

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 4, 1943
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Principal Contents

National Movement
Bill of Rights

East African
Review

Education
Economic
International
War News
Personals

University College
New terms in force
Publications

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA is to take power to reacquire compulsorily such unutilized agricultural land outside the Native reserves as may be needed for closer white settlement, the price being decided

Government To Recover Land for Settlement

on the advice of a Land Control Board, when voluntary agreement is not reached. The bill provides that legislation of this kind was not introduced long ago for it has been quite clear for many years that nothing less than the existence of such a measure on the Statute Book would enable Kenya to devise a settlement scheme comparable in essentials with those evolved by other parts of the Overseas Empire. In any disputable case, it is particularly disappointing to find that the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* was constrained to telegraph a few days ago that "controversy and opposition are expected from the landowning interests." Had he attributed such intentions to "some landowning interests," we should have been neither surprised nor apprehensive, for every community has its obstructionists and its quota of people incapable of recognizing their own interests or those of others. If, as is to be assumed, that dispatch from a professional journalist of long experience in Kenya means what it says, there must already be positive

evidence of concerted action by most, if not all, of the white landowning interests for the purpose of frustrating a plan made for the public good after years of procrastination. That landowning interests has invariably encouraged the view that the currents of fact on this subject would continue to flow harmlessly between the banks of custom and complacency, and would be dammed to benefit a fertile but all-too-empty land of promise. At last, a long list of this wastage is to be checked. That decision having now been made, there will assuredly be little sympathy for any who from unwelcome avaricious motives attempt to obstruct the will of the overwhelming mass of Britons in Kenya.

Our mail from East Africa is any plain and is always proved most gratifyingly reliable over a period now nearing twenty years. The men and women who are the real backbone of white settlement in the

The Trend of Colony Public Opinion. are determined never before that the best kind of development shall no longer be hindered by the selfishness of a small but financially powerful group. It is an exaggeration to say that the terms "requisition," "repossession," "expropriation" and the like have appeared much more frequently

in our correspondence (largely private) in the last few months than in the whole of the previous nineteen years since the newspaper was first established. They should be a warning signal to those who imagine that they can indefinitely lock up land which they do not utilize. It must be noted that there is not the slightest suggestion of an emergency treatment of the existing settler or of the land. It is the loss of the land which is feared. It has been in its extremely liberal interpretation of the development and other clauses by which landowners were bound. A fair case might, it is true, have been argued in the past for such a policy of leniency. Those who have been so long so late should be grateful and ought now to show some sense of their gratitude by willingness to assist a plan for the payment of the national debt—their debt also—to those who are fighting for the preservation of freedom in the world and are anxious at the end of their active service to settle in the Kenya Highlands.

The few demands are so small enough to repeat the tactics by which they sought unsuccessfully to defeat the introduction of income tax into Kenya, they are likely to be discovered a much less tolerant

A Curious Phenomenon. spirit among their fellows. The public has not forgotten that every one of the arguments which these persons then advanced with the zeal of crusaders has been proved false. Moreover, the country now recognizes the justice of the tax and its importance in the financial structure. Any organized challenge to the new land policy will be judged by something much more searching than the standards of money. Kenyans will at once penetrate a pretence which is really no more than parsimony in regard to derelict land. It is not illogical to acknowledge the debt of East Africa to those pioneers who had the courage to take up large areas of land when it was available almost free to all comers (of whom there were so few) and yet hold that those with great acreages still not in beneficial use cannot however postpone their debt to the community—which has given them a whole generation in most cases, and more in some, to turn their holdings to good account. Incidentally, it is not long now that they (and others) have discovered that surplus land is much more of a liability than an asset, and, like any other business men who have made an unprofitable purchase, they must face the disagreeable necessity of writing it off.

It is a curious phenomenon that this perfectly normal and general procedure should strike some landowners in Kenya as unreasonable and even unthinkable. They might advantageously reflect upon changes elsewhere in the world in recent years. The fundamental and irrefutable fact is that it would be an outrage to keep suitable and unused land closed to the men who have fought for it and its present owner.

The obvious intention is to reacquire such land on fair terms. Why should any landowner object to such a plan?—unless they hope to exact a fair profit. Kenya as a whole. **What Better Title?** has enjoyed the

Title? benefits deriving from this war. It is the sharpest contrast with the trials and tribulations which would have been suffered if the Indians in East Africa had shown the courage and vigour abundantly justified by their great superiority in men, arms and aircraft. That thought is relevant to the present discussion, as is the fact that, for reasons which have never been convincingly explained, the Government of Kenya has been satisfied to take only sixty per cent of excess war time profits in taxation compared with the full one hundred per cent levied in this country. To some of the large landowning interests in the Colony that handsome margin of forty per cent has represented a very substantial war-time bonus, which they might well bear in mind when considering what should constitute a fair price for land which they may be asked to surrender—not for the benefit of speculators or some fancy scheme subject to general criticism, but for the settlement of carefully selected men and women of our own blood who, having fought the Hun on the land, in the air and on and under the sea, wish to devote the rest of their lives to active agricultural work in and for the Empire. Could there be a better title to land than that?

Our Thousandth Issue

A feature, hence *East Africa and Rhodesia* will reach its thousandth issue. It will be a much enlarged special number, with contributions from many of the leading authorities on East African and Rhodesian affairs. Their ready and friendly co-operation will make No. 1,000 an issue of real importance to all engaged in the public life of the territories and seriously concerned with the problems of East and Central Africa. Original copies of the issue will not be available for sale to non-subscribers.

THE WAR

The Sudan Was Protected Merely by Bluff

M. Kennedy Cooke's Story of Kassala at War

THE BRITISH BLUFF saved the Sudan from the powerful enemy troops that were to sweep the country from top to bottom when Italy's army was first attacked in the Guderian's offensive. It was the bluff that was the saving grace of the Sudan.

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Though this most important and least heard of story is written by the man who was in command of the Italian Division in the Sudan, it is nevertheless a story of bluff and not of bluff. It is the story of bluff and not of bluff. It is the story of bluff and not of bluff.

District Commissioners, who were in the Sudan, Defence Force, engaged with an auxiliary of military and civil works. They organized intelligence and anti-aircraft, with patrolling as a sideline, and once decided to blow up the port of Kassala as the Axis entered.

For many days in the Sudan the bluff was protected mainly by bluff founded on bluff. For instance, despite the presence in Kassala of thousands of Italian troops, including 3,000 cavalry, an adequate millet and an excellent cotton crop were grown in the Gash area, which was defended merely by one platoon of the Worcestershire Regiment and one motor machine gun company of the S.D.P. To take another example, the whole of the Red Sea area was defended by one British battalion and one S.D.P. company. Port Sudan had not one anti-aircraft gun.

But what was lacking from the bluff was abundance, supplied by the integrity and spirit of many men, British and Sudanese. When the British Division arrived (nearly five months after Italy entered the war) there was 'Indecret fax' about five Indian divisions. Within 10 days it was so reported in the Italian intelligence reports, which had already asserted that an outpost on Khor Anza, consisting of Major Lee with 14 armed police and 200 armed civilian camel-men, was of 'not more than two British brigades' and they have a 'fair number of tanks'.

The loyalty and confidence of the tribesmen were described by one D.C. as proof that 'our system is not merely the idealistic caprice of an alien bureaucracy, but a form of government responding to the highest demands made on it'. We had the slightest difficulty in getting as many men as we required to wander into the area and make contacts behind the Italian lines. 'Whenever the enemy intelligence constantly complained that it could not find agents to bring news of what was happening in the Sudan'.

When Kassala was occupied, a certain number of armed police could not get away. Some time later four of these escaped, bringing with them valuable information, and their flight was not followed by a high number to the British perimeter one night of a week. Later another 20 got back, all with their rifles.

Highly confidentially, Mr. Kennedy Cooke testifies to the bluff. 'The Italian Division in the Sudan', he says, 'was a bluff. It was a bluff that was the saving grace of the Sudan. It was the bluff that was the saving grace of the Sudan. It was the bluff that was the saving grace of the Sudan.'

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The Sudan Buffer Zone began in the year. The group of the R.A.F. was for the three main Italian aerodromes of Gura, Asmara, and Massawa, which were promptly destroyed. The English air force retreated from the defensive, from the start. Nothing could have succeeded in the face of the air force and centre of Italian bombing. Italian raids were all at times coming to shore their most best-known instances.

Their effectiveness during the first weeks of the buffer zone operations, was the whole of Kassala Province a feeling of superiority and confidence. Once tanks, pilots and some bombs had locally in great numbers, causing the occasion to drop a large number of Axis tanks which revealed that Italy was the 'Protector of Islam' and its institutions; to make the land campaign, bombs accompanied the tanks. When the first 10 ships of the convoy, bringing the British Division, were crowding into Port Sudan Harbour, four Savoias arrived; but as usual, they had started by bombing the golf course, had few bombs by the time they reached the town, and turned home apparently without touching the ships. They did not score their first success until more than three months of war, when they destroyed eight Welliesleys and two Vincis on Gedaref aerodrome. A week later they killed 2 labourers and seriously injured 11 on the quay side at Port Sudan. There were 13 ships in harbour at the time, but not one was hit. Once, when they destroyed four Harbys on the ground at Gedaref, they missed the Kaif, Sir William Platt, only by half an hour. A few days later they raided Port Sudan six times.

Attitude to Air Raids

The destruction of 10,000 gallons of petrol, very little damage was done, and there were few casualties. (Though among the latter were some turkeys that the R.A.F. were fattening for Christmas.)

The raid was shot down by 2 fighters. The D.C. collected the survivors and put it on view in the market with a money box for contributions to the fund. Within three hours £20 had been put in the box. Large crowds collected to see the raid, and a number of people who wished to see their equipment for Mussolini by their own hands. The raid was an important purpose. The Italian bombers hit a box train near Delatation, killing one British soldier and 23 Indian other ranks. The raid was an important purpose.

to save hours of Egyptian work, the so-called Gash Code was invented.

Its invention was credited to Mr. E. C. Haselden, who noticed that the railway line, the frontier, and the rivers Atbara and Gash bore a striking resemblance to the map of London. Thus the Atbara became the Edgware Road, Bark Lane and so on, and the Gash defta was Fenchley Road and so forth. In fact, the Gash defta was Soho, Bessie Bicknell Circus, Gedaref Chelsea. Individuals were given special names: British, Ottoman, Ali Keila, becoming Eros because he lived in the Gashly Circus. Some codes were very deliberately misplaced on the map or were found from persons who had no idea of the map connected with it.

At first the map was used to guess the general layout. Actually, the map was a puzzle, and the general layout was a puzzle. The map was a puzzle, and the general layout was a puzzle.

They found that if they took with them the Gashly, they could get a much better as for a smaller number of Gashly.

Major B. Robinson, had received in hurry from his bush shirt. He ordered the shirt to be made and was surprised when the shirt was made for three days. He ordered the shirt to be made and was surprised when the shirt was made for three days.

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South Africans Leave Nairobi Withdrawal of the Military Mission

ALMOST ALL SOUTH AFRICANS have now been withdrawn from East Africa. General Sir William Platt, G.O.C. in C. East Africa Command, recently visited the headquarters of the South African Military Mission in Nairobi in order to bid farewell to Colonel J. J. C. Venter and his staff.

The Mission was established on January 1, 1940, and, in addition to other duties, took over those previously performed by the A.G. S.A.F. Most of its personnel were among the first to arrive in East Africa, and are now among the last of the South Africans to leave. Six months after the departure of the combatant forces at the close of the campaign in Ethiopia, there were about 1,000 Union Defence Force technicians and medical and administrative personnel still serving in East Africa. This number has been steadily reduced until there now remain but 20 officers and 84 other ranks, all of whom have been seconded to the U.K. forces for the duration of the war.

At least from East Africa were among 3,000 Pioneers and Royal Engineers who, with the help of the people of Lebanon, completed the important new Chikka by-pass road which was officially opened a few days ago by the President of the Lebanese Republic and Lieut. General W. G. Holmes, G.O.C., Ninth Army. The work was completed on the 100th day, exactly on schedule.

Sir Alan Cunningham, who was reported last week to have been appointed G.O.C. British Forces in Northern Ireland has now been gazetted lieutenant general as from July 25, with seniority from October 23, 1942.

The courageous action of two officers of the 1st Battalion The Rhodesian African Rifles, who rescued an African soldier from drowning in the river near Salisbury on August 19/last, has been officially announced. They are Lieuts. J. R. Inskipp and G. A. Barlow. Both dived into the river with full kit and equipment to pull out the African soldier.

The incident occurred while the R.A.R. were engaged in exercises on the Hunyani River, a crocodile-infested tributary of the Zambezi. An assault boat containing Lieut. Barlow and six Africans, capsized about four yards from the bank. He and five Africans managed to reach the bank, but one African stayed in the sinking and drifting craft.

Lieut. Barlow, who was supervising exercises, immediately plunged in, full equipment, and was helped by Barlow who had himself just reached the bank.

Warrant Officer Ian Frederick William Young, of Bulawayo, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Major John Charles Marsh Brown, of the Rhodesian Railways, before the war, has died of wounds in the Middle East. He leaves a widow.

Midshipman Kenneth Peter Hardy, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Hardy, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now officially reported killed on active service in March last.

Sergt. Pilot T. B. M. Robertson, R.A.F., only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. M. Robertson, of West Nicholson, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed on active service.

S.P. Will, of Grahamstown, Cape, has been killed near Bulawayo while undergoing his flying training.

Flying Officer Frederick Brian Riddulph, reported missing, believed killed, as the result of air operations, hailed from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Squadron Officer David William Erickson, previously reported missing, is now presumed killed in action. He was a Rhodesian.

Flying Officer Ivan Reginald Willis, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Willis, of Salisbury, previously reported missing, is now presumed killed. He leaves a widow.

Sergt. Pilot Jochemus Johannes Blignaut, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now presumed dead as the result of air operations.

C.O.M.S. John Percy Taylor, previously of the staff of Rhodesia Railways, and Driver J. C. Canary, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have died on active service in East Africa.

The following Rhodesians are reported missing, believed drowned, in the Middle East: Rfm. Ronald Raden, of Bulawayo; Cpl. Louis Johannes van der Linde, of Melssetter, son of Mr. B. G. van der Linde, of Fort Victoria; Cpl. Isaac van der Merwe Doman, son of Mr. J. Doman, of the Lady mine, Southern Rhodesia, and himself a mine manager before the war; and Warrant Officer Walter MacLean, of Salisbury.

Major the Rev. J. R. Harper, C.F. is reported missing. On the staff of the C.M.S. at Dodoma at the outbreak of war, he promptly volunteered as a chaplain and went through the East African Campaign.

Berlin Radio has announced that Squadron Leader Philip Gualthi Lister, son of Lord Swinton, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a prisoner of war.

Pilot Officer Kenneth Wilson, of Salisbury, formerly a prisoner of war in Italy, is now known to have been taken to Germany. He is the son of Mr. N. H. Wilson, editor of the *New Rhodesia*.

C.S.M. James Cook Slack, of Salisbury, who was reported missing in Marandaha, is now believed to be a prisoner of war.

Lieut. Col. T. O. Fitzgerald is now Commandant of the Central Recruits Depot, Tororo, Uganda, of which the Deputy Commandant is Lieut. Commander R. J. Jowett, R.C. (retd.)

Dr. B. A. Keen, F.R.S., of the Brompton Hospital, is to act as scientific adviser to the Middle East Supply Centre in Cairo for about 12 months. He will be accompanied by Dr. E. R. Worthington, formerly of East Africa. Their sphere of activity will include the Sudan.

Mr. G. Oliver is now Commandant of the Tabora District, Tanganyika.

A committee appointed in Zanzibar, composed of Messrs. P. Wilson and W. H. Periviz.

