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Founder and Editor:
F. G. Joelson.

Editorial and Publishing Offices:
91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum, 7179 & 7333

Cables: Umkabi, London

Principal

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE Government's vacillation and equivocation in regard to the mandated Territories has brought down upon it from its own followers the severest condemnation that could be imagined. Sir Samuel Hoare did his best to save the face of the Government, but the two thousand delegates to the Unionist Party Conference were not so easily off with excuses or explanations. Their clear duty of telling the world that they were thoroughly disgusted with the whole subject, and, by their action, was to hold him responsible for the failure to do the right thing would forfeit their confidence. It was, in effect, a vote of censure which counted, but, do good both in Great Britain and Germany, for the latter will now have a clearer realisation of the fact that they are doomed to disappointment. It is up to the complacency of an apathetic Conservative leader that German hopes have been kept alive. The Nazis know that the Labour Party would have surrendered British territories to Germany five years ago, would not now yield an inch on any terms. It was high time for the Conservative rank and file to awaken their leader from his formula framing, and that they have done much more forcefully than anyone anticipated.

But it is the man in the street who will ultimately decide this great Imperial issue, and unfortunately he is almost completely ignorant and sadly apathetic about it. There is no doubt that he needs enlightenment and the decision of the East African Board to

undertake an educative campaign to be welcome and patriotically supported by Mr. W. F. Jackson, a first-class journalistic craftsman and creative openings for the elucidation of the essentials of the question. If the Board can back it may well enlist the services of one of them from his main duty of writing may be somewhat probably. Then, broadening the scope of the forms will offer valuable new means of making down the moral and material advantages, make it impossible to surrender overseas possession to a Germany which is thinking in terms of militaristic advantages.

Because that is so, we trust that the Board will take abroad, statesmanlike, the impartial view of its responsibilities, not merely a "Broad View" of a chess-playing East African "Essential" view. While concentrating its attention mainly upon Tanganyika territories, we should, we suggest, fight generally against the re-establishment of Germany in any overseas territory from which her economic, commercial and commerce raiders could work havoc upon the Empire. It behoves us to check, by instance, the insidious propagation of the suggestion that expresses itself so easily and so frequently as: "Of course they can't have Tanganyika, but don't you think they might be given Togoland, South Africa and the British Empire, to say nothing of some of the Allied Powers, are not to be sacrificed for false sentiment, and it will be well for the Joint East African Board to be on its guard against that besetting sin of a good-natured race.

O had a successor of such prestige, of such unimpeachable judgment, and so willing to work selflessly and zealously as Lord Lugard has done as British member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and as a student of the League of Nations with Lord Lugard. We wrote in mid-August, "he will be an impossible man to replace," and shortly afterwards we learned from an unimpeachable source that Lord Hailey had been invited to succeed him, but as at that time his acceptance of the offer was in some doubt, we refrained from publishing the news. Now it can be made known that the invitation has been accepted. Mr. Ormsby-Gore's selection is obviously his own to be congratulated on his choice for a position of great responsibility, and Lord Hailey deserves the gratitude of the Empire for accepting a task that will involve a great deal of hard work, skill, tact, judgment, and firmness, and which, however well performed, is unfortunately unlikely to earn Lord Hailey the recognition and the public recognition. The names of at least two ex-Governors of territories with which this journal is concerned we know, actively canvassed, but there can be no doubt that neither would have been so free a choice.

The Sir Malcolm Hailey, the new member for himself a name as one of the greatest Indian administrators of modern times, whose personality and ability so impressed people without direct Indian connexions that when it was desired to find an expert and impartial mind to conduct an exhaustive research into African problems, it was to him that the committee planning the survey turned. Lord Hailey's peerage dates from the Birthday Honours List - he has recently spent some months in Africa, and is now approaching the final stages of the preparation of a report which will unquestionably exercise great influence upon the provision of funds for the examination of pressing African problems, and appointment to the Commission. The appointment was made with the approval of a committee concerned that the mantle worn by his predecessor, Lord Lugard, should fall upon a successor certain to discharge his difficult duties with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the Empire.

