent status.

We favour some system of regionalization, as the best method of attaining these various objects. We recognize, however, that an Imperial Conference must decide on the machinery it considers best for this purpose.

The joint machinery of war must be adapted to the new peace. Organizations of the nature of the Middle East Supply Centre should be continued. The International Labour Office and the League Court, which have proved themselves to be effective organs of co-operation, should be revived. We need the spirit and method of joint enterprise exemplified at the Hot Springs Conference, designed to secure ample food supplies to every nation, as the prototype to be followed in international action in the future.

The British Commonwealth and Empire has before it an opportunity of expansion not inferior to that of the United States in the last century. We reject restrictive policies born of timidity or lack of imagination.

The whole potential wealth of the British Commonwealth and Empire must be utilised in the interests of their own and

other nations. An such practical matters as an extension and general communications, in the reclamation and development of the land, in the movement of capital and labour on a world hitherto unknown, or to the places where they are needed, common action must be taken to develop the resources of the Commonwealth, and joint machinery should be set up to facilitate the process.

Importance of Export Trade

We reject alike the idea of a "closed" world, of remaining or increasing our present overseas trade and the unrealistic view that this country can dispense with exports. Exports are essential in order to pay for imports of food and vital raw materials. The virtual loss of our overseas investments makes the re-establishment and, indeed, the substantial increase of our export trade essential if this country is ever to regain the standard of living to which it has been accustomed. This can be achieved only if the Government pursues a consistent policy of assisting the development of backward countries in consultation with our export industries, and if industry is encouraged to export goods, and to improve their production methods. Our exports and our employment will be increased.

We regard the problem of this country as in the special field in which this country can in the next few years lead the world. The nation which in a few years has the most advanced television, the greatest radio location, the most advanced aircraft engines, and the most advanced scientific achievements will call for the devotion of far greater resources in human and money to the task of scientific and technical research and an educational system must therefore be provided for the increased numbers of trained scientists that will be required for this work.


Sudanese Civil Servants

The Sudan General Council has ruled that Sudanese who enter the first division of the Sudan Civil Service shall in future bear the title hitherto borne by the British official whom they replace. Thus in the Administration the title Assistant District Commissioner is substituted for Sub-Inspector; in the Medical Service, Medical Sub-Inspector becomes Medical Inspector in the Irrigation Department, Sub-Divisional Engineer becomes Assistant Divisional Engineer; in the Survey Department, Sub-Inspector becomes Inspector of Surveys; and in the Department of Forests, Agriculture, Sub-Inspector becomes Inspector of Agriculture.

Labour Conditions in Urban Areas

A Committee of Inquiry has been appointed by the Minister of Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia to investigate the wages and living conditions of Africans employed in urban areas. The members are Mr. E. C. Howman (Chairman), Mr. W. A. Carnegie and Mr. H. W. Watt, with Miss B. E. Cox as secretary. The Committee is charged to consider the adequacy or inadequacy of the present rates of pay to Africans employed in urban areas, particularly of those who do not have a house and feed themselves; to report upon, propose means of compelling employers to provide free accommodation and food or payment in lieu thereof; and generally to review the economic, social and health conditions of African employees in urban areas.

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Questions in Parliament Discontent in Kenya's Civil Service

Since the Abyssinia and Rhodesia is so far as we are concerned. All the public newspapers in this country which have directed attention to the discontent prevalent in the Civil Service in Kenya, which have been published may have been the background to a question in the House of Commons last week when Mr. Crook, Junior, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to the disabilities of the Colonial Service in Kenya, and whether effective steps were being taken for the consideration of the problems raised in Communications with the Governor.

Mr. Jones: "I have not had time to read any of the papers which have been published more than the communication from the Local Civil Service Association. A committee to examine the present terms and conditions attached to appointments in the Kenya European Civil Service was appointed earlier this year, and its report is expected to be available very shortly. The questions raised by the Association will be dealt with in the light of the Committee's recommendations."

Colonies Have Taken £48,000,000

Mr. Jones asked the total money, gifts, loans, and grants and contributions by the Colonial Empire.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "Apart from the contribution of the Colonial Governments towards the cost of their local military forces, the total contribution of the Colonial Empire towards the prosecution of the war, now assessed on sound figures to £48,000,000, may be as follows: Gifts, £23,300,000; loans free of interest, £10,700,000; and interest-bearing loans, £14,000,000."