Mr. W. D. E. Alcock has been appointed Chief Censor in Tanganyika, with Mr. S. Thomas, an accountant in the Department of Lands and Survey, as Deputy Censor in Dar es Salaam.

The request of the military authorities, the whole of the district of Tanganyika, and small areas of the Masai and Masai Districts around Sanya Chini, have been declared a protected area. Non-Native persons entering these areas have now to carry identity cards, and intending visitors must first obtain a permit of entry.

It is officially stated that there are 200 Rhodesians among the personnel of "Anglo" the organization which administers occupied enemy territory.

Mr. Kazimierzak, delegate for Africa of the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, who has completed a tour of Polish evacuee camps in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, plans to send to them a number of lectures and lectures and to them a number of equipment to permit extension of such home industries as spinning, weaving, embroidery and toy making.

Italian prisoners of war are to be used on road construction, bridge building and the building of quarters for gangers along the main roads in Southern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesians can now send air mail letters, cards to members of the Forces in the United Kingdom. The charge is 5d.

Some 1,500 Greek refugees have recently reached Ethiopia.

Funds for War Purposes

Investments in East African War Loan since December, 1940, exceed £6,500,000.

The Government of Nyasaland has lent a further £100,000 free of interest to the Imperial Government for the prosecution of the war.

Subscriptions to the Tanganyika War Fund now exceed £56,000. Contributions to the War Relief and Welfare Fund are over £45,000.

To the end of July £128,000 had been subscribed to the Kenya War Welfare Fund and £67,000 and £54,542 to the Kenya Central War Fund and Sailors' Week Fund respectively.

A fund has been started for the provision of Christmas comforts for East African troops.

A cheque for £1,865 has been handed by Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, to the Merchant Navy Comforts Service. This is the fourteenth donation from the people of Southern Rhodesia to this work.

The Gwanda branch of the Women's National Service League of Southern Rhodesia has sent another £425 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid-to-Russia Fund.

Lord Cranworth, Chairman of the Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk's War Fund, last week handed a cheque for £40,000 to the representative of the Prisoners of War Department at the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

Anthropology in the Colonies
The Example of Holland and Belgium

AT THE CENTENARY MEETING held in London last Saturday of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Sir John L. Myers, editor of *Man*, said that it had always been an essential policy of British anthropologists to press on the Government, and especially on the Colonial Office, the necessity for expert training of officials and administrators in the culture and social institutions of the Native races of the Empire, on the lines so successfully followed in Holland and Belgium. It was also highly important to record the records of Native modes of life, arts, industries, laws and political ideas, all of which had been so rapidly disorganized and defaced by colonialism.

Lord Mailey, speaking on "The Role of Anthropology in Colonial Development," said:

Although there have been instances in which the administrations have shown a appreciation of the work of anthropologists, it would be true to say that the recognition of its value has come late in the day, and has not yet led to any systematic demand for the services of research workers.

At an earlier stage in the development of anthropology, those interested in colonial affairs saw anthropology as a field interested in comparative studies of different societies, and they felt that the ethnology followed a day-to-day work which was irrelevant to the problems with which the day-to-day work of administration was concerned. They have, however, in the recent years seen the development of a branch of anthropological study which has a somewhat different objective, namely the investigation of the manner in which societies work, rather than the manner in which they have originated. It is in particular the technique necessitated by this branch of anthropological study which has appealed to them.

Importance of Social Research

Administrations have always demanded an understanding of the system of indirect rule, and the study of this type of study of Native institutions, and the study of this type requires the special technique of the anthropologist. I attempted in the chapter on the "African Survey" dealing with African social life to enumerate some of the studies which seemed to be of value to the different administrations concerned, and there have since then been notable additions, particularly in the study of culture contacts.

The experience of the Colonial Research Committee appointed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 to co-ordinate research on Colonial problems has pointed to the necessity for securing more effective co-ordination and a clearer demarcation of the spheres of responsibility for different branches of social research.

The interests of Colonial social research workers demand that their pursuit should be backed on a more secure basis, and these studies should be encouraged by our universities. The results of the research undertaken by the anthropologist would be more readily appreciated by the layman if the method of presentation were simplified. In certain respects Native custom shows a great capacity for adjustment to external influence, and it would be prudent if the anthropologist were to give special attention to the reaction of Native life to the measures taken by an administration in pursuit of its programme of social and political progress.

There has never been a time when there has been a keener recognition of the need for the application of scientific knowledge in the development of the Dependencies, and we must realize that that development can be successfully achieved only by a partnership in which the social no less than the natural sciences play their part.

Dr. Ronald Kimb said that anthropologists used to be interested mainly in primitive peoples, the so-called "savages" in the jungle. The modern savage was as likely to be found in the Gestapo as in the jungle. Anthropological interest had therefore shifted towards the study of culture change, especially of the effects of civilization on comparatively undeveloped tribal societies. After the war the acceleration of living conditions, the drive for improved education, sanitation and living conditions for large groups of people, and the spread of new political ideas would present anthropology with more complex problems to study. Social anthropology may be expected to play a special role in applying its results to Colonial problems, though without necessarily subscribing to the Colonial idea.

Punishment for War Crimes.—

The United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union have received from many quarters evidence of atrocities, mass and cold-blooded mass executions which are being perpetrated by the Hitlerites (not in many of the countries they have overrun and from which they are now being steadily expelled. Many of these atrocities are now being redeemed by the advance armies of the liberating Powers, and their despotic and looting Hitlerite Huns are redoubting their ruthless activities. This is now evidenced with particular clearness by the monstrous crimes of the Hitlerites on the territory of the Soviet Union which is being liberated from the Hitlerites and on French and Italian territory. Accordingly the aforesaid Allied Powers, speaking in the interests of the 92 United Nations, hereby solemnly declare and give full warning of their declaration as follows: At the time of the granting of any facilities to any Government which may be set up in Germany, these German officers and men and members of the Nazi Party who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in the above atrocities, massacres and executions will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free Governments which will be erected therein. Lists will be compiled in all possible detail from all these countries having regard especially to the invaded parts of the Soviet Union, to Poland and Czechoslovakia, to Yugoslavia and Greece, including Crete and other islands, to Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France and Italy. Thus Germans who take part in wholesale shootings of Polish officers or in the execution of French, Dutch, Belgian or Norwegian hostages, or of Cretan peasants, or who have shared in the slaughter inflicted on the people of Poland or in the territories of the Soviet Union which are now being swept clear of the enemy, will know that they will be brought back to the scene of their crimes and judged on the spot by the peoples whom they have outraged. Let those who have hitherto not blooded their hands with innocent blood beware lest they join the ranks of the guilty for most assuredly the three Allied Powers will pursue them to the uttermost ends of the earth and will deliver them to the executors in order that justice may be done. Moscow Conference Declaration on Atrocities.

The House of Commons, semi-circular assembly, each appears to be a political group, enables every individual or group to move round the centre, adopting various shades of pink as the weather changes. I am a convinced supporter of the party system in preference to the group system. I have seen many turned and ardent Parliamentarians destroyed by the group system. The party system is much favoured by the "block" form of Chamber. It is easier for the individual to move through these insensible gradations from Left to Right, but the act of crossing the floor is not without consequences. I am well informed on this matter, for I have accompanied the speaker on five or six occasions but twice. "Logic is a practical commodity with custom. Logic which has created in so many countries semi-circular assemblies which have buildings which give to every member not only a seat to sit in but also a desk to write at, with a lid to bang, has proved fatal to Parliamentary Government. We know it in the land of its birth. The second characteristic of a Chamber on the lines of the House of Commons is that it should not be big enough to contain all its members at once without over-crowding and that there should be provision for every member having a separate seat reserved for him. If the House is big enough to contain all its members, nine-tenths of its debates will be conducted in the depressing atmosphere of an almost empty or half-empty Chamber. The essence of good House of Commons speaking is the conversational style, the facility for quick, informal interruptions and interchanges. Harangues from a rostrum would be a bad substitute. But the conversational style requires a fairly small space, and there should be on great occasions a sense of crowd and urgency. We wish to see Parliament a strong, easy, flexible instrument of free debate. For this purpose a small Chamber and a sense of intimacy are indispensable. It is notable that the Parliament of the British Commonwealth have to a very large extent reproduced our Parliamentary institutions in their form as well as in their spirit. I propose in the name of His Majesty's Government that we decide to rebuild the House of Commons on its old foundations, which are sound, and in principle within its old dimensions, and that we utilize so far as possible its lateral walls." Mr. Churchill.

Background to t

American Debt to British Empire.

We owe a great deal to the United States, but the United States also owes a very great deal to the British Commonwealth and Empire. I do not think it possible to over-estimate what the world owes to us for the aid we made come to the world during the last war, the last year of 1945. If the Empire had not been saved, Germany and Japan would have strangled their victims and ruled the world as one. The United States would have been a great power and completely unchallenged. The United States was not even before it was that all its strategic bases would have been swept from the map. The existence of the Commonwealth and Empire is the chief, the most real line of defence of this country, but it is also the chief and most real line of defence of the United States and our other allies. If the Commonwealth and Empire is swept away, it is not only we who would be the losers, but the United States and the world would lose as much. Mr. Richard Law, Minister of State.

The Incentive of Freedom.

It would be a fatal move, to which no British Government would dare assent, to nationalize the shipping industry and remove from it the initiative and initiative which can come only from the full play given to private enterprise. Nor do I think it a practical proposition to nationalize an industry which is essentially international. One way to lose peace would certainly be to introduce restrictions upon the freedom of individuals to use their talents, experience and industry. Only by freedom will it be possible to secure the results for the benefit of the labour of the individual. Lord Essendon.

U.S. Navy Records.

In the three years between July 1, 1940 and July 1, 1943, there were completed in the United States 13,878 new ships of all types, aggregating 2,200,000 displacement tons. New construction comprised 23,000 aircraft, 833 combatant vessels, 1,000 mine and patrol craft, 1,000 mines, 554 yard and district craft, and 12,964 landing craft. Naval personnel on active duty, compared to 161,000 three years ago, now number well over 2,000,000—four times the maximum strength of the Navy in the United States. U.S. Navy Personnel.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — "A little more than three million Red Army has covered almost exactly half the distance between the front on July 5 and the Russian frontier of 1941." — Mr. Alexander Werth.

"Mr. Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund has passed £4,000,000." — *Churchman*.

"The Mayor of ... has been executed for having listened to the B.B.C." — *German Radio*.

"People are not machine tools to be taken up and moved about at will." — Lord Laubach, leader of the L.C.C.

"The morale of the German troops in Italy is obviously becoming affected." — *German Front Gometry*.

"I will be a member of a peace government in Germany was as good as to be guilty of high treason." — Mr. Reame Smith.

"Would it not be more appropriate to call the Italians co-optimists instead of co-belligerents?" — Mrs. Katharine Bear.

"In any civilization there comes a moment when it is to continue, or to die." — *Lord Paulmouth*.

"General Alexander is working hard to gain his wings, with Air Marshal Cunningham as his flying instructor." — *Colin Radnall*.

"There is no evidence that a balanced use of fertilizers has a harmful effect on soil, crop or man." — The Duke of Norfolk.

"Forty per cent of the workers now in the aircraft industry are women." — Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production.

"Gzechs say of Prague City Hall, occupied by Germans: 'Only two hands there don't steal. They mean the hands of the clock.'" — *New York Times Magazine*.

"I should not be surprised if a Channel Tunnel was built." — Mr. P. J. Noel Baker, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of War Transport.

"I hope that those controls which damp and deaden spirit and enterprise will be removed from commerce soon as circumstances permit." — Lord Woolton.

"Sir William Jevitt, having thoughtlessly laid it down as a first principle that the first into the Army should be the first out, is unable to recant, and the problem of demobilisation will therefore be handicapped by a Ministerial embargo." — The *Quarterly* Government by ... that a first principle is based on the demerit of a principle. — *Weekly Review*.

"We established the Italian front at the cost of weakening our position in Russia." — General Dietmar, German High Command spokesman.

"Many Germans are expressing the hope that after British and Americans will fly Germany from the terror from the east." — *Swiss Daily*, Switzerland.

"Despite Doolittle's shameful act of betrayal, the certainty of sure victory for the Axis Powers has not been in the least affected." — Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister.

"... and ... 500 traders had been prosecuted for price offences and 651 convicted." — Mr. J. H. Thorpe, K.C., Chairman of the Central Price Regulation Committee.

"Russian prison generals today outwit and outgeneral the Prussian military historians. Russian scientists and inventors are jumping faster than the Germans." — Mr. George Hicks, M.P.

"The sobriety of the Russian communiqués has been in striking contrast to the exuberant interpretation put up there in this country." — Captain Liddell Hart, in the *Daily Mail*.

"The annual consumption of newspaper in Great Britain is approximately 200,000 tons." — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Minister of Production.

"During the 12 months beginning October 1, 1942, 37 Members of Parliament, other than Ministers, spoke in the House and Forces programmes of the B.B.C." — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

"We took from a French ship with a German crew a terrier. It was obviously a French dog, so we called him 'Pétain.'" — Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Lakin, commanding H.M. submarine SAFARI.

"The methods and functions of the technical departments of the Admiralty in relation to the determination of contract prices call for drastic review." — Committee of Enquiry.

"The official rate of exchange after the war is to be 10 £2 Belgian francs (3,304 Belgas) to one Netherlands florin or 0.655 Netherlands florins to 100 Belgian francs (20 Belgas)." — Announcement by Dutch and Belgian Governments.

"Production of the United Nations is in the region of 11,000 planes a month, and by the end of this year it is expected to reach 14,000. Germany's aircraft production has been estimated at 2,000 a month and that of Japan at 1,200." — Mr. Cyril Birks.

"British courage arises from the character of their Germanic blood." — *Sturm*, the Blackshirt weekly.

"During this last hundred years at least a dozen sons of Prime Ministers have themselves attained places in later Cabinets, or been appointed to the highest Imperial posts, and in almost every case they have justified their selection." — The Marquess of Crewe.

"A better abbreviation than ... Allied Military Government of the ... Territory would be the Spanish word *Amigo* ... international significance, and is contained of the initial letters of Allied Military Government." — Maurice Devereux.

"Old talk about the class war is meaningless in this time, when only 20 per cent of the population are doing more than 25 per cent of the big estates, and where 90 per cent of the deaths occur in a short time a great estate may disappear completely in a matter of weeks or months." — Captain Quintin Hogg, M.P.

"Our particular type of constitution is not suited to Indian conditions. I suggest that the whole Indian deadlock is largely due to the assumption on the part of all parties in India that this particular solution, which by trial and error we have discovered in this country, is the only one." — Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India.

"Straight-jacketed by crime as much as by terror, the German nation plods to its doom, mechanically, in sullen irresponsibility. It rather looks as if Germany will fight on with a certain routine ferocity almost not quite to the last ditch, finally to be heavily, almost with a shrug, and sink in a stupor." — A Student of Europe in the *Observer*.

"French patriots, without losing a single man, recently carried out extensive sabotage to a power station at Chalons-sur-Saone and two other transformer stations feeding the Le Creusot arms works that they will be out of action for 18 months. They did as much damage in one night as the R.A.F. were able to do in two raids with the loss of 27 planes." — Monsieur Henry Frenay, Chief of the French Combat Movement.

"Victor Emmanuel Must Go." — "The Italian people are determined to be rid of a king who has forfeited any rights he may have had to his high office by accepting the domination of a party inimical to the welfare of his people, and allowing that party to bring shame and dishonour on his name." — *Foreign Minister*.

PERSONALIA

Sir Douglas Jardine has arrived in London from Antigua.

A son has been born in Addis Ababa to the wife of Mr. Frank Stafford.

Dr. J. G. R. Buchanan has been appointed Deputy Director of Medical Services.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Butcher, of Bulawayo, have celebrated their golden wedding.