THANKS to the initiative of Nyasaland Railways and the co-operation of the Trans-Zambesi Railway, telephone communication between the whole of the Trans-Nyasaland Communication Zone is now being accomplished. It is a fact, and hopes are expressed that it may be possible with the help of the Nyasaland authorities in Beira to make the service available to the public in Nyasaland and Beira. This development affords an interesting example of useful co-operation between private

enterprise and Government for the avoidance of duplication of capital expenditure in a country like Nyasaland. During the last two years the railway company has been improving its telecommunication system, and, in particular, has concentrated its efforts on installing really long distance telephone communication from one end of the line to the other, in order to facilitate both the control and administrative work. As these requirements were likely to require the circuit for only a portion of the day, an agreement was reached with the Nyasaland Government under which calls for the use of the system could be made over the railway trunk line at a distance of 100 miles from railway stations. This is a stroke of the pen the main backbone of a telephone trunk system, and is applicable to the Nyasaland Government, a facility which the country could not otherwise have acquired without the aid of this device, one more urgently needed.

It is interesting to see the Herald can now have their offices in the north of the province in the Nyasaland Post Office in Beira. Similarly, telephone lines can also be made from those offices to Beira, Zomba, and Manje. A further and most valuable improvement will be effected when the Nyasaland Post Office is able to install a trunk telephone line between Beira and Lilongwe, since this would put the important centre of the northern tobacco industry in touch with Blantyre, the commercial and Zomba, the administrative headquarters of the Protectorate, and ultimately with Beira, the port of shipment. This last facility, however, can become available to the public only when arrangements have been made to connect the railway trunk to the Mozambique Company's exchange in Beira, a matter which we have reason to believe, at present under negotiation. The new trunk line along the Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesi railways is fitted with apparatus which are of the most advanced type, and the possibilities of long distance telephony, and in a particular case of East Africa, have opened the way to vastly increased ranges of communication. When once the Nyasaland Beira circuit is available to the public, the authorities of Portuguese East Africa would probably consent to the installation of a trunk telephone from Beira to Umtali, where connexion to the existing Rhodesian trunk system would be made. This would not only assist the commercial community of Beira to obtain closer contact with its clients in Rhodesia, but it would also enable Nyasaland and Rhodesian merchants to conduct their transactions with each other by the telephone, and permit local and foreign individuals in the neighbouring territories to keep in much closer touch. Better still, Nyasaland and Beira could furnish through a trunk telephone call of London. Communications of this kind, so truly said, are civilization and development of this kind are among its most useful manifestations.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Mr. W. J. ...

MR. W. J. ... don't ... prize money for ... Johannesburg ... Rhodesia and East Africa ... forestry company in the Usambira Mountains of Tanganyika Territory, and in both as the controller of a South African insurance company, which does extensive business here in the Empire. ... he landed in South Africa forty years ago with only a few pounds in his pocket, it was ... began to earn a living, and in a ... was soon making a name for himself, and throughout the continent he is affectionately known as "The Great Little ... has ambitions to own a great chain of newspapers throughout South Africa, and his pressive beginning with his Johannesburg ... plans to be the only latam ... of a ... every kind of South African ... except ... Nevertheless, he is Chairman of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold ... Company.

East African Friends

ROBERT ... round Aberdeenshire with ... (whose grouses about taxation were ... the same strain as those of ... settlers and Somerset farmers) I met ... seven people with East African Rhodesia connections, writes a correspondent, who ... constitutes a record. There was ... who had fought in the East African Campaign ... a Youn, now farming in ... a fine old gentleman from the ... married ... whose brother was ... who knew Kilingo ... (in Banchory) whose ... of East Africa were not ... he had hoped to shoot off of the ... he had wanted to get out of members of a ... The Blue Lagoon ... met ... The seventh, the lucky seventh, has never ... regretting his ... see Nairobi when his ship ... at Cape Town!

Nyasaland

THERE was a note in this column ... the too prevalent ... in ... "South Rhodesia" when ... but falls more ... on the ear. It is high time also that our leading newspapers learned to spell Nyasaland correctly. The London morning papers are frequent offenders, and even the weekly reviews ... at fault. The Spectator, for instance, which has a large overseas circulation, having in a recent ... spelt it "Nyasaland" twice in one ... Emphatic ... is a strong point with Britons or their Press, but at least their leaders might observe the decency, for to those who live ... it is indignant to write ... "South Rhodesia".

Ruthless Judge

THE people of ... the beautiful little town ... the mountains of Southern Rhodesia's ... have long ... a tale which they ... occasionally relate over their sundowners ... to be regarded as a little over-couraged, but ... the Chief Justice, Sir Fraser Bassett, has given ... authority. ... an Attorney-General of the Colony ... afterwards became a judge ... with the ... box at ... And ... of ... the matter up with the Public ... on the return from the ... When ... brought ... to the ... jury box was ... Rising ... entered the court-room ... and ... provided a court ... for some weeks ... from its ... Public Works ... must be left to the ...