Mr. Jones inquired whether the Secretary of State has any recent report from the Yellow Fever Research Institute at Entebbe, and whether he could indicate the success of the work done to prevent yellow fever among military personnel.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "Continuation of research on yellow fever in Africa is being carried out by the Yellow Fever Research Institute at Entebbe, Uganda, under the auspices of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. The staff of the Institute has carried out immunity tests surveys of groups of persons in Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, Somalia and British Somaliland, and the results have been circulated to the Governments concerned. Research on possible reservoir hosts of yellow fever virus and onedes and other potential mosquito vectors of yellow fever is being continued."

The executive work of the control of yellow fever is the responsibility of the Colonial Governments and the Service authorities, who are advised by and receive copies of the reports of the Director of the Institute and the London Inter-departmental Control Committee. The various control measures which have been introduced are designed particularly to prevent the possibility of an outbreak of yellow fever, such as occurred in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in 1940-41.

It is satisfactory to relate that no case of yellow fever among military personnel in East Africa has occurred."

Instruction in Colonial Affairs

Squadron-Leader Donner asked if the Secretary of State had asked for facilities for talks and lantern or film lectures in the schools on the subject of the Colonial Empire with a view to promoting a greater interest in and knowledge of the Colonies.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "My right hon. and gallant friend is in constant touch with the Minister of Information and the President of the Board of Education with a view to promoting a greater interest in and knowledge of the Colonies in schools by these and other means, including special posters and pamphlets. A large proportion of the lectures and film displays given to school children under the auspices of the Imperial Institute is devoted to the Colonial Empire."

Mr. Sorenson: "May I ask the hon. gentleman whether, in order to promote also accuracy and truth in schools, it would see that these talks are objective and not unduly rosy?"

Mr. McGovern: "Will the hon. gentleman say that in education that is given to the children they are also told of the wage conditions in the Colonies and are shown pictures of the starvation in the Colonies generally?"

Major Lloyd asked the President of the Board of Education whether he would give priority to talks and lantern or film lectures on the British Empire in the schools over similar talks on foreign countries.

Mr. Ede: "The Board are encouraging, by courses for teachers and otherwise, to provide information and to promote interest in the British Commonwealth. A large number of

films and film displays on the Empire are given to school children under the auspices of the Imperial Institute. Film and lantern shows and gallant lantern copies of the Empire and its products will show the wide range of printed material on the Empire which has recently been made available to the public by arrangement with the Ministry of Information."

Mr. Crook, Junior, asked whether a amendment of the law relating to the operation of enterprises under consideration in Kenya, and whether the existing law provided for retail co-operation or for the handling, other than wholesale, of agricultural products.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "Yes, sir. An amending Bill was to be introduced in the Legislative Council last month. If it is passed by the House of Commons it will be placed in the Library of the House when received."

With regard to the second part of the question, the existing legislation, although it does not appear to exclude the two cases mentioned, is limited to societies or associations of producers of agricultural products, and not to subsidiary activities connected with the production of agricultural products. It is not possible, the registration of all societies or associations of producers of agricultural products, and the economic interests of their members in accordance with the principles."

Mr. Jones asked whether consideration could now be given to the resignation of the detention of the officers and employees of the Kenya Central Association and other societies associated with it.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "Ten of the men concerned have now been released to their homes. The Government are considering the case of the last eleven men."

Mr. Jones asked whether recent inquiries had been made by the Government in Southern Rhodesia with a view to the rehabilitation of African labour in the Copperbelt and other areas of similar character.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "Yes, sir. An officer was appointed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia in 1942 to conduct a survey to ascertain the extent of demobilisation among African workers on the Copperbelt. So far as I am aware, his investigations are not yet complete."

Secretary of Bell Works, Ltd., for August totalled £10,182, compared with £57,081 last year. The total for the five months of the company's current financial year is £47,000, compared with £75,000 in 1942.

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The Colour Bar Condemned

The episcopal synod of the Church of the Province of South Africa, representing 11 bishops, issued the following statement last week:

The effect of colour prejudice is a social, wasteful and dangerous enemy because it deprives the victims of an opportunity of making full use of their talents and abilities, thus causing frustration and despair, which because it deprives the community of the skill of many which would otherwise be used for the benefit of all; dangerous, because unjust treatment meted out by one section of the community to another creates fierce and ever increasing resentments which lead to one race persecuting another.

It is the duty of the Church to encourage all people fearlessly to stand up to the colour bar and to confront the colour bar in all its forms.

It is the duty of the Church to encourage all people to varying standards of culture and education were bound to be taken into account. The foundation based solely on the colour of a man's skin must be condemned as contrary to the clear teaching of the New Testament.