Mr. B. W. Savory has followed Mr. J. L. Robins as District Commissioner in Kisumu.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Captain H. F. Pughman, of the Royal Air Force. Her name is Eileen. Her father and her father-in-law, Mr. Pughman, are returning to Great Britain from the United States.

A daughter has been born in Dar es Salaam to the wife of Mr. E. P. Johnson of Messrs. Gill and Johnson.

Mr. F. J. Ladd and Mr. T. L. R. Davidson are District Commissioners in Kwana and Basogoro respectively.

Mr. T. Fleming Sanders, V.C., Judge of the High Court of the Sudan, recently acted as Chief Justice.

The engagement is reported between Captain W. H. Ross, Uganda Police, and Mrs. E. M. Williamson, of Uganda.

The birth of a son in Khartoum is announced to the wife of Mr. Cecil Cumings, of the I. C. Department in the Sudan.

Among recent arrivals in London is Major B. Lightfoot, M.C., F.R.S., Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. R. Saben of Kampala, has succeeded Mrs. J. S. Nicoll as honorary secretary of the Uganda Girl Guides' Association.

Mr. A. R. Paterson, general manager of the Sudan Light and Power Co., Ltd., has returned to Khartoum from leave in England.

Mr. T. Drobniak, lately Polish Consul in Uganda, has left Kampala to take up his appointment as Consul in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Mr. R. J. C. Howes has been Acting Chief Secretary to the Conference of East African Governors and to the High Commissioner for Transport.

The squash racquets championship of the Dar es Salaam Club has been won this year by Mr. M. McLeod, who beat Mr. E. D. Hone by three games to one.

When the son of King Ibn Saud of Arabia, recently passed through the Sudd on his way to Africa by air he was met by the Acting Governor-General, Sir Francis Ringman.

Mr. W. E. Slater has been elected Chairman of the Shabani Town Management Board for the fifth year in succession. Mr. R. P. Savers was elected Vice-Chairman.

Sir John Chancellor, a former Governor of Mauritius and Southern Rhodesia, will address the Mauritius Bureau and War Fund of the Royal Empire Society next Thursday.

Brigadier General Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1925 to 1933, was 70 on Sunday, and Lord Francis Scott's 64th birthday fell on Monday.

Captain John Lees, R.F.C. of New Malden, Surrey, and Miss Lulu Nicholas, daughter of Mrs. G. B. Nicholas and the late Wing-Commander Nicholas, D.F.C., have been married in Nairobi.

The Governor of Kenya has nominated to the Mombasa Municipal Board Mr. J. C. White, Mr. A. Davies, and Mr. C. M. Vernon, as members of European members, Messrs. R. A. Hawkins, W. S. Walter, Mohamed Allam and Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hinawy, as Government representatives, and the Port Manager, to represent the Port Administration.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Ian Malcolm Baird, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. A. Baird of Glasgow, and Miss Elizabeth Chapman, twin daughter of the late Robert Chapman, of Mombasa, and Mrs. G. Esom of Rongai, Kenya.

Sub-Lieut. Nigel Campbell, R.N.V.R., eldest son of Captain Campbell, R.N.V.R., and 2nd Officer James Campbell, R.N.V.R., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell, of Leicestershire, have become engaged.

Lieut. John Bowden, the Rhodesia and Nyasa territory younger son of Mrs. Bowden and Mr. C. K. Bowden, of Fort Rixon, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss G. K. Ayling, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ayling of Wincanton, Somerset, have become engaged.

The marriage will shortly take place in the absence between Captain A. B. Green, R.N.V.R., M. Inst. C.E., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, of the Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Gladys Lucas, B.A. N.Y., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Lucas and Mrs. Lucas.

A Committee appointed to consider and make recommendations on the problem of Venereal disease in the East and West Indies, Caribbean and South America, under the Roy. J. D. Stegman, M.P., Chairman, F. D. Boyman, Dr. R. Caljeja, Dr. D. A. Sand, Mrs. R. Ford and Mr. C. M. Hays.

General Simons' recent engagements have included a visit to Bomber Command headquarters as the guest of Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris. One day he had tea with the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and dined with Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Dominions, and Lady Cranborne.

The Commissioners for sales appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia are Captain A. B. Green, Captain L. A. Oxley, Major G. H. De Londras, Captain P. P. Smart, Captain W. A. Berge, Captain A. Miles, and Messrs. T. K. MacBride, G. F. James, A. B. Myle, and W. J. McLaughlan.

Mr. R. W. Brierley, manager since 1914 of the man-castle life's office at 125 Pall Mall, London, E.W.1, having last Saturday on account of ill health, he will earn with him the best wishes of the many East Africans and Rhodesians who came into contact with him and had cause to be grateful for his helpfulness.

Sisal Growers' Association

Mr. S. R. Hogg, B.Sc., M.C., F.C.A., Chairman of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., was last week elected Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association. Mr. Ernest Y. Bath, of Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., was elected Deputy Chairman. Mr. Nicolas Bosanquet and Mr. E. W. Bovill, previously Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively, resigned and did not offer themselves for re-election.

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OBITUARY

Sir Robert McIlwaine

Sir Robert McIlwaine, K.C., M.A., LL.B., who was born in Ireland in 1872, died in Southern Rhodesia last week.

At the age of 23 he joined the Civil Service of Cape Colony, but three years later, under the inspiration of Rhodes, he transferred to the Embury Law Department of Southern Rhodesia, in which Colony he was later to fill many offices with distinction. He was successively Chief of General Staff, Attorney-General, an official member of the Rhodesian Council, and a member of the Southern Rhodesian Council from 1922 to 1934. Judge of the High Court from 1934 until his death he was Water Court Judge. He was also who drafted the Water Court Act of the Colony, considered to be one of the most complete measures of its kind. He was knighted in 1934.

He had always been keenly interested in agriculture and forestry and was ranked one of the earliest and most successful in Southern Rhodesia. The Argus in 1934 stated that he owes a great deal to his pioneer work. In 1934 he submitted a memorandum to the Government emphasizing the serious position caused by the war and the immediate need for conservation. A Natural Resources Commission was subsequently appointed, and he was named its first Chairman in 1941. In that capacity he retired, he had rendered further valuable service.

In 1902 he married Miss Sophia Marie Hanna, of Ballymena, who died in London shortly after the outbreak of this war. There was three sons and two daughters of the marriage.

Sir Henry Strakosch

Sir Henry Strakosch, G.B.E., who has died at Walton-on-the-Hill at the age of 72 years, had been keenly interested in Rhodesian mining for many years as a director of important companies operating in Southern Rhodesia. He was one of the world's greatest authorities in currency matters, and had been a trusted adviser on finance to the Governments of the Union of South Africa and India and a delegate at the Imperial Conference in Bulawayo and to the League of Nations. Unlike many financial authorities, however, he seemed to lose none of his humanity, and he remained a passionate champion of the oppressed. The Minister of Information had written of him that "no man in his generation walked more humbly with his God or more usefully with his fellow creatures."

Lobengula's Grave

The grave of Lobengula, last King of the Matabele, is believed to have been located last week in a cave in the isolated Lubumbi Valley. It is to be preserved as a national monument. The secret of its whereabouts, which had been jealously guarded for half a century, was revealed to officials of the Native Department by the 70-year-old "Rain Goddess," who has stated that Lobengula travelled to the Paaluu country before the battle of Shangani. On hearing that the battle was lost he and Chief Mosegwe committed suicide by drinking poison. The king's treasure is said to have been buried with him, including two chairs sent to him by Queen Victoria.

From Kraal to City in 50 Years

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament adopted a private Bill last week to raise Bulawayo to the status of a city. The new status is to be conferred at a special ceremony today when the delegates of the 50th anniversary of the occupation of the town, Bulawayo formerly the stucco Lobengula kraal, was occupied by the Pioneers on November 4, 1890.

Land Settlement in Kenya

Our leading article of last week criticised the continued failure of the Government of Kenya to take measures for the compulsory re-acquisition of unutilized land for the purpose of increased white settlement, it being pointed out that a precedent and a model existed in the Southern Rhodesian law.

On the day following publication of our renewed criticism it was announced in Nairobi that the Government would shortly introduce a far-reaching Bill to provide powers for the compulsory acquisition of any agricultural land outside the Native reserves which is considered suitable for settlement. The Government is to take power to fix the purchase price where voluntary agreement is not reached. A Bill of this nature will advise the authorities in Kenya of the steps to be taken.

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* is reporting the steps now to be taken. There are large areas in Kenya which are undeveloped, some because the owners are holding them for the purpose of sale at enhanced prices, and others because the owners, owing to the size of their estates, are only able usually to develop a part of the estates. There has been a general desire for a measure of control over land, as war conditions have encouraged speculation in land, which would hamper new settlers.

It is generally recognized that the measure, if introduced, will place on the Southern Rhodesian Government a responsibility for land. The Government and opposition are expected from the land-owning interests. It should be clearly understood that the Bill does not affect the Native reserves in any way. Presumably it could be used to promote Indian land settlement.

[Editorial comments appear under Matters of Moment.]

Mr. Francis George Turton, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 67, had lived in the N. S. S. District since 1912.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND

Although supplies are difficult these days and there is sometimes a short delay before regular dispatch can begin, W. H. Smith & Son are still able to accept orders to post newspapers and magazines overseas.



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Questions in Parliament

Colonel Stanley's Visit to East Africa

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was his intention to issue a report to Parliament on his recent visit to the African Colonies, or, alternatively, whether he intended to issue an early opportunity of making a statement.

Colonel Stanley: "I do not think that either the nature or the duration of my tour lend themselves to a report to Parliament or to a formal statement. I shall be most happy, however, to place myself at the disposal of any hon. members who would like me to give a public or private expression as a result of my tour."

Mr. Sorensen, the Fisheries and Expatriate Seaman Affairs, asked what general interest had been taken in the tour and what meetings at which members might be expected to be present would be greatly appreciated.

Employment of ex Servicemen

Mr. Sorensen asked what plans were being prepared for the post-war employment of East Africans after demobilisation in Kenya and Tanganyika, when the committees appointed to study the question were likely to report, and whether the Government had any knowledge of East African soldiers being related to post-war opportunities in the continent of living of East African peoples?

Colonel Stanley: "Consideration is being given by the Government to the problem of post-war employment of East African ex-servicemen, and plans are being drawn up in close consultation with the military authorities in order to secure that they are properly related to the type and method of demobilisation. The results of this detailed study have not yet reached me. The report of the Committee appointed to examine the question in Kenya is now under consideration by the Kenya Government."

The point raised in the last paragraph of the question is one which I have impressed upon all Colonial Governments, and I know that the East African Governments have it very much to heart."

Mr. Sorensen asked what steps had been taken to secure to the advantage of the Government that these men acquired during their experience a skill which will not then be used properly, assist in the development of East Africa?

Colonel Stanley: "That is quite true, and it is, of course, a material factor in the development plan, apart from the demobilisation plan, which these Governments are putting forward."

Sir H. Williams: "Are there any restrictions on black men there in the occupations they can take up on the ground of skill?"

Colonel Stanley: "I do not know of any case where jobs are not being found for them commensurate with their mechanical skill."

Inter-territorial Co-ordination Essential

Earl Winterton: "Will my right hon. and gallant friend bear in mind the importance of a co-ordinated policy in these African territories, and particularly in Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya? Will he allow me to quote reports from each Government and authority in his office, to get a composite picture of the whole picture in view of the fact that if there is a different system in one Colony as from another it will lead to a great deal of trouble?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir, I entirely agree with the noble lord that some kind of co-ordination is essential. I think it is more necessary between the four Governments in East Africa than it is among the whole six, but some kind of co-ordination is necessary."

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether he would arrange for the setting up of a Departmental Committee to review and standardize by collaboration with other appropriate Departments all statistical information relating to each of the territories within the Colonial Empire.

Colonel Stanley: "The improvement of the machinery for the provision of statistics relating to the Colonies is already under consideration by the Colonial Research Committee as part of a general scheme for research in the social sciences, and I propose also to ask for the advice of my Economic Advisory Committee on economic statistics. I do not think that the time is yet ripe for the appointment of a special committee on this subject."

Mr. Ripley asked whether the Government policy in regard to the amalgamation of the East African Colonies was being considered further.

Colonel Stanley: "I assume that this question refers to the proposals by Lord Hailey in his report on the proposed amalgamation of the territories, and I would invite the hon. member's attention to the reply made by Lord President of the Council, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for the Home Affairs, to the hon. member's question (Mr. Mainwaring) on this subject on March 5, 1942, to which I have already to add."

European Settlement in Kenya

Mr. Ripley asked whether the Government were considering further schemes of European settlement in Kenya.

Colonel Stanley: "I refer to a reply to Major Lyons on 10th October 1943. How soon does the right hon. member want a statement on this subject?"

Major Lyons: "I am sorry that all I have received are reports and recommendations referred to in my answer. I am sure that the right hon. and gallant gentleman gives consent to my proposal that the Legislative Council of Kenya will take the House's part in discussing them."

Colonel Stanley: "I am sorry the House will have a chance of considering my proposal before they could put my lord's question to rest."

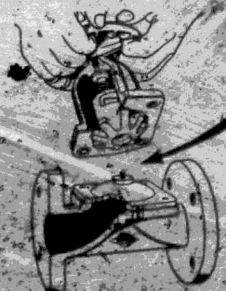
Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether attention had been called to the difficulties that had arisen in Kenya in consequence of the low price paid for African grown maize, as compared with the much higher price paid for that grown by Europeans, and to the complaints made by the Food Commission with regard to black market operations, and whether he would make a statement on the working of maize control and the steps to remove the disparity in price between maize grown by Africans and Europeans respectively.

Colonel Stanley: "There is a difference in the basic price paid for maize, whether grown by Africans or by Europeans, in the order of pounds or shillings, and the differential in this respect amounts to 25 cents of a shilling per 200 lbs. The only way to remove this disparity in price is to fix the additional costs borne by the European grower, who sells his crop at 200 lb. bags, while the African sells his maize loose in 50 lb. bags, which may be many miles from the railway. The Commission of Enquiry into the Food Shortages and the State of Maize Control is expected to report very shortly, and the measure it would be desirable for me to make a statement on."

Mr. Harvey: "Were the reports made under the heading of the price paid for Native grown maize, which is a falling one in production, which is very undesirable, and will my

IT STANDS TO REASON

Accessibility



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right but our gallant friend continues to make it clear that it is the quality of the maize and not the colour of the growers that is important.

Colonel Stanley: "Representations may have been made, but I think we had better await the report of the Commission to see whether they consider those representations justified."

Mr. Riley asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether the recent offer of a guaranteed price for maize and a bonus of 2s. per bag, on prescribed conditions made by the Government of Southern Rhodesia to European growers would also be available to Native growers.

Mr. Emrys-Evans: "As I stated in the reply which I gave to the hon. member on September 22, it is understood that the recent offer of the Southern Rhodesian Government of a special guaranteed price and bonus relates only to maize produced by European farmers and agriculturists in the Maize Production Board scheme. The case of Native grown maize production had already been made in the House during the discussion for the passing of a price bill in the year of the Minister."

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State whether the Northern Rhodesian Government proposed to secure the Native Trust Land Ordinance, and what steps were being taken to conclude the work of the Land Commission.

Colonel Stanley: "The proposition of the Land Commission required to give legal sanction to the new land policy is proceeding concurrently with the work of the Land Commission. This is being carried out as rapidly as circumstances permit. The Land Commission has just been appointed to deal with the Northern Rhodesia. As I stated in the House, the settlement of Africans is proceeding in areas which are already known to be Crown Native Trust land."

Soil Conservation

The Government that progress was being made in order to counteract the serious deterioration of soil in the West of Africa of occupation.