Watches for Natives

THE ... and Native Welfare Society's ... produced an outstanding ... by ... who won the ... and ... finished second in the ... The prizes for the first three ... respectively, a wrist-watch, a wrist-watch, a wrist-watch. Now many Natives love to wear a watch on each wrist, and some of the wealthier ... known to sport two or even three on each ... the ... been ... of a Native ... does not regard ... such multiplicity. So Crispin has only one watch, ... awards having been substituted in recognition of the other two triumphs.

The Link of Waterloo

MAHENGHE ... from its proud estate to ... a ... In German times it was an administrative and military station of considerable importance, being the seat of a Provincial Commissioner and the headquarters of a double command of ... whose ... was ... of which was dominated by a great ... In the later stages of the East African Campaign the officer in command in Mahenge was Major von ... who in recent years has been ... and who often told the English prisoners in his hands that his grandfathers fought at Waterloo with their grandfathers.

Great Scott

W HAT a chance the London newspapers missed on Thurs ... last. There were placards ... "Scott ... Wins", "Scott does it ... How Scott Did It." But no one thought of "Great Scott!" Yet there had been ample ... that ... and ... combination of ... to ... for it had ... for some hours ... hand that Mr. C. ... Scott was ... to win the race.

What We Have We Fight

Against a Strong Racial Government

That this Conference must be a success for the Government, in order to disprove the charges within the Empire and throughout the world to give an assurance that the declaration made by the then Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, to the German Chancellor in Berlin in March 1935, to the effect that the position of an 'international mandate' territory was not an 'international question', still represents the unaltered attitude of the British Government.

It is the cheer of excited delegates, the vote resolution adopted, with only one dissent, at the sixty-third Annual Conference of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations in March 1941 was:

Mr. Duffell Sands, who moved the resolution, said that in the last Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, appeared to the German Government not to have the most precise international law in raising this thorny issue. Herr Hitler had, however, taken an appeal at the Nazi Party Congress in Berlin and he bluntly declared that the German Chancellor's speech had been an empty boast. He had thrown down the gauntlet to the British Government.

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territories would be as well left under their own control under the protection of the British flag. They were sure that it would be a more honourable to radiate the responsibilities assumed to the masses, backward and defenceless, native and progressive, British Government. The present National Government has not only failed to give up to the British people the territories which were promised to them, but would not even discuss them.

The world is to be a better world if we were to have less world, less German, less human.

The speaker said that the Government had no new commitments. We are only asking the Government to start to speak the same language as the British people, but in a way that is not only in the spirit of the British people, but in the spirit of the British people.

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In Defence of Tanganyika Campaign of Education to be Launched

A PROBERI... the British... to be launched under the auspices of the Board of Education.

The... taken unanimously at the... meeting of the Executive Council... Board of Education... Mr. H. Bull and Mr. J. J. Joseph.

Mr. W. Jenkins... expressed at a previous meeting that there was a... of men of all classes in... were completely ignorant of the... about them... wholly ignorant of the wide distribution of the pamphlets... action, however, excellent. The document... how... the fringe of the work demanding to be done. A well planned campaign of education needed to be launched and pressed on all fronts. Once... had been laid, a considerable... could be raised for a Tanganyika... from among large trading... concerned in that Territory... contributions as an insurance premium in respect of a risk against which there was need for them to effect cover.

Choosing the Right Time

Sir Theodor Chambers... the early distribution of the... Members of Parliament, the Press, and other... to whom it ought obviously to be sent, felt that it was... to take... The German demand for... only very general, and though there... that it would gain strength... express itself in an... upon the return of Tanganyika, that might not happen for... to nine months to... a couple of years... Examination of the... of... materials must be expected to... the real German article could not come yet. For that reason it seemed to him wise to invite... contributions... the mercantile... stating that they might have... for more... donations.

With these general principles... was agreed, but it was felt that... educational... now in... many demanded... in this country and that if the... were not... once, there might be... later... since it... considerable... the man in the street from his... and make... stand that was...

Major... Burt... to curb... the... of Parliament in the Union of South Africa, and in Southern Rhodesia said he had been... at the warmth of the... which he had... been... There... absent... that he... his... that there could be...

which the public opinion of the territories between Lake and the Nile, could be more strongly... had been told that there... had been... at the... interest in Tanganyika... people... to know better... German Colonies... point that probably... single... labour... prepared to... African territory... Colonel Fosberry... "The Demand for... territories, and the... of... Opportunity" reviewed in last week's... and... Theodor Chambers suggested that the... of... had made it... certain... Great Britain would not give Germany the... of... in the same policy in another part of East Africa.