British Overseas Airways

Mr. G. G. Gollins, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, who has just completed a 40,000-mile tour of inspection of the Corporation's routes and establishments in Africa, America and elsewhere, has stated that he and his colleagues, General A. C. Critchley, the new Director General, intend to go over the B.O.A.C. system once a year to keep themselves fully informed of conditions and problems. During the first nine months of this year approximately 90% more cargo and 27% more passengers were carried than in the corresponding period of 1947. Between January and September almost 6,250,000 miles were flown (an increase of 31%); about 45,700 passengers were carried (compared with 35,900 in the first nine months of last year); 1,100,000 tons of mail were transported (an increase of 39%); and passenger ton-miles aggregated 3,840,000 (an increase of about 40%).

LATEST MINING NEWS

Kenya Consolidated

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., have issued a preliminary report for May 31 last. It states that four shafts have been demarcated and permanently inaugurated in the Lolgoria area covering the Alpha Ray, Red Rock, Magoo, Blue Ray and Caldwell deposits, which are to be the subject of a special licence when they have been surveyed. Milling ceased in Lolgoria in April owing to labour, fuel and equipment difficulties but the handling of tailings and slimes is being continued.

The Kites Hill area has been reduced to 208 claims. Development has been suspended at Curwen and the workings allowed to flood to the second level. The main shaft has been lined with reinforced concrete from the collar to 80 ft. In depth a ore reserve was developed above the third level and estimated at 8,300 tons. The fourth level is being developed, encouraging results.

The main shaft at Lolgoria has been sunk to a depth of 116 ft. and sunk to 150 ft. in the first three months of the year. Developments of the fourth level were satisfactory and two winzes below that level begun. At one place a level was developed 13 dwt. over 25 inches and at another 100 dwt. over 25 inches. Ore developed on the fourth level amounted to 21,400 tons, with an average value of about 8 dwt. over 30 inches.

At Lloyd East and West developments on the fourth level are disappointing. The total production on the fourth level is 15,900 tons, with an average value of 8 dwt. over 30 inches. No further work has been done on the fourth level. The main shaft remains at 6,600 tons, averaging 8 dwt. over 30 inches.

Syngeba sections, which is 5 miles by road from Lolgoria, at the 100 ft. level, values averaged 11.1 dwt. over 30 inches for 65 ft. to the east of the shaft and 1.4 dwt. over 30 inches for 65 ft. to the west. About 4,000 tons of ore are indicated above the level. Limited supplies made it necessary to suspend operations.

A declassification slimes plant with a capacity of 20 tons daily has been operating satisfactorily. Lack of adequate plant and machinery remains the greatest problem in connexion with production and development.

Pakaneusi Company's Report

The Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Co., Ltd., reports that royalties received from the Government during the year 1947 totalled £976, but that the company then ceased to operate on tribute and that the Government's Report not yet been re-tributed. Work on the property of Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., has been satisfactorily continued, the shaft on the northern portion of No. 3 open-cast having reached a depth of 122 ft. G.O.S. production from the open-casts has been somewhat reduced, but a small ball mill for treating the coarse sands has been purchased and the cyanide plant is operating satisfactorily. During the year the liabilities of the Pakaneusi Company were reduced by £468. Cash at bank amounted to £1,227.

Two of the directors, Mr. C. A. Moreing and Mr. F. Wheelock, died during the year, and Mr. F. Wheelock signed the appointment of managing director and secretary. It is not proposed to appoint another managing director, but Messrs. Macgregor Sew and Co., of Nairobi, have been appointed secretaries.

The directors retiring by rotation and offering themselves for re-election at the annual meeting in Nairobi were Messrs. Wheelock and A. H. Moreing. The other members of the board are Lord Francis Scott (Chairman), Sir J. Allan Hume (Mr. H. K. Coates, alternate), and Mr. T. H. Colquhoun. Mr. Hugh Searcy is alternate for Mr. Moreing.

The subscribed capital amounts to £2,000. Proposals for development and general administration expenditure appear in the balance sheet at £82,095, war bonds at £1,000, and 25,000 shares of 1s. each in Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., at £25,000.

Gold Fields Rhodesian

For the year ending May 31 last, the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., earned a net profit of £65,729, and after payment of a dividend of 30s. (41d. per share) the carry forward will be £17,077, against £17,648 brought in. Dividends accrued in the balance sheet at £700,589 and cash at £1,208, against the issued capital of £1,257,200. The company has holdings in many mining enterprises in different parts of the world. The shares stand at about par.

The fact that goods were sold at a discount in some parts owing to war conditions, and that in this respect should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily falling.

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