Colonel Stanley: "Considerable progress has been made in Kenya with the conservation of the soil in both African and European areas in spite of difficulties of staff and equipment due to the war. The primary aim is to achieve conservation of the soil and its fertility by means of a sound system of mixed farming in all areas suitable for this type of agriculture."

"A special Soil Conservation Branch of the Department of Agriculture is being formed in order to perform advisory and supervisory work and to coordinate the work of the various departments in Native and European areas. In 1940 the Land and Water Preservation Ordinance in Rhodesia was promulgated which gave wide powers for the protection of the resources of the country. New and more comprehensive Ordinance were promulgated this year. The Land and Water Conservation Committee was appointed in 1941 and in the same year the Control of Erosion Ordinance was enacted with the object of lessening the effects of erosion resulting on soil erosion."

As an example of the progress which has been made, it may be said that in the Central Province by the end of 1941 narrow-based terraces had been constructed on 20,000 acres and live washlines on over 17,000 acres. Similar work has the same province narrow-based terraces were made over 27,000 acres, 10 miles of terraces being constructed in Kilimbu, formerly the most backward district. Other measures were also carried out on a large scale."

The Governor of Rhodesia has recently announced that he is submitting proposals for the development of work on soil conservation and is applying for a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the purpose. The proposals generally contemplate operations on a much extended scale and will involve considerable additional staff and expenditure."

Fabians and The Colonies

Addressing a Colonial Conference held in Sheffield under the auspices of the Fabian Society and the Fabian Colonial Bureau, Dr. R. H. Hinder said:

"The wealth of the Colonies must be conserved for the people of the Colonies, and they must be given the widest opportunities with all other nations for political and economic development. It is only when all these facilities are given and the Colonial peoples begin to take an active and creative part in their own development, that any real meaning will be given to the concept of partnership."

But let us not view this concept aside as a shallow hypothesis. There is a valuable idea behind it. The last thing we want is that nations should separate themselves from each other in exclusive political sovereignties. There is no happiness that way. What the world needs is more and more harmony among nations. Cooperation is the only way in which it must be achieved and a winning path."

"The Colonies must no longer be wards of poor relations. They must have every opportunity to develop themselves. Our responsibility to ensure these facilities as much as we can to endow them with schools and hospitals—perhaps even universities."

Dr. Julian Huxley on Colonies

Dr. Julian S. Huxley has contributed two articles on the future of the Colonies to the *British Empire Year Book*. He began by expressing surprise that people should be so worried about the perpetuation after the war of the British Empire although the British Colonial Empire is larger than the British Empire of 1914.

He pointed out that capitalist expansion in the United States had involved the almost complete expropriation of the original inhabitants and the introduction of Negro slaves, whose 19,000,000 descendants still suffer many of the disabilities of Colonial peoples—who are the real have-nots, since their standards of living is far below any decent minimum. He also wrote:

"The idea of handing over the administration of Colonies to some international authority is largely attractive to the progressive-minded liberal; but in point of fact it is quite impracticable, and is opposed not only by such bodies as the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, but by almost all articulate opinion among the Colonial peoples. It is an obstacle to the attainment of self-government, and is a more efficient means of prolonging white domination than the present system. Moreover, the people of many Colonies have a strong and a real sentimental attachment to the Power which governs them."

Dr. Huxley also pointed out that a high place among post-war proposals for Colonial reform is an annual expenditure of Great Britain of between £25,000,000 and £50,000,000.

Even if that means a temporary slowing of the rate of increase of the population considerably greater than that of our islands; and it will eventually pay us, just as the cost of the war entailed by the Five Year Plan eventually paid the cost of Russia.

There remains the international side of the question. Colonial Power has a special responsibility for the development of its own Colonies, all advanced nations collectively have a general responsibility for the development of Colonies. Whether through an international instrument or through direct contributions, the Regional Councils concerned with Colonies should have funds available to help development. They should also be responsible for co-ordinating measures aimed at economic expansion."

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New Higher College for Sudan

The Sudan Government has approved the formation of a Higher College for the Sudan, and it is hoped that the new institution will be established early next year. It will bear the famous name of Gordon Memorial College, while the secondary school now so named will be given another title and new buildings.

At present there are in the Sudan the following Higher Schools—the Kitchener School of Medicine, the School of Agriculture, the School of Engineering, the School of Arts (which includes the Faculty of Law), the School of Science, the Khartoum Veterinary School, the School of Administration and the Intermediate Teacher Training School at Bahri at Roda. The Kitchener School of Medicine will be included at the start, and the Teacher Training Section will form part of the Institute of Education at Bahri at Roda. The other Higher Schools will unite in the new College.

The authority responsible for the policy and conduct of the Higher College will be a Council independent of the Government. Its members will include both Government officials and others, and some will be nominated. The Principal of the College will be advised and assisted by a general board representing the various schools, and each school will have its own board of study. Temporary Higher Schools Advisory Committees under the Director of Education are assisting in the implementation of policy pending the nomination of the Council.

The average cost of education in the Higher College is calculated to be £155 per annum per student, and this sum has been declared the maximum fee payable. Government scholarships of £100 annually are, however, to be granted to all Sudanese students, so that no Sudanese can pay more than £55 per annum. Moreover, Government grants run up to a maximum of £75 per annum may be granted. This year no student has received a bursary of more than £50, but this minimum may be decreased.

The aim will be gradually to raise the standard of the College so that it may in future take its place among the universities of the world, but standards will not at first be set so high as to prevent the entry of an adequate number of students. The Cambridge School Certificate or the equivalent, including the Egyptian fifth year Secondary Certificate, will be the standard of entry. External examiners will be appointed and diplomas awarded only to those reaching the standard pass degree.

Beit Bursary Awards to Cease

The Beit Trustees have notified the Government of Northern Rhodesia that Beit Bursaries will cease to be awarded in that Protectorate, but that existing bursaries will run their course. These bursaries, terable at Southern Rhodesian schools only, were instituted by the Trustees during a period of financial depression and in the absence of a scheme of Government assistance for pupils above Form II who desired to continue their education outside the territory. The Government's new scheme of assistance, whereby £24 per annum is payable for pupils over Form II, is, in the opinion of the Trustees, deemed for the same purpose as their bursaries, which are therefore no longer required.

N. Rhodesia Controls Rents

An Ordinance to provide for the control of rentals and the recovery of possession of dwelling houses, gazetted in Northern Rhodesia, provides that there shall be no increase in rent without the consent of the Price Controller, who shall determine the standard rent, and who must be advised of any increases since August 31, 1949. The Governor-in-Council may by notice apply the provisions of the ordinance to business, trade or professional premises.

Popular Welfare as Dynamic

In the writings of a new dynamism to replace old Colonial impetus the growing conviction can be found that the development of Colonial wealth must be dictated by, instead of dictating, the development of popular welfare. It is now a truism among Colonial authorities that no social reform can be more than a palliative unless it is accompanied by the raising of the Colonial economic level.

Thus writes Mr. William Benson, for many years concerned with Colonial labour questions, as a member of the staff of the International Labour Office, in a pamphlet entitled 'A People's Peace in the Colonies'. His summary of his subject is in the following words:

In short, the changes which are taking place, or which are in contemplation, in Colonial economic policy may be summarised as follows: Colonial production and trade require large investments, and there may be no immediate financial returns. There will be a greater degree of central planning and of co-ordination between government and private enterprise. While Colonial production and trade may continue to proceed in their own directions, a wider recognition of the claims of Colonies to their own welfare will lead to the establishment of other markets and supplies, and to greater regional co-ordination. Within Colonies and regions the emphasis will be on local food production, on agricultural and educational reforms which may accompany nutritional changes.

Within the Colonies and regions there will be a greater diversity of production, notably in the growth of secondary industries using local materials for the local market. This does not mean that the social objective has become the dominating force in Colonial policy. It suggests, however, that for stubborn reasons of economic necessity the machinery is being constructed which will permit a social economic policy primarily designed to raise the standards of living of the Colonial people.

Ethiopia reserves all rights to obtain satisfaction of her just demands. Emperor Haile Selassie

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News Items in Brief

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., announce a final dividend of 5% (the same).

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia recently opened a new hospital for Native women at Mogginsfer. The establishment of a Teachers' Association, on the lines of the Kenya Association is under consideration.

The Legislative Council of Kenya is to be dissolved in April. The general election will probably be held in 1945.

The Sudan Government has been holding a reserve of about 100,000 tons of millet as a precaution against crop failure.

An all-weather road from Beira to Southern Rhodesia via the Pangwe and Villa Masinda is to be completed in about two years.

The British Council is advertising for a director for the new Technical School in Addis Ababa. The proposed salary is £800.

The Nyasaland Indian School in Limbe, founded by the late Mahatma Gandhi, has been opened by the Director of Education, Mr. G. H. G. G. G.

The general chemical, sulphuric acid, hydroponic and fertilizer factories which the East African Industrial Development Council is establishing are all to be situated in the Nairobi area.

The Government of Tanganyika has established an Exporting Association of Cotton Exporters to buy and export all fine cotton ginned from cotton plantations in Tanganyika Province of the Territory.

Plans for a training school, planned by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of East Africa for the training of a battery of 200 telegraph technical staff for the Department and for the use of the telecommunication services.

Postal rates from the Sudan to Egypt have been raised following the action of the Egyptian Government in increasing the charges for correspondence parcels, telegrams, and postal and money orders for the Sudan. Internal rates in the Sudan are not affected.

The transit tax levied on Nyasaland Native passengers through Portuguese territory is 70% from Southern Rhodesia. Nyasaland has been freed by the Governor General of Portuguese East Africa from 3s. to 2s. per head at the request of the Nyasaland Government.

For the half-year ended September 30, 1944, the Beira Tea Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 20% (the same) less Kenya income tax at 4s. in the £. As a result of the recent drought there has been a considerable drop both in output and in profit for the half-year. The directors may therefore have to consider a reduction in the final dividend, which was 30% last year.

Rhodesia Railway, Ltd., report that receipts for August amounted to £545,678, making for the first 11 months of the financial year £5,547,499, compared with £540,350 and £5,371,785 for the corresponding periods in 1943-42. Receipts of the Beira Railway Co. for August and the 11 months were £69,825 and £752,401 against £82,089 and £825,502.

Kenya's Fibre Boards Factory

A fibre board factory, financed by the Kenya Government, is being built at Thika. It will handle between two to three tons of waste paper daily. The fibre boards will be used for ceilings and inside walls, and at the start the military authorities will absorb most of the output.

Wanted: A Co-ordinator

Salisbury Chamber of Commerce has asked the Government of Southern Rhodesia to consider the delay the services of an economist of repute to co-ordinate post-war development planning by the Government, local authorities, and industrial and commercial bodies in the Colony.

No Closed Shop

The Rhodesian Railway Arbitration Tribunal which is considering matters in dispute between the Railway Workers' Union and the Railway Administration, awarded last Thursday against the application of the closed shop principle in the Railway Workers' Union owing to difficulties and obstacles prevailing in the two Rhodesias and peculiar to the Rhodesia Railways.

Rhodesia to Manufacture Blankets

A factory which will produce between half a million and a million blankets and rug-covers is being established in Southern Rhodesia, the cost of its construction being £1,000,000. The capital £100,000 has been subscribed locally. The undertaking will endeavour to supply the total blanket requirements of the Colony. It has the support of the Industrial Development Advisory Committee and the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Turkish Tobacco in Rhodesia

Planters of Turkish tobacco in Southern Rhodesia have formed a growers' association, independent of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, to control the development of their industry. This decision was reached at a meeting held in Salisbury on October 26. The Minister of Agriculture, Captain F. E. Harris, stated that about 700 growers had registered, covering about 41,000 acres of licensed tobacco ground. The secretary to the Department of Agriculture, Mr. C. L. Robertson, said the target for the 1943-44 crop was limited to 15,000 acres and 5,000,000 lb. of Turkish leaf tobacco will be grown on a system of priorities. Production is to be controlled to avoid flooding the market.

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Sisal Production in East Africa

Mr. H. C. Kilham, Assistant Hemp Controller at the British Ministry of Supply, is at present in East Africa, where he is discussing with sisal growers and the Government problems connected with the expansion of the sisal industry, the main aim for several years to come.

In a statement to the Press, in which he paid tribute to the efficiency of the East African sisal control system and the good results of inspection methods in improving quality, Mr. Kilham said that the greater uniformity had caused British and American spinners the greatest satisfaction. He emphasized that sisal has now become the British Government's first African No. 1 priority.

Mr. Kilham stated that the application of the most efficient labour and the most efficient machinery added that the quality of sisal is little affected either in Great Britain or America. He hopes that special measures will be taken if required to avoid any further production problems. His reference to the force position is explained by the fact that the territories are still suffering from the recent scarcity, and if the short rains in the territories do not start to fall, the probability that the earlier dearth of food will recur—probably causing grain riots next year.

The labour problem is due to the obvious fact that the demand for labour, especially such as sisal and pyrethrum, coupled with the simultaneous demand for a variety of food crops and the still continuing expansion of the mining industry, has virtually reached the limit of labour supply at present in East Africa. The Times, Nairobi, 12/10/43.

Precept and Practice

As part of the campaign to conserve the soil of the Native reserves and increase their productivity, the Southern Rhodesian Government is establishing a Native farming centre at Makoholi, near Fort Victoria, to serve a large number of reserves in that area. The object is to show Africans what a progressive Native community can achieve. Courses lasting 10 days given to 100 farmers are already producing good results. The main lessons taught relate to crop rotation, anti-soil erosion methods and rational weeding.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Ngiga Mining Company's Report

The report of the Ngiga Mining Co., Ltd., for the year ended March 31 last reports a net profit of £11,043 after making adequate provision for depreciation and after writing off development expenditure of £2,215 (equal to 6s. per ton on 7,569 tons of ore mined and reduced during the 12 months). From the net profit £2,296 is reserved for the gold royalty assessable on the company's profits and payable to the Government of Kenya. There were interim and final dividends of 10% less income tax on the profit. Income tax required £868.

At the Ngiga property, 7,569 tons of ore were milled for a recovery by amalgamation of 3,676 oz. of bullion, of an estimated net value after deduction of royalty and realisation charges of £92,647. An additional 7,240 tons of tailings were re-treated for a recovery of 1,000 oz. of bullion, of an estimated net value of £38,484. Ore reserves have not been estimated, but they exceed one year's supply, and with the reclamation of tailings would meet the needs of the mine for many years.

At the Kahangia property, 1,022 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 570 oz. of an estimated net value of £4,028. An additional 2,000 tons of tailings were re-treated for a recovery of 285 oz. of bullion, of an estimated net value of £2,000 after deducting 0.5 dwt. Ore reserves are computed at 23,600 tons averaging 7.5 dwt.

On the Sagire occurrence five winzes have been sunk to the 70 ft. level, the average assay values over 90 inches being 139, 171, 210, 177 and 244 dwt.

The issued capital of the company is £200,000. The property, development, buildings and equipment appear in the balance sheet at £98,927, investments at £19,267, cash at £6,282, and a provision for depreciation at £10,524.

The directors are Major A. E. Dudgeon (Chairman), Mr. D. F. Smith, Mr. A. A. Legat, Mr. R. G. Vernon and Colonel A. A. Swinton Home. The managing engineer is Major P. J. Lambory, and the mine managers at Ngiga and Kahangia are Mr. S. H. Walter and Mr. Freeman Alderson.

S. Rhodesian Mineral Production

The output of gold and base minerals in Southern Rhodesia during September was better than in August. Gold production was £232,000 in September, better than August, when the value of the base mineral output increased from £227,446 in August to £287,446 in September. The value of the total mineral output increased by £32,000 in September for the first nine months of this year show a 20% increase in value of gold compared with 1942. The value of base minerals improved by £331,574. The net decrease in value of the mineral production so far this year is £322,803.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral outputs for June and July were as follows: gold 55,795 fine oz. worth £468,582 in June, and 54,432 oz. and £457,362 in July; base minerals £271,245 and £290,182 respectively.