Training Youngsters to be a Goal

Mr. Jenkins... convinced that the opinion of the... in the street would... be... that it would not... to relax... the indifference... present... been dissipated. The best way to... their... was to engage... first-class... who could devote himself entirely to the... of... facts before the public. He... like the word propaganda... it was education... which they needed to... He also emphasised that the... must be... really first-class... who knew all there was to know... and whose record would give him an... every... With such... working under the guidance of the... of the Board... work...

Colonel... said that in visiting different parts of the country he had... appeared as the ignorance about Tanganyika... of... he had... in... people. "Why should we not... of... in... It would be impossible to get the country to... a... front... unless there had been... previously prepared by education.

Mr. Michael... said... his father... Cabinet Ministers... subject was... to this... had been... of the... Major... whether his... view was...

Kenya and Sir Alan Pim's Report

Major... explained that he had left Nairobi prior to the publication of Sir Alan Pim's Report and that he had therefore had to... man... for up-to-date information as to the reaction in the Colony. He gathered that in general there was some... of the moderate... which would be... by Sir Alan Pim's recommendations. Personally, he was not astonished in view of the difficulty of Sir Alan's... to the fact that his... the... of the... and the... Committee, of both of which he had been...

He understood... from Kenya that it seemed fairly certain that the... Government intended to... income tax at the... of the Legislative Council... of October, but did not propose to... any of... of Sir Alan Pim's... such as the... other taxes... instance, the... and... the... Government...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Clement Hill Memories

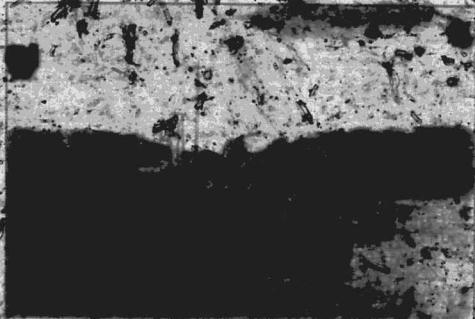
By Captain Nanky Marsi, Luanda, Angola

To the Editor of the African Review

So the old Clement Hill has been written down in stone on the calendar page with the "Martyrs" and the days are to be made into a breakwater in Luanda.

To sailors, royal and merchant, statesmen, businessmen, generals, animals and just ordinary travellers who sailed on her she will soon be a memory to something long gone to vast times but to me and to others who commanded or served on her the "Clement Hill" will always be something which a landsman cannot understand. She was "my ship" to learn of her fate is rather like hearing of the funeral of an old and faithful friend.

A marine spirit and not friendly to me than it is but if you spare the space I should like it to be occupied by a few words about "Clement Hill". She is now described as "lost" due to "withered" past her work, and not worth doing anything to, but as part of the breakwater at Bukatanga she will long serve faithfully, surviving by many years all those who had anything to do with her while she was in active service between the ports of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.



Clement Hill at Luanda

It seems very funny that Kibanda should have been chosen as her last command, for it was from there that she departed in September 1975 on her most memorable voyage. That of transporting to Kibanda the "white" African Rhodesians who were mainly the means of checking the German advance from Frelimo. It was an unpleasant trip for the old ship, which had to tow lighter all the way, which was always presented having to do with picking up oil derricks on her way to Namuno. In those days she had to be ready to take her off her way, but she made it, right up to having gathered up a few more passengers, and then she went on to Kibanda. About midnight she encountered the "whale" with about 200 including passengers, "fourty crew", poor crew had their bottles of sweet tea in the locker, she had no food.

It can be said that the ship was well maintained during her 25 years in the Lake. She will then be a memory to many who served on her.

With kindest regards

Saa Sita Grows Rich

The Tricks of Trade

Excuse my old dog jumped up and started to bark. I said "I'm very real voice."

Karimo I replied and with astonishment in my eyes. Saa Sita, the old man had evidently come a long way, his clothes were very dirty and he appeared to be almost exhausted.

"I'm nearly done. Can you let me have some food?" I pointed to the house-boy. "Come and take some food and give him some food. He is tired."

The next morning Saa Sita came to my shop. "What has happened now?" I asked. "I lost all about 1000 shillings."

Saa Sita snarled down. "I was in the labora in the day, I was doing some work in the stores in Dar es Salaam. I had to send a lot of cloth and things for nothing and I lost them very cheap."

"What do you mean by saying they sent the goods to nothing?" "Well I had to pay in 3 months, which is just the same thing."

"So that's what you've been doing? Getting close without paying for it and then selling it. Who are you not in prison?"