Export of Rhodesian Mica

From November 1, all mica produced in Southern Rhodesia must be sold to Associated Mica and Products (African) Ltd., which company has been appointed by the Government of the Colony as sole buyer and exporter. The company is the organisation created by the Ministry of Supply in London to stimulate and co-ordinate Empire mica supplies. The new arrangements should mean speedier dispatch and distribution of this valuable war material.

Tanganyika Concessions

Payment of a dividend on the preference stock of 2% of the year ended July 31, 1943, payable on or about December 31 has been recommended by the directors of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

Zambesia Exploring

Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 2% (the same).

Mails Lost by Enemy Action

Letters and printed papers posted in Nyasaland between June 1 and 8 for the United Kingdom are announced by the Postmaster-General to have been lost by enemy action.

The loss by enemy action has been announced of printed mails dispatched from the Union of South Africa to Tanganyika Territory on May 1.

The fact that gold, worth 3 1/2 million, is the property of the Union of South Africa, is a condition of its sale in the market. It is not to be taken as an indication that the Union of South Africa is the owner.



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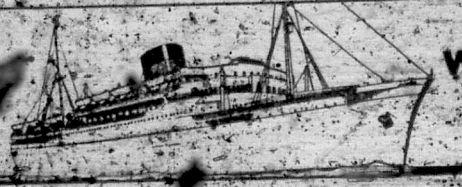


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHY DOES THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA persist in its refusal to give the public an assurance that the sums raised from the cotton industry by the cotton tax and other means will in fact be devoted to purposes for the general benefit of that industry? An undertaking in that sense was given to the Uganda Cotton Association by the Government when the tax was first introduced, but, as has frequently been stated, the authorities later repudiated the bargain. That unilateral abrogation of an agreement to which other interests were consenting parties quite naturally angered those who considered themselves the victims of highhandedness, if not sharp practice—and, equally understandably, it has fostered uneasiness in other directions. As is reported elsewhere in this issue, the whole question was ventilated once more at the last meeting of the Joint East African Board, when Mr. Higgin and Mr. Cameron, two of Uganda's representatives on the Executive Council, spoke quite bluntly of a general suspicion that the local Government meant to raid the cotton fund for its own ends.

Mr. Bird, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, complained that the price paid

to the peasant producer of cotton in the Protectorate had been fixed at an unduly low figure, which had given the African grower about £750,000 less than he ought to have received in the 1943 season, while the underpayment in the forthcoming season looked likely to be a minimum of £2,500,000. He emphasized that the country was entirely dissatisfied with vague statements that these monies would be held for the benefit of the industry; what was needed was an unequivocal assurance that the peasant producer would reap the benefit—that monies withheld from him to-day should be wholly utilized to maintain a stable price for cotton through all the tomorrow. Mr. Bird argued that the price to the grower had been satisfied with an average of 10 cents before the war, should be immediately raised from 13 to 15 cents of a shifting pound, of that, since the cost of his imported goods, as distinct from his cost of living, had increased three or four fold. It will be seen that the three spokesmen for Uganda charged that Government with the intention of diverting public money from the purpose for which it was raised, and with the intention of doing both the letter and the spirit. It might have been imagined that any Administration jealous of its

Is The African Paid Enough For His Cotton?

reputation would be eager to remove such a reproach at the earliest opportunity, but the authorities in Uganda have been content for years to take refuge in "explanations" which do not explain, prolonged silences and pro-ovastination. When this matter was last raised in the House of Commons we do not recall. It

must have been a very long time ago, and we suggest that some Members of Parliament should call attention to the subject there in order to obtain clarification. It is clearly undesirable that imputations upon the good faith of a British Colonial Government should remain unanswered.

Unequivocal Assurance Wanted from Uganda Government

Non-Officials Plead the Cause of the African Peasant Cotton Grower

MAXIMUM COMPLAINTS have been made locally in East Africa and also in East African circles in this country in regard to various controls instituted by the Governments during the war, and when Mr. Don Small, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. A. J. Don Small, Vice-President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, and also Vice-President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, were the guests of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at a recent meeting in London, it was natural that they should be asked about these matters.

There was in Uganda, said Mr. Bird, a very general feeling that that country had not been satisfactorily treated by the headquarters centralized in Nairobi, and much ill-feeling had been caused by various incidents. It could not be denied that Uganda had had to bear a fair share of imports between the two territories at certain periods, though not because of deliberate intent by either official or unofficial people associated with the control.

Part of the trouble was due to local difficulties. For instance, there were virtually no imports of piece goods into Uganda or through Kenya for a period of four months towards the end of 1942 because, through a misunderstanding, Defence Regulations, introduced in Kenya to stop black marketing via ports in Tanganyika Territory were applied to Uganda without the knowledge of that Protectorate for a considerable time. But when the facts were brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Customs, who is also Imports Controller, two cargoes of piece goods from India were frozen and a redistribution made to meet the situation. That had become so essential that Natives in various districts had made representations to the administrative officers that their localities had been starved of clothing.

Causes of the Difficulties

Mr. Bird thought it fair to say that the difficulties had been due partly to shortage of staff, partly to inexperienced staff, partly to undue optimism in the drafting of rules and regulations, partly to the ignorance of British, American and other suppliers of the requirements in East Africa, and no doubt partly to Uganda's own fault in some directions.

Mr. Don Small thought that annoyance in Uganda had been accentuated by the fact that people there had not known what proportion of the joint Kenya and Uganda quota was being drawn off in Mombasa by the various Services. Owing to these inroads Uganda may, for instance, have received only 5% of certain deliveries when 25% had been expected. In many cases, however, Kenya's quota had been similarly reduced, though there had certainly been inequalities at times.

About the middle of this year, Mr. Bird explained, had been possible, with the full co-operation of the non-official advisers in Kenya, to draw up under 12 headings a mutually acceptable division of quotas which covered the major necessities, and some luxuries. Smoother working between the two territories should result. Before the war the average merchant in Uganda

had found it more convenient to purchase from large quantities in Mombasa or Nairobi and Kenya had thus built up a large entrepot trade. There was some reason for the claim of merchants in Kenya that they should not be deprived of all such distribution, and Uganda accepted the argument. It had been agreed that Uganda's share of imports should come through on direct import licences issued to Ugandan houses and the other two-thirds on import licences granted to importers in Kenya but shipped to Uganda only.

While it had to be admitted that irritation arising from the action of various controls had caused some people to form strong opinions against closer inter-territorial working, he felt that that was largely a temporary objection, for the errors could certainly be corrected without undue difficulty. There was, moreover, a much complaint within a given territory as between it and its neighbours.

Too Low a Price for Cotton

At a time when the African had to pay about twice the normal price for his bicycle, three to five times the pre-war rate for piece goods, and four times as much for a lantern, the commercial community in Uganda had felt that too low a price had been paid to the African peasant for his cotton last season. There was a great deal to be said for the stabilization of prices, and with that belated plan of the authorities everyone was in full sympathy.

Even the large margin between the cost of buying the whole crop and the sum for which it was sold, mainly to India, would not have caused so much anxiety if there were a straightforward undertaking by the Uganda Government that it should be held in trust for the growers. Unhappily, all endeavours to extract such a promise had failed, and all the Government would say was that the money was being held for the benefit of the industry. That might mean almost anything: under such a definition some of the money might be spent on roads or on buying out enterprises which were little more than broken-down machines. It was certainly no exaggeration to say that the whole country was discontented with the Government's attitude.

Mr. W. W. Higgin said that for many years the Uganda Government had declined proposals for price stabilization but always without giving a precise explanation, and it was the fault of the Government if people were suspicious that it intended to raid the cotton fund for its own pet schemes. He had, indeed, received the suggestion that some of the money might be used to build labour camps on the roads from the borders of the Belgian Congo on the argument that Belgian cotton growers employed labour which came to them by these roads.

The suggestion that the fund should be used to buy the balance of the world's supply, which was then being supplied by Indian cotton. The grower in India was being much better treated in regard to price than the

grower in Africa, presumably because the India Office held the big stick.

Mr. A. J. M. Cameron noted that at the time of the introduction of the cotton tax the Cotton Association in Uganda had been definitely promised by the local Government that the whole proceeds should be set aside for cotton, but within a few years the tax was switched into general revenue—and used, among other things, for building roads. The Uganda Government had in fact repudiated its bargain with the cotton industry, and they originally consented to the levy.

Interests in the cotton industry, said Mr. Bird, were sharply divided between the African peasant producers on the one hand and the non-African industrialists on the other, and it might be well that the Government had concerned itself too much with the industrial side of the problem. Though the price formula was secret, it was felt by most people to be based on the assumption that the ginners and exporters should receive a reasonable margin of profit, regardless of the price of cotton or the return to the producers. There was a strong feeling that the African peasants should also be guaranteed a fair price or that one-sided protection for the processing industry should be withdrawn.

Thousands of Volunteers Have Joined the Forces

Of the many thousands of Africans from Uganda who have joined the King's African Rifles, the Pioneer Corps and other units, every one could be fairly described as a volunteer, said Mr. Bird, for all who came forward began their training at a camp at Tororo which was staffed by civilian administrative officers. During the period of their training, no one could apply for discharge as a civilian, and if any alleged that he had been sent under pressure, his chief was allowed to go back home while investigations were made. Thus every possible safeguard had been taken to see that the men really were volunteers.

Asked about the number of Indians who had either

volunteered for combatant duties in East Africa or who had gone to India to join the Indian Army or Royal Indian Navy, both Mr. Small and Mr. Bird said that the number was not substantial. Many Indians had, however, been directed under the Man Power Regulations to do civilian duty as carpenters, masons, store-keepers, etc.

In regard to the vocational training of Africans, Mr. Bird said that in Uganda it had been begun by the Church Missionary Society many years ago, and that very little technical instruction had been given direct by Government, except at the Makerere Technical school and the transportation school. The latter had both turned out first-class African mechanics. The Kenya Uganda Railways had made considerable progress, and their results were improving by leaps and bounds. The General Survey and Veterinary Departments were also securing useful staff through Makerere College.

An obvious need, he thought, was a much higher standard of English. It was surprising, but true, that young men who had passed out of Makerere were often very defective in English, especially in the spoken form when they entered business. In the Belgian Congo, on the other hand, great stress was laid on the teaching of French, and he knew many natives of the Belgian Congo who were expert shorthand writers and typists in French. He (Mr. Bird) sometimes wondered whether the reason was that in British East Africa our education authorities seemed fascinated by the Junior Cambridge and similar examinations, whereas in the Congo examinations suited to local conditions and quite distinct from the tests customary in Europe, had been devised.

Mr. Small drew attention to the excellent work which had been done in Kenya by the Kenya Technical Training Depot, which, having been taken over by the Army, had turned out thousands of skilled artisans. Probably, indeed, a sufficient number had passed into the Army from that Depot alone to fulfil all the demands likely to arise in Kenya on their demobilization.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Occupation of Matabeleland Celebrated in London and in Bulawayo

FIFTY YEARS AGO, on November 4, 1893, Lobengula's great rival, Gubela, ayu, was captured by a small British force from Mashonaland and the British flag was hoisted over the site on which now stands the second city of Southern Rhodesia. Survivors of the old campaigns who took part in that memorable event celebrated its jubilee last Thursday by a commemorative luncheon at the Waldorf Hotel, London, supported by a number of guests, including a contingent of young Rhodesians in uniform, mostly in R.A.F. blue.

Speeches at these reunion functions tend to become reminiscent and discursive, as, indeed, is fitting, and General Sir Alexander Godley, who, presiding in the absence of the President of the Matabeleland and Mashonaland Campaigns Association, Lord Athlone, now Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, lingered lovingly over the old days in proposing the toasts which fell to his lot.

Lieut. Colonel Sir John Chancellor and Sir Cecil Rodwell, two former Governors of Southern Rhodesia, and Sir Douglas Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company, were the guests of honour, and Major J. May, the honorary secretary of the Association, must have been gratified that, in spite of war conditions and restrictions, he had been able to gather together so distinguished and representative a company.

A message of joyful greeting was telegraphed to His Majesty the King, whose gracious reply was read by the Chairman, as well as a cablegram from Lord Athlone. The Royal toasts were honoured with the enthusiasm characteristic of these reunions.

General Godley regretfully confessed that he was not a member of the Pioneer Column of 1890, or that in 1893. Though he did not arrive in Rhodesia until 1896, he had afterwards spent much time in the country, which he had come to know well and regard with great affection. He was very proud to be in the chair as deputy for Lord Athlone. He was sure that their thoughts would turn to "B.P." who had often occupied that position.

Their slogan, now was not "Old soldiers never die, but they shall not grow old as we who are left growing old," at the going down of the sun and in the morning we shall remember them. While some of their comrades had passed on since they last met, it was surprising how many of the "old toughs" (laughter and applause) were alive and there that day.

The Pioneer Column of 1890

Speaking of the 1890 Pioneer Column and its great work, he recalled that when Cecil Rhodes was planning to take over Mashonaland, the military authorities told him that it would need 25,000 men and £1,000,000. Meeting Frank Johnson on one day in the Kimberley Club, Rhodes put the question to him. Johnson offered to contract to do the job with 200 men at a cost of less than £100,000. He did it—and with the loss of one man only.

In 1893, with the Maritz rebellion, the Pioneer Column from Salisbury won the hearts of the members and the Shangani. Dr. J. H. M. was the great man, then, Lobengula fled north, a defeated man, but at the cost

THE WAR

Rhodesians in Middle East

General Carton de Wiard for China

THE GOOD FELLOWSHIP between South African Rhodesian members of the Sixth South African Armoured Division was commended by the General Officer Commanding the Federal Evered Force in Cairo recently. There was in fact, the standard of conduct and discipline in all units. It was the fact that mattered, that a man came from the Union of South Africa. A number of Rhodesian officers have been promoted to important posts in the Division.

Lieut. General Carton de Wiard, C.B., C.M.G., Somerville during the last war, and now a D.S.O., has been appointed the British Military Special Representative with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. General A. G. ... of the Indian Division in the ... Command, India. ... in Ethiopia.

General Britens, Commanding Officer of the Belgian Army in the Congo, has returned to the Colony from his tour of inspection of Congo troops in the Middle East.

Uruguay Welcomes the R.A.F.

Montevideo was recently visited by seven 500 and 800 R.A.F. ... air crews who had completed their training in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa and were on their way back to the United Kingdom. During their 10 days ... they were accommodated in one of the largest hotels as the guests of the Uruguayan Government, which had invited the co-operation of the British Patriotic Society in making arrangements. All sports clubs and cinemas invited the men to be their guests, for whom free motor transport was provided to beauty spots, dances, and sports fixtures within the town.

The Admiralty has presented to Tanganyika a photograph of the minesweeper H.M.S. TANGANYIKA, purchased by money subscribed in that Territory.

Acting Flight Lieut. William Ivan Hartley, D.F.C., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C. He has 12 enemy planes to his credit.

All European women in Kenya between 25 and 40 years of age are to be called up for national service, since the Government is satisfied that some women are still doing nothing for the war effort and that others could do a useful part-time work. Not many of this group will join the S.F.S. Many of Kenya's younger women have joined the W.A.S. and W.A.A.F. lately. The first Kenya contingent of "Waifs" having left for Cairo a few days ago.

The British Empire Medal has been awarded to Sergt. Bennett William Forbes Bethergill, Royal Corps of Signals, for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East. He is a Rhodesian from Salisbury.

An German from Kenya a Prisoner in Germany ... and whose father served in the East African Mounted Rifles in the last war, is reported a prisoner of war after being part in a recent raid on Germany. He travelled to Great Britain at his own expense in 1938 to join the R.A.F.

Among 16 Ethiopians released by the Allies in southern Italy and already sent back to Ethiopia is Ras Emru, a son of the Emperor Haile Sellassie. Captured in Ethiopia by the Italians in May, 1940, he was taken to Italy and has since been held as a hostage. Ras Emru was found by the Allied Forces in a Calabrian village.

Flying Officer N. J. Lucas, of Bulawayo, has been rescued after baling out of his Typhoon over the channel.

Lieut. G. W. Foster has resigned his commission in the Uganda Defence Force on medical grounds.

The following have been released from military service to return to duty under the Government of Northern Rhodesia: Messrs. A. B. Cree, A. N. Bagshaw, Messrs. P. G. Clark, P. D. Hatchwell, W. Hughes, C. S. Mitchell, T. P. Nichol, H. Rea, V. H. Shipman, S. Arlian, P. M. N. Heath and P. O. Lemon.

Among those who have returned to civil duties in the Sudan on release from the Sudan Defence Force are Mr. F. D. McJannet, an Inspector of Taxes, District Commissioner, and Mr. J. G. S. Macphail, a District Commissioner, now posted to the War Supply Department.

Mr. E. W. Williams, Acting Director of Education in Zambia, is now Information Officer also. Mr. C. R. Renne has been appointed Controller of Essential Supplies and Prices in Nyasaland, vice Mr. H. A. W. Chardier.

An Indian, Mr. R. S. Parbo, is appointed Director of Coconut Oil in Tanganyika Territory.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has sent to Lord Riverdale, Chairman of the Council of the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, gold which has been sold for £600.

The National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia has sent a further £258 to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

Parcels may now be sent duty free to Colonial members of the R.A.F. in the United Kingdom.

Askari Save the Rhodesian

Units of Askari in Rhodesian military forces have saved the Colony in a difficult situation as regards this year's maize harvest. Lack of foot and mouth disease in various parts of the Colony a few months ago resulted in the abandonment of animal-drawn transport from those areas and owing to the petrol shortage many farmers found themselves unable to use mechanical transport. An appeal to the Government brought the Army to the rescue, and two units of the Coloured Mechanical Transport Company and African units of the Rhodesian African Rifles were allocated to the task of getting in the crop. In four months they travelled over 100,000 miles, bringing in nearly 200,000 bags of maize from farms to storage depots in different parts of the country.

Polish Mother's Premonition

A recent issue of the Northern Rhodesian News-Letter to reach this country states:

A widow in the Polish Camp in Lusaka was known never to spend her money when she visited the shops in the town. She would always reply, "I look at boys' clothes only." She had a young son from whom she had been parted when in Russia. Since then she had never heard a word from him. She began to feel strangely restless; she could not sleep; she thought all the time of walking on to the station; and she had an urge to watch the train carrying the new batch of Poles pass through on their way to Bwana Mkubwa. The train drew in and stopped. Three lads of about 13 jumped off. One was her son.

Supply Department Not Woolworths

According to Radio Omdurman, the War Supply Department of the Sudan complains that not a few officials and most of the public seem to regard this Department as a combination of Woolworths and Selfridges. The Department is always being asked to find anything from razor blades to ...

219TH WEEK OF WAR

Background to t

The Past Year in Russia.

During the past year our troops have battled their way forward 800 Kilometres (about 500 miles) on the eastern part of the front and advanced 400 Kilometres to the south. Having liberated about 1,000,000 square Kilometres—almost two-thirds of the Soviet territory temporarily occupied by the enemy—their troops killed the enemy 1,000,000 and the German divisions and in the past year, during the summer months of 1943, by successfully striking forward four very important water barriers. In the past year the German Army has lost more than 1,000,000 men and animals, including about 4,500,000 killed and more than 14,000 aircraft. The German tanks and at least 102,500 guns. The Battle of Stalingrad ended in the encirclement of a German army 300,000 strong, its rout and the capture of what remained of its 116,000 dead Germans were picked up on the field and buried. Like medieval barbarians and the hordes of Attila, the German criminals are trampling down fields, setting fire to villages and towns, and destroying industrial enterprises. These misdeeds display the operation of doomed man. The more hopeless their position becomes, the more they engage in atrocities and looting. The people will not forgive the German monsters their atrocious crimes. We shall bring the German criminals to book. Hitlerite Germany and her vassals see catastrophe staring them in the face. — Marshal Stalin.

Huns in Italy.

A growing strain of bestial and murderous cruelty is running through the German Army in Italy. I have talked with the patrols which have found the bodies or with civilians who were present at the event. Sometimes I have seen the victims themselves or met German prisoners who were among those who committed the atrocities. Patrols have found the shockingly mangled bodies of girls. There have been a few cases of undoubted rape. Old women have been stripped and beaten and their homes fired. Some injury to a German soldier has been avenged by the shooting of the first 25 men his companions met in the nearest village. Little children have been shot in groups. Villagers have been found in open graves shot through the back of the head. Peasant families have been slaughtered at their own firesides with hand-grenades. An elderly business man had his watch taken by German soldiers. He protested at headquarters and was told ironically: "The High Command has ordered that every German soldier shall have a gold watch." — Mr. Alexander Clifford, in the *Daily Mail*.

Mr. Cordell Hull.

Mr. Cordell Hull is popular on account of his rock-like convictions and personal integrity. He lacks all the usual attributes for popularity. As a speaker he is dull and floundering and his subject matter is platitudinous. In something in his dissertations rings the bell among a people who respect righteousness, even if it leads a little to self-righteousness. His demand for loyalty sometimes goes beyond his immediate position. Mr. Cordell Hull has given more than one person the feeling that criticism of himself or of the State Department savours somewhat of lese-majeste. No man in American history has served longer as Secretary of State. History will give him credit for two achievements: his commercial treaty policy, based upon the principle of a fair field and no favour for all countries, and the good neighbour policy for the American continent. The tenacity of his character is one of the wonders of Washington. He has won more friends than any other administrator. His courage comes from his forebears. Born in the mountains of Tennessee, where there is a purity of English ancestry not to be found elsewhere, and where Elizabethan English is still spoken, his tongue betrays his origin. Sometimes he uses words nobody later than Elizabethan would employ. Generally they are pointed words, for in anger he can pepper his speech with the choicest of epithets. — *Observer*.

Dominions Secretaryships.

In recent years there has been a procession of incumbents of the office of Secretary of State for the Dominions with no special knowledge of the Dominions, none of whom has specialized in Dominion affairs or has acquired first-hand knowledge by Empire travel or personal contacts. Whether or not Mr. Curtin's project of an Empire Consultative Council is an acceptable, periodic visits to the Dominions by the holder of the portfolio is already indicated. — *The Age, Melbourne*.

With Our Bomber Crews.

I wear a vest, shirt, collar, tie, pull-over, roll-neck sweater, long red scarf, battledress top, trousers with wool underpants, Irving jacket, with long leather fur-lined trousers, Mae West and parachute harness, a helmet, two pairs of gloves, three pairs of socks and flying, wool-lined boots—but I still feel as though sitting in a refrigerator. From the diary of a cameraman flying with the R.A.F. on a night bomber raid on Germany.

Post-War Aviation.

A world-wide Empire can continue to exist only if communications between its parts are strong, regular and secure. Air communication should therefore be regarded as the responsibility of the Empire as a whole. An Empire embracing 100,000,000 and developing the Empire as an air route, should grant licences to an agreed number of companies not only for the main Empire routes but also for those necessary to link up the Crown Colonies and Mandated Territories with the main routes. The international air routes of the United States and the British Empire should be based on parity in terms of a mutually acceptable yardstick. This principle is of prime importance. An international authority should allocate all international arrangements for there exists a clear right for all territories under one flag to link themselves together without let or hindrance by other Powers. Statement by the Joint Air Transport Committee of the Association of British Industries and the London Chamber of Commerce, assisted by representatives of transport bodies.

Attack on the Air.

In the whole operation of our raids on Germany 100,000 to 120,000 men are engaged. Against them are employed nearly 1,000,000 Germans who would otherwise be engaged on some other war front. The enemy has nearly doubled his anti-air forces against us since January. Our bomber losses are under 5% and lower than a year ago. We are doing far more damage for every ton of bombs and we are losing per ton of bombs about half the number of men and aircraft lost in the early days. In the battle of wits we keep one move ahead of the Germans. — Air Marshal Sir Richard Peck.

A Matter of Pace.

As late as midsummer 1918 Germany had only just not won her war. One more thrust as heavy as that of March might have given Paris to Ludendorff and, by isolating the British armies, doomed them to an earlier Dunkirk. But at that point the balance turned, and in less than five months the war was over. Russia's pace has come much nearer the 1918 model than ours. Since July she has moved with astonishing speed. Our leisurely advance is not enough German divisions nor in fact enough German losses. — *Scrutator*, in the *Sunday Times*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—The House of Commons as at least as important as a fortification or a battleship, even in time of war. —Mr. Churchill.

The recent coal strike is a warning of what will happen if Mr. Harcourt is in control.

The contrast between the temporary debate and government is assumption. —Mr. Kenneth Clark, M.P.

The winter the real ration in Switzerland is being reduced to 40% of normal requirements. —Mr. ...

After the war Hitler and Mussolini should be put in a cage and taken through Europe as a side-show. —Marshal Badoglio.

Why remind our brave allies that we own the planes they fly in and the ships they die in? —Mr. Walter Winchell (U.S.A.).

No system based on injustice as between one section of the people of the world and another can possibly be stable. —Sir Stafford Cripps, M.P.

The Allies are not to be thinking that the King is the most important factor in unifying the Italian people and preventing disturbances. —Count Storza.

Why should our children learn more about the mountains of South America than the workings of the human body? —Dr. Charles Hill (the Radio Doctor).

Positive, vigorous, bounding health—not the average freedom from disease—can come only from the proper treatment of the soil. —Earl of Portsmouth.

It takes at least a year and a half from the time a young bomber pilot first puts on his uniform until he carts a load of bombs over the enemy. —Mr. Harry L. Hopkins.

If the German people should break under the present test I would not shed a tear for them, for then they would deserve their fate. Hitler, in his recent Munich speech.

No armistice should be granted to Germany or Japan until the Allied armies have advanced deeply into those countries and occupied their capital cities. —Sir George Nelson.

The expansion from a few hundred acres of flax in 1939 to more than 50,000 acres in 1943 represents a remarkable achievement. Flax has a great chance of becoming a permanent new industry, offering farmers a new crop and country people all the year-round employment. —Lord De La Warr.

Fire enterprise must not be made a mockery by big enterprise. In the backwash of war the small business man must not be washed out. —Mr. H. Wallace, Vice-President of the U.S.A.

Anyone who tries to force upon us democracy is a Communist. It is not in accordance with our wishes and that he has let loose the bloodiest and most terrible of civil wars. —M. Louis Levy.

Throughout history, they have invariably been in the wrong. With this in mind, does it really matter if our replanning of London costs a few millions more or less? —Sir Samuel Joseph.

When the American B-29 goes into combat, they'll change bombs will be used and heavy bombers will become obsolete. —General H. H. Arnold, Commanding U.S. Army Air Forces.

An American publisher has offered Mr. Churchill 250,000 dollars (about £60,000) for the Prime Minister's own story of the war, to be written as soon as possible. —Mr. Don Allen, in the Daily Mail.

One feature of industrial unrest is a sense of frustration. Men actually doing the work feel that they are being battered about to no purpose, except the purpose of providing "hard hat" jobs for the badgerers. —Mr. S. Sagar.

Three thousand out of 7,500 members of the National Union of Journalists are in the Forces, and 47 have been killed; 600 of the 2,800 members of the Institute of Journalists are on service, and 13 have been killed. —Daily Express.

The power of management and trade unions in modern history is illegitimate in so far as it is based on the desire of both stockholders and workers not to accept, but to escape, responsibility for its conduct. —Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

Common Wealth agrees with Communists in desiring to put and-out common ownership of substantial productive and distributive resources in the country. We differ from them on points numerous to specify in brief. —Sir Richard Acland.

Government is now constituted and Government servants are now selected and trained are quite capable of directing and managing business efficiently, judged by ordinary standards of well-run private industry. —Mr. Courtauld, Chairman of Courtauld Ltd.

Unless we are taught to understand the soil and to love and cherish it, the fate of our civilization will be exactly the same as those of Babylon, Egypt and Rome. —The Earl of Warwick.

Detachable, or jettisonable, petrol tanks made entirely of paper have solved the problem of how to get our fighters to closer grips with the Luftwaffe. They are being carried by Homebased R.A.F. fighters. —Mr. Underhill.

Hungary is at this stage could do more damage to the Nazi military plan than the loss of Italy. The attacks to Hungary from London are very poor, the strength of transmission, and the policy behind them need urgent overhaul. —Lederer.

It disgusts all of us in the Merchant Navy to think that strikes in the food we may give our lives to bring home. For the last seven days of my last voyage, I was on the bridge the whole time, my only sleep being 'eat naps' in a chair and food eaten off a tray. A 168-hour week and no overtime. —Captain G. A. Dixon.

109,456 persons were killed in raids on 22 German towns from April 1 to October 25. The death rolls were: Hamburg, 28,350; Cologne, 24,100; Dortmund, 15,000; Hanover, 4,320; Dusseldorf, 4,205; Bochum, 4,820; Duisberg, 4,765; Muppertal, 4,635; Mannheim, 4,368; Nussling, 3,947; Frankfurt, 3,184; Basel, 2,781. —German Ministry of Home Security.

British, American and French casualties from the landing in Africa on November 7, 1942, to October 30 last, were: slightly under 14,000. And casualties in the same period were: about 500,000, including 40,000 killed, 90,000 wounded, and 300,000 prisoners. American casualties were 37,500 killed, 17,000 wounded, and 7,000 missing, most of whom are probably prisoners, making a total of 51,500. British losses for the same period were somewhat higher. —Mr. Stimson, U.S. Secretary for War.

During May, June and July 1943, Bomber Command dropped 200 tons of bombs. During the same three months of this year Bomber Command dropped over 50,000 tons of bombs. Five per cent of Coventry was destroyed in the German attacks of 1940. 40% of Essen had been virtually destroyed, 51% of Cologne and 70% of Frankfurt. The Germans have announced that the number of...

Obituary

Mr. D. M. Harris, an assistant engineer of Nyasaland Railways, had died following an accident.

Ret Falti, who for many years was a chief of the Shilluk tribe wisely and loyally, has died in Basha.

The three-month-old son of the Rev. Gerald and Mrs. Francis Streatfield, of Bulewayo, was one of the victims in that city.

The death has been announced of Scwidia Shatta, daughter of the late Sultan, Said Barwa, of Said (1870-1888), of Zanzibar.

Mr. Charles Powy Isaak, who was a Government auditor in East Africa in the early days of British administration and retired in 1919 from the post of Assistant Controller and Auditor-General in South Africa, died suddenly at his home in Devizes, Wiltshire. He is survived by Mrs. Isaak.

Vice-Admiral Sir Raymond Fitzmaurice

Vice-Admiral Sir Raymond Fitzmaurice, who died suddenly at the age of 65, was second in command of the cruiser CHATHAM at the outbreak of the war, and was awarded the D.S.O. for his services while directing operations for the protection of the Rufiji River in November, 1914, in order to prevent the escape of the German cruiser KONIGSBERG. Commander Fitzmaurice led a block ship under heavy fire. Thereafter the CHATHAM spent some time in East African waters before going to the Dardanelles. Later he commanded the sloop Espirito in the Persian Gulf. In 1919 he became Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence, and on his promotion to rear-admiral in 1929 he retired. In this year he was named in the gallant band of retired flag-officers who have volunteered for service afloat as commodore of convoys. He was made a C.B.E. (Military Division) in the New Year Honours of 1942, and at the time of his death was awaiting the call to his next convoy.

Lobengula's Grave

Following the discovery of Lobengula's grave, as described in our issue of last week, it is reported that a Native Commissioner, coming on reaching the spot that the camp had been pitched. Scouts guarding the entrance had been routed back, and Lobengula's robes, ammunition and saddle (which were known to have been there) had been removed. These have now been recovered. There was no trace of the treasure said to have been laid beside the body, but has been disclosed that Government archives prove that the British South Africa Company was told of the location of the grave in 1912, 1914 and 1915, but that nothing was done about the matter for fear of raising the hostility of the Matabele.

Hospitals Inquiry

A Committee of Inquiry into the structure and equipment of the European and non-European hospitals in Dar-es-Salaam has been appointed by the Governor. It comprises the Director of Public Works (Chairman), Mr. E. C. Phillips, M.L.C., Dr. J. B. Mack, M.L.C., Mrs. R. C. Northcote and Mrs. G. E. Lester, (both trained nurses), and a medical officer as adviser.

Returning to Ethiopia

Princess Tanagne Work Haile Selassie is preparing to leave Bath to rejoin her parents in Addis Ababa, to be with her two sons and her nephew, Prince Sahle Selassie. The Princess's three daughters will remain in Great Britain to complete their education. She is the widow of Ras Desta, whom she married in a ceremoniously but after promising to spare his life if he would cease resistance.

Our Thousandth Issue

OUR THOUSANDTH ISSUE, which will be published on Thursday next, November 18th, will contain many articles of importance. Among the contributors are the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., Sir Montague Barlow, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Topham, Sir Albert Cook, Lord Deedesham, Lord Cranworth, Mr. Negley Farson, Mr. A. J. Gatekel, Colonel E. Lucas-Clermont, M.P., Major Lewis Hastings, Sir William Himbury, Mrs. M. Beth Duxley, Mr. Alleyne Leechman, Sir Douglas Murray, Mr. J. G. B. Macdonald, Colonel G. Pelham Colborne, C. E. Ponselby, M.P., Sir George Schuster, M.P., Colonel G. A. Scovell, M.P., Sir William Johnston, Sir Hubert Turner, the Bishop of the Upper Nile, Major Sir Hubert Murray, Major Conrad Walsh and Sir Malcolm Watson. Many special messages have been received from readers, among them the Prime Ministers of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and the Dominions.

Commissioner D. C. Lamb

Commissioner David Lamb, speaking to a group of friends in London on his 77th birthday, said that during his 22 years, a total of 30,000 miles in the U.S.A. and Canada he had been immensely impressed with the importance of deepening the understanding between the British and American peoples, for there were enemies persistently sowing tar. The Commissioner visited 25 universities and colleges, discussed world problems with 26 of the leading newspaper editors, addressed 2000 students of public and military schools, 200 clubs and conferred with the heads of the United States Chamber of Commerce, preached in churches of various denominations, broadcast to millions of listeners, and wrote for many publications.

£100,000 for Repurchase of Land

European elected members of the Legislature of Kenya have unanimously agreed to request the Government to set aside £100,000 from surplus balances as a first instalment for the reacquisition of land by the Commissioner of Lands and Settlement on the recommendation of the Settlement Section of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board. The purpose is to encourage white settlement.

Kikuyu Land Tenure

Mr. H. E. Lambert, D.C. in Kiambu, has been appointed to investigate and report upon the customs relating to Kikuyu land tenure, with special regard to changes in original customs which may have taken place in recent times. His report should help the Native Lands Trust to frame suitable rules for the preservation of the lands of the Kikuyu.

Message for Colonel Stanley

When Sir Cosmo Parkinson was recently in Nyasaland he was entertained at luncheon by the Convention of Associations and the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce. The chief speaker was Miss Helen Glover, a Vice-President of the Convention, who said that in Nyasaland there was widespread criticism of Colonial Office administration.

French Crusader in the Sudan

Mr. Douglas Newbold, Civil Secretary in the Sudan, addressing the Clergy House Supper Club in Khartoum, said it was a little known fact that the famous French Crusader, Renaud de Châtillon, ruled the Sudanese and Arabian coast of the Red Sea for 22 years, and was a Frenchman in the Sudan. If this fact, which is mentioned by few European historians, were to find accounts by Arab writers.

Questions in Parliament

The Grouping of African Territories

Sir Stanley Reed asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, as the result of his personal investigation, he had reached any conclusion as to the desirability of grouping the Colonies of East and West Africa, each group under a Governor-General, such Governors-General to be appointed, unless specially qualified members of the Colonial Civil Service, from among those experienced in the administration of the Empire.

Colonel Stanley: The question of getting the best possible co-ordination between groups of Colonies, whether in Africa or elsewhere, is obviously of great importance. I am not yet in a position to make any statement upon it.

Mr. Mathers asked the Secretary of State to what extent public funds had been expended in subsidies to farmers in Kenya each year from 1939 to the latest available date, and to what extent African farmers benefited from these subsidies.

Colonel Stanley: It is not possible to give figures in the form required, but I am circulating with the Official Report a statement giving such statistics as are available. Subsidies to African farmers are not available to African cultivators, and the difficulties they were intended to meet do not occur in the farm operations customarily carried out in Native Reserves. The price of Native foodstuffs has, however, been subsidised by the Government, especially in the recent period of shortage.

Mr. Mathers: Is the right hon. and gallant gentleman aware that his statement in the Official Report will be read very carefully by a large number of people who are very deeply concerned about the way in which things are being worked in Kenya at the present time?

Colonel Stanley: I do not wish to think that that will be so.

The statement in the Official Report shows that the amounts involved were in any case, in the aggregate, relatively small. Since 1942 the Government has had powers under the increased Production of Crops Ordinance to make direct subsidies to non-African farmers, and the amounts issued during 1942, or which it is estimated will be issued during the year are, as follows:

	1942	1943
(1) Subsidies to guarantee a minimum return per acre for land placed under cultivation in certain crops at the order of Government	480	7,000
(2) Subsidies for the breaking up of new land	35,208	50,000
(3) Subsidies for fertilisers		20,000

Land Settlement

Mr. Sorensen asked the composition of the Settlement Section of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board set up for the purpose of settling Europeans in Africa, the name of the Chairman, how many settlers were members, and in what way African opinion was consulted.

Colonel Stanley: I presume that my hon. friend is referring to Kenya. I will circulate particulars in the Official Report. There is no representation of African interests in the Section, which is only concerned with settlement in the European areas of Kenya.

Mr. Sorensen: Could the right hon. and gallant gentleman indicate what African opinion is consulted in this matter, which must affect them in some way?

Colonel Stanley: It is merely a question of the use of land which is already in the settlement area.

The particulars were given in these terms:—
The Settlement Section of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board in that Colony is composed of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and 15 members.

The Chairman, Major Cavendish-Bentley, is a non-official member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Deputy Chairman is an official, the Commissioner of Lands and Settlement. The Director of Agriculture is a member of the Board, and the remaining members are European non-official residents of the Colony.

Although the Board's terms of reference include planning for further settlement and advising prospective settlers, I understand that its main function is that of an executive body to implement settlement policy as approved by the Government, in collaboration with the Commissioner of Lands and Settlement.

Mr. R. Morgan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would inquire from the Kenya Government whether tea planters in the Colony were satisfied with existing opportuni-

ties of development, and whether such development was affected by the international control of the tea industry in the Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: The development of the tea industry in Kenya has not been adversely affected by the existence of the International Tea Agreement, since Kenya was allotted under that agreement new acreage and an export quota, neither of which has been fully achieved during the period of the agreement. The agreement is being renewed for the duration of the war and one year thereafter. The terms of Kenya's co-operation in this extension have been negotiated and agreed with the International Tea Committee by a representative of the East African industry and accepted by the Kenya Legislature, and it may therefore be taken that the industry is reasonably satisfied.

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State whether he would consider the selection and appointment in the early post-war period of an experienced man or woman organisation with experience in India for the purpose of investigating the rural industries in the African Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: I am obliged to my hon. and gallant friend for his suggestion, and I shall see that it is borne in mind when the time comes to consider the making of such appointments.

Ethiopia and United Nations

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Ethiopia was to be included in the United Nations Commission to decide about the policy of the United Nations in this matter.

Mr. Law: Generally speaking, the policy of the United Nations in this matter is that only those who are members of the Commission, with this qualification, should be members of the Commission. I can assure my hon. member, however, that the Ethiopian Government were informed at the time these negotiations began and that they have offered no comment on them.

Mr. Shinwell: In view of the use of poison gas by the Italians against the Abyssinians, would it not be an act of justice to hand over Italian war criminals to the Ethiopians?

Mr. Law: That was a different war.

Mr. Piggforth: Is it part of the war for democracy that the elaboration of this new technique about trying war criminals should be completely without any discussion in this House or any effective discussion in the Senate?

Mr. Law: There has been a good deal of discussion on question time at any rate.

Sir Herbert Williams: Can the right hon. gentleman say on what fronts Ethiopian troops are now engaged in capturing any of these prisoners?

Mr. Sorensen: In view of the obvious difficulties and embarrassments which this and similar questions are causing, could we not have some clearer definition as to what exactly a war criminal is and to what extent that should cover not only this campaign but others?

Mussolini and Ethiopia

Lord Perth, British Ambassador in Rome from 1931 to 1939, states in a letter to the *Catholic Herald*:

The main grievance cherished by Mussolini against the British Government arose from the fact that at the time of the Stresa Conference he received no direct warning either from the Prime Minister (Ramsay MacDonald) or from the Foreign Secretary, who both attended the conference, that forceful action against Ethiopia would be regarded by Great Britain as a definite breach of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and that, should it take place, we should be compelled to advocate and apply the policy of sanctions.

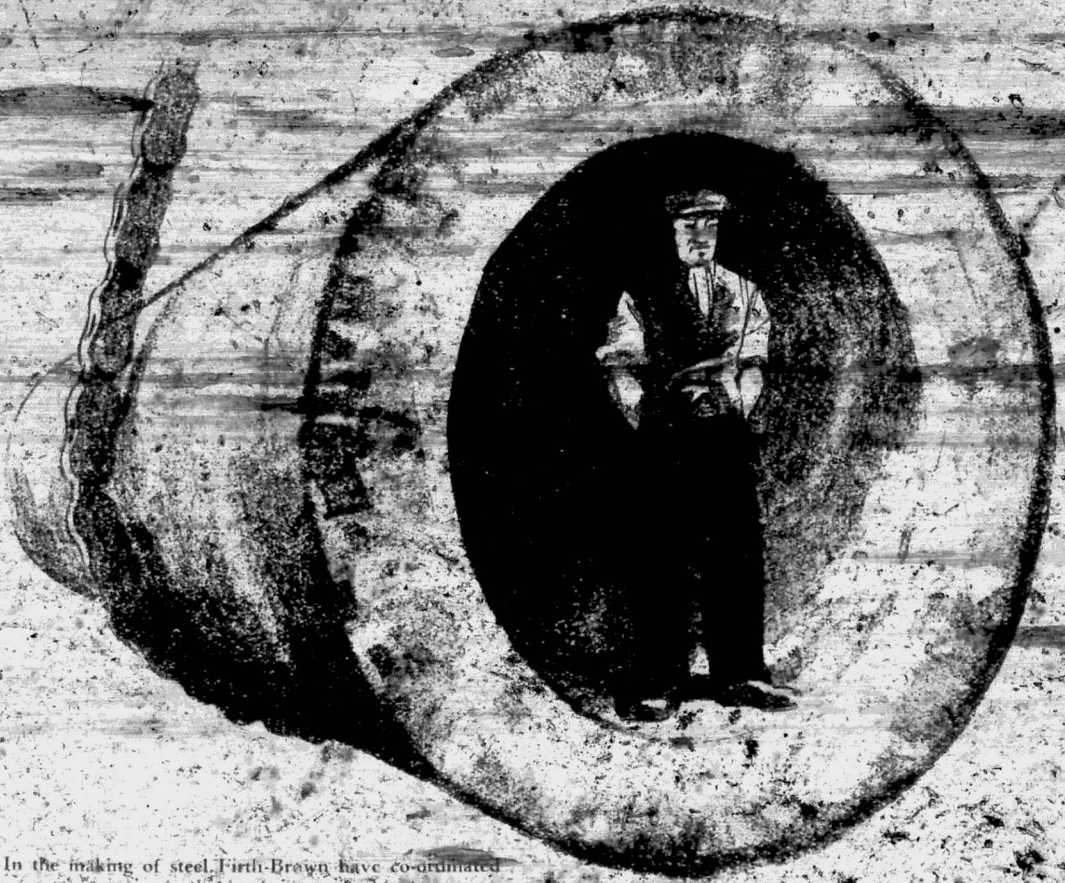
Mussolini therefore wrongly assumed that the silence of our Ministers of Stresa about Ethiopia indicated that the British Government did not consider the matter to be of vital importance. Having already obtained certain equivocal assurances from Laval when he visited Rome, Mussolini thought that he could proceed with his plans for the invasion of Ethiopia without incurring more danger than that of formal protests.

Instead, he expected condonation of his crime. When there was no condonation, but punishment, he raged against his judges.

If the Union Means to Collaborate

The Union of South Africa cannot maintain a retrogressive attitude towards her non-European without endangering the growth of pan-African collaboration. Rhodesia will collaborate with the Union far more readily if she believes that we manage our domestic affairs in an enlightened way. So far as the Union is concerned, our efforts to secure the kind of pan-African understanding that we desire should be directed first at home. We must drop the most persistent of our domestic prejudices and make an effort to eradicate the worst of our social infections. — Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance in the Union of South Africa.

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Trade Union and the Colonies

Work of T.U.C. Colonial Committee

The seventy-fifth annual report of the Trades Union Congress lists the subjects considered by the Colonial Committee during the past year. They included the Compulsory Labour Ordinance for Southern Rhodesia, the deportation by the Government of Northern Rhodesia of certain officials of the Northern Rhodesia Trade Union, and the deportation of a British subject to the Colonial Labour Service. Of all these subjects discussion in the committee was followed by written representations from the T.U.C. to the Colonial Office, and in several instances changes resulted.

The report states that in October, 1942, two officers of the Southern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union, Mr. Maybank, the general secretary, and Mr. Theunissen, together with Mr. Theunissen, were detained under the Local Emergency (Detention) Regulations on a charge that they were leaders of a group of subversive agitators who were planning to attack the Government by the instigation of a disruption of the Copperbelt. It was intended that these officers were to be deported to a resort in Africa.

An objection against the Detention Order was lodged by the three men with the Advisory Committee, who unanimously recommended that Mr. Maybank and Mr. Theunissen should be detained, but that Mr. Maybank should be released, but that he should not be allowed to return to the Copperbelt. Later on the recommendation of the Governor, Sir John Waddington, the Colonial Office authorized the deportation of Mr. Maybank and Mr. Theunissen to their home countries.

Deportations from Northern Rhodesia

This matter received a resolution of the General Council through the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and Labour Council that the arrests and deportations were a direct attack upon the trade union movement in Northern Rhodesia, strong representations protesting against the extreme step of deportation were made to the Colonial Office.

The Colonial Office stated that the policy of the Government was to promote legitimate trade union activities; that there was no question of an attack by the Government of Northern Rhodesia on the Mineworkers' Union, nor any attempt to hinder that body in the exercise of its normal functions, but that the action taken against the men was taken solely on account of their individual subversive activities.

On being informed upon conversation with Mr. Maybank, who had been in London in March last, the matter was again raised by the Colonial Office in view to having the case reopened, it being the opinion of the General Council that the men, particularly Mr. Maybank, had been deported on account of their individual subversive activities.

The Colonial Office have refused to modify their previous attitude, and the General Council remains convinced that it is serious injustice has been done. The matter is still being pursued by the General Council.

At the meeting held in November, 1942, it was reported that the Executive Committee of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers had resolved, as a memorial to the late Mrs. Doreen Green, to establish a fund bearing his name, and that in view of the special interest in Colonial labour questions the object of the fund should be to assist new trade union movements in the Colonies, particularly in the West Indies. To this end a donation of £1,000 has accordingly been made by the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers to the T.U.C.

The Committee has also given some preliminary consideration to the problems of post-war Colonial reconstruction.

The T.U.C. continues to be associated through its representatives, Mr. A. Wainwright and Mr. T. Halliday, with the work of the Government's Labour Advisory Committee set up last year.

The present composition of the T.U.C. Colonial Advisory Committee is the following: T.U.C. - Ebby Edwards, Hewett, J. Halliday, J. Jarman, Co-Operative Workers, Philip Cox, A. Dalziel, J. P. N. Evans, A. Creech Jones, M.P. Percy Grenon, M. Macmillan, J. G. Polak, Sir Arthur Pugh, Sir Drummond Sheehy, D. D. Kennedy, Benson (I.L.O. observer).

Mr. A. Moffat (Mineworkers' Federation) and Sir John Waddington (Trades Union Congress in Southern Rhodesia) on behalf of the miners' delegation, raised the question of the deportation of the miners' trade union leaders from Northern Rhodesia.

The miners, he said, looked upon the matter as a very serious one indeed, and thought it would be advisable that if the General Council had any further information on developments it should be revealed to Congress at once. There were miners' trade union leaders in this country at present, but it was not sure it would be astounding to many delegates to know that they had in our midst an exiled trade union leader, not from any one of our own country but from the Northern Rhodesian.

A great deal of talk had been heard about the post-war period and the need of a new government for all the Colonial Empire, but there was not much hope of anything that if at the present moment the trade union movement was denied the right of self-government.

Mr. Maybank's Activities in England

Mr. Maybank had been in this country since the outbreak of war and had been in England practically every day. He had visited the coalfields, and he (Mr. Moffat) could say on behalf of the coalfields that Mr. Maybank was not a subversive. He had been in England without fear of contradiction that his intention could do much for the Mineworkers' Union, and he believed that all sections of the trade union movement would join in their protest against the treatment Mr. Maybank had suffered, and ensure that he should be allowed to return to his trade union and carry out his trade union duties.

Tsahai Memorial Hospital

Princess Tsahai, daughter of Emperor Haile Selassie, "Sunshine" - made a deep impression on many people in this country during her short life of exile after the Italian occupation of Ethiopia.

She was already an accomplished linguist when she arrived in England at the age of 17, and she at once began training as a nurse at the Ormonde Street Children's Hospital and later at Guy's, supplementing her hospital work with visits to the old and sick in their own homes. There is abundant evidence of her angelic sense of the words, she became a pinistering angel.

When her father, the Emperor Haile Selassie, was restored to his throne, the Princess returned to Addis Ababa to put her medical knowledge at the disposal of her people by organizing clinics and welfare centres. She married, and died at the age of 22.

Friends and admirers in England determined that some memorial should be set up in her honour, a strong committee set to work, and with the approval of the Emperor, it was decided to erect a Tsahai Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa at an initial cost of £100,000. Last Thursday about 400 people gathered at the Leicester Hotel, London, in support of the cause.

Lord Davies presided, supported by the Ethiopian Ambassador, and Sir Philip Manson-Bahr stressed the real meaning of hospital diseases, the special importance of Ethiopia as a field for research, and the educational value of the Memorial Hospital.

He knew, he said, something of medical problems in East Africa, for his only surviving son had marched from Lukenyika Territory through Kenya to Addis Ababa, and worked in the hospital there, where a bevy of Italian doctors had died. Sir Philip had evidently a poor opinion of the medical work done in Ethiopia by the Italians, who appeared to recognize only the kind of work the lay worker.

It was very pleasant, and the popular memory employed by the Ethiopians was made from the dried flowers of a tree called *Acacia*, of which there is a great deal known. When an Ethiopian took the shade of a tree, a notice of his death might be "This is my Acacia day." That seemed a sound idea, which might be extended to the memory of the dead.

The Tsahai Memorial Hospital would, it is hoped, become not only a blessing to the work of a centre of research in tropical diseases, which could not be undertaken from Europe.

The memorial fund, which has been collected, was a tribute to the organizing ability of Miss Sylvia Rankhurst, a staunch champion of Ethiopia during her darkest days.

News Items in Brief

Omdurman Stadium is being enlarged to hold 12,000 people.

Loreto Convent School is about to reopen on Mombasa Island.

The present population of Eritropia is estimated at about 11,000,000.

The Nyasaland Stamp Club has become the Nyasaland Philatelic Society.

Small quantities of rubber produced in the Sudan are being marketed by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation.

United Kingdom Commercial Corporation (East Africa) Ltd. has been registered in Tanganyika Territory with a nominal capital of £10,000.

Major F. D. Warren of Kakuyu Estate, Lilongwe, Nyasaland, has been granted an exclusive trading licence in respect of all Native-grown pyrethrum produced in the Mzimba and Karonga Districts.

The leader of the Feminist Union in Egypt, Mme. Hoda Sharawi, sent a telegram of best wishes to the Ethiopian Women's Work Association Council.

The Bodleian Library, Oxford, has arranged an exhibition to show the development of knowledge in Ethiopia. It includes ancient Ethiopian and Byzantine manuscripts.

Flowering and other decorative trees have been planted by the Kenya Arbor Society along the new alignment of the Nairobi-Thika road. They include Cape chestnuts, figs and jacaranda.

Sisal and tow production of East African Sisal Plantations Ltd. for October amounted to 105 tons, making a total of 230 tons for the first four months of the company's current financial year.

J. Lyons and Co. Ltd. announce an interim dividend of 4% (the same on their ordinary and A ordinary shares. Last year's final dividend was 15%. The company has tea estates in Nyasaland.

On the anniversary of the Emperor of Ethiopia's Coronation, a reception was held last week at the Ethiopian Legation. It was attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Dominion High Commissioners.

Landau Bros., one of Bulawayo's pioneer business firms, are to cease active operation. It has always remained a family concern, and its members have been very generous public benefactors for numerous charitable and other causes.

The Nyasaland immigration returns for the month of August show that there were 203 European and 57 Asian visitors, five European and one Asian new residents, and that 51 Europeans and 39 Asians passed through the country in transit.

The Sudan Government Railways has had to announce that thefts of electric light bulbs from passenger compartments have been so heavy that trains may have to run at night in total darkness. The supplies of bulbs from abroad are so greatly curtailed.

N. Charterland Capital Repayment

The directors of the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937) Ltd., have given notice of a further repayment of capital to the extent of 3d per share, which will be made on December 15 to shareholders registered on November 15.

Christmas Airgraphs

The latest date for the posting in London of airgraphs and air letters intended for Christmas delivery to the forces in East Africa, the Middle East, Persia and Iraq, Ceylon and South Africa, is November 22.

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

Textile Manufacture in Rhodesia

Major G. S. Cameron, Chairman of the Cotton Research and Industry Board in Southern Rhodesia, said recently: "The work done on cotton in this Colony is a fine example of fundamental long-range and applied research. It is only now beginning to yield its fruits. Every kind of cotton plant has been tried, without much success until a fluffy plant from Uganda was used in South Africa to such good effect that practically all the cotton from the Cape to the Zambezi had sprung from it. Much arduous study and hard work had gone to producing the correct type for the colony. In the early part of the war, Major Cameron said, it was thought that Southern Rhodesia might be cut off from the cotton-camp with the enemy as close as Kenya, and it had therefore been decided to produce locally a rough absorbent cotton wool. Machinery was obtained, and the cotton mills in Gatooma were working three 8-hour shifts a day. It would take two further years to secure and erect the buildings plant for additional spinning and another year to train the staff in the art of weaving. Major Cameron concluded: "We are on the verge of something very big."

Dwa Plantations Report

Dwa Plantations, Ltd. report a trading profit for the year to December 31, 1942, of £4,068 after providing for the main tenance of sisal areas and the depreciation of buildings and machinery. After deducting interest on the prior lien debenture stock (£2,955) and adding interest received (£133), the net profit was £1,246, to which had to be added the balance forward of £1,590. £1,000 is reserved for taxation, and the directors recommended payment of a dividend on the preference shares for 12 months to the rate of 3% and leaving a balance forward of £1,201. The preference dividend was one year in arrears at the date of the balance sheet, but those arrears have since been met.

The output of sisal and tow from Dwa estate during the 12 months amounted to 944 tons and 309 tons from the Kedai prior lien debenture stock in issue amounts to £16,159.

Sales of the output from Msinga totalled 247 tons. The issued share capital of the company is £63,721 and the fixed assets (plantations, buildings, plant, machinery, railways, rolling stocks, etc.) appear in the balance sheet at £17,745. Current assets include cash, £11,578; investments, £4,000; stores of sisal (since realised), £1,700; stores, £2,207; and sundry debtors, £662 (against sundry creditors, £2,743).

At the annual general meeting, to be held in London on Tuesday next, Mr. G. R. Hoyle, the Chairman of the Board, will retire by rotation and offer himself for re-election. The other directors are Mr. E. Portlock, Mr. A. Rawlin, and Mr. W. H. New, (managing director).

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Copperbelt of N. Rhodesia

Lord Geddes on the Early Stages

LORD GEDDES told a group of Lords recently something of the early stage of copper-mining in Northern Rhodesia. In the course of a speech mainly on agriculture and food values, he said:

In 1924 or 1925, when I returned from my visit to the United States of America, I was asked by the then Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, whether I could do anything to help with the supply of copper for this country. Northern Rhodesia was the only place in the world where, until then, there was any copper, and I was not very well known. I said that copper was not to be there because it was for Native use. We had to get a copper reserve in order that in the event of a war we should be in a position to defend ourselves, because copper is extraordinarily important in connexion with war preparations.

At that time the copper belt was in a large part depopulated. There was no one living in the area, because of sleeping sickness, malaria and all the rage of tropical diseases which make some of the great forest areas of the heart of the tropics impossible for human life. We had to start a medical problem to have even a few people in the area. The Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia is probably the greatest medical problem of our time.

The Problems of Ill-Health

There is curative medicine, which involves search into the nature of diseases and the care of sick people. There is preventive medicine, which deals with all the problems of keeping a great community healthy. There is tropical medicine, which is really a spaw of zoology, it is rather making a study of the wild animals that live in the country, even though they are small. Then there is curative medicine, a thing that very few people know anything about. In going into Northern Rhodesia we had to use all the forms of medicine.

In a country that has been depopulated by the virulence of the disease there is not an easy country to get people of another race into and get them in a good state of health. I shall not go into details with the various steps taken during the 15 years that followed, but I will tell you this: the curative medicine was just the ordinary sort of curative medicine of Harley Street or elsewhere. Preventive medicine dealt with the ordinary problems of public health in a com-

mutative. As to tropical medicine, the School of Tropical Disease helped us, and we found out as we went ourselves. Curative medicine is what we base that on. On the health of the food, and Lord Geddes can tell you that our work on food is the possible healthy there is that we give them food known of rich humus soil with plenty of life in it.

What have we done? What have the men who were there done? I do not want to take any credit for myself. I was only chairman of the company. The people who fought the thing through were the doctors and the agriculturists of the world. It was their brains. My job was simply to see that they were not interfered with by short-sighted economy. They have been a back-bone and turned that part of Northern Rhodesia into what is not a health-resort. It is a most extraordinary phenomenon. The positive health of these people is based on food. The positive health of these people is based on food. The positive health of these people is based on food. The positive health of these people is based on food.

Lord Levis has brought before your lordships the importance of the food in a very clear way. I believe that the positive health of these people is based on food. The positive health of these people is based on food. The positive health of these people is based on food.

Comments

VICOUNT BIRKENHEAD said Lord Geddes is an unduly modest man. But he has done a great deal for the country. He has pointed out very interestingly that the higher output from the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia is very largely due to the efficiency of the workmen at least the British-controlled portion of the Copperbelt, and I may say so, most emphatically, to that mining company over which he himself so skilfully presides.

He has pointed out that in South-Central Africa the land is fearfully poor, and is on the whole badly farmed; that there is very little mixed husbandry, and that the morbid condition of the Native population is appalling. Indeed, the Commission found that the chief problems of the country sooner or later to solve in that area depend not merely predominantly upon the health of the Native population, and especially upon the Native women having a properly balanced ration, but also upon the fact that over 80% of the millions of Natives living in that part of the world are affected with some disease, a very great proportion from venereal disease, but a large number of others from various sub-tropical diseases, all of them induced or aggravated by malnutrition on the part of the Native population.

When I visited that remarkable oasis in the desert where everything seems to be bright and green and the bulk of the white population happy, cheerful and well-supplied with every sort of social amenities, I discovered that the efficiency of the Natives working in these copper mines was largely due to the fact that Lord Geddes had made it possible, through his management with the men, I believe not only by philanthropic motives, but by economic considerations, to discover what a properly balanced ration for the Native race is.

New Zealand is conspicuous among the countries of the world in which soil deficiencies exist, and "bush sickness" in sheep was found to be due to the lack of an almost infinitesimal amount of iron and cobalt—cobalt which the noble lord is producing in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

Company Progress Reports

Wangari Colliery. Coal sales during October amounted to 182,072 tons and coke sales were 6,330 tons.

Begebe. 20,300 tons crushed in October yielded gold to the value of £21,374 and a working profit of £8,004.

Victoria Gold Areas. During October 1,533 fine oz. gold produced for 5,018 tons of ore, with a net profit of £11,000.

Starr. October crushing amounted to 8,900 tons, giving gold to the value of £8,268 and a working profit of £801.

Thistle Estate. 1,509 tons of ore were treated and 662 oz. of gold recovered in October, giving an operating profit of £3,363.

Cam and Motory. During October 24,000 tons of ore were crushed yielding gold to the value of £16,236 and a working profit of £21,007.

Kaobara. 14,375 tons of gold and 12 tons of tin concentrate in 10 months from August to September produced in August 1943. September results were 1,192,316 gold and 171 tons of tin concentrate, of which 5,200 was from tributaries. The low tin market reported for the month.

Sir Douglas Malcolm has been elected a Director of Mafikeng.

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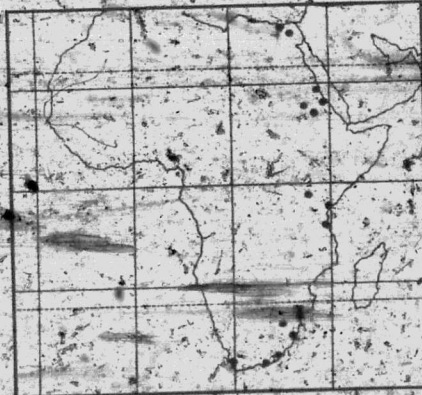
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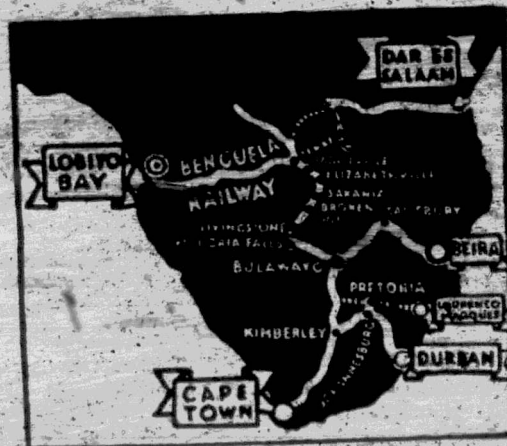
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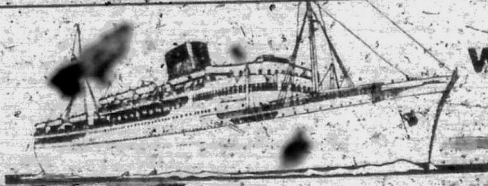
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