Bwana, who I sold the goods each week, I changed the cash for notes. So I still have many notes, which I want to keep for me. I have had great trouble with the Government, they said I had to pay two taxes in my shop, and it was more than I could pay. House tax and municipal tax, but so only Saa Sita.

After I had lost the goods nearly six months the white man from Dar es Salaam came to see me about paying. At first I was frightened that I should have to pay, but an Indian said "No, don't pay. Saa Sita. Ask him to sell the goods."

Bwana, I did this, and I got more goods. After another three months the white man wanted his money, and a policeman had to go. Then they went to the Court, and a man came and showed me a paper and said all the goods were his and had to be sold. Then the Bwana Judge said he asked me if I had any money and I said no. Afterwards the man with the paper was called and the white man got some money, but not mine."

"So, you are a great roger."

The people wanted to take my motor car, but you know, Bwana, it was no use. The Bwana Judge said that I had the money, so I sold him the car and they had an accident.

Bwana, I got back the car, and as it would not do for me to have paid to travel by motor, I sold it all to my wife. Now I shall have a big car and after a while I shall have a new house in the country. Are you dishonest? For now they all are in the shop."

How much money have you got now?" Saa Sita showed me a small note. "That's 100 shillings," he said. "The note contains twenty notes each of one hundred shillings."

"That is not my money, you see?" I said. "Wait, Bwana, and the shop will produce much more cases. In various cases of the person I believe there are twenty thousand shillings there, but I have not in my pocket."

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In ... the darkness ... between ... landing ... the ground ...

It is ... the ... the ... the ... the ...

Mr. A. H. Morgan, the wireless operator, was killed, and Mr. Kenneth Waller and Mr. ... taken to hospital ...

Another ... of the ... Mr. D. W. ... Mr. F. Hughes ...

A curious ... the ... the ... the ...

Mr. ... the ... the ... the ...

... the ... the ... the ... the ...

Mrs. Markham's Flight.

Tributes to Kenya Airwoman.

Mrs. MARY MARKHAM was entertained ... luncheon at the ... by Mr. B. J. ... of the Anglo-American Oil Company.

Proposing the ... the ... the ... the ...

The ... the ... the ... the ...

The ... the ... the ... the ...

... the ... the ... the ... the ...

... the ... the ... the ... the ...

... the ... the ... the ... the ...

... the ... the ... the ... the ...

... the ... the ... the ... the ...

PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. H. ... on the East Victoria ...

Mr. W. J. ... A.D.O. has been promoted District Officer

Mr. C. P. ... District Officer

Mr. and Mrs. ... Kenya for Australia on six months leave

Mr. ... Town Clerk of United ...

Mr. C. B. ... District Officer in ...

Mr. H. B. Thomas Deputy Director of Survey

Captain ... and ...

Mr. E. ... the duties of Superintendent of ...

Mr. Ponsie ... Nyasaland is on a ... to Europe

Mr. ... recent match against Sabukia; Mr. A. H. ... scored 100 runs

Mr. Justice ... Chairman of the Kenya ...

Mr. P. ... District Commissioner of the ...

Dr. E. K. ... for dental treatment

Mr. ... Principal of ...

Mr. ... Public Prosecutor in the Magistrate's Court, Salisbury

Captain M. A. ... Reserve Officers

Mr. J. ... Eastern ...

Mr. ... are among the members of the Uganda ...

Mr. ... celebrated ...

Mr. ... appointed to ...

Lieutenant ... with Mrs. ... last week of their return to ...

Mr. F. E. ... and Mr. ... have been appointed assistant general managers of ...

In the ... gardens competition Mr. H. A. ... was awarded the ... and Mrs. ... the ...

Mr. and Mrs. ... were the guests of the ... on Monday evening. ... presided

Mr. ... of State for ... left ...

On account of ill-health, Mr. ... has had to resign the captaincy of ...

Mr. ... who was ... has been appointed a ...

The ... of Messrs. C. W. A. ... to the ...

Mrs. J. J. ... wife of the Deputy Postmaster-General of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, ...

Mr. W. ... has ... to establish a ...

Miss B. G. ... who was ... in Tanganyika ...

Mr. F. D. ... has been transferred to Nakuru ...

Mr. E. ... Long's cup for the ...

Mr. J. W. ... won the principal race at the ...

Mr. ...

APPOINTMENT ... POSITION ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

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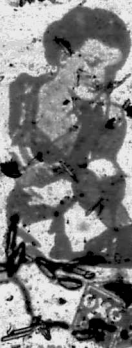


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Shaft—The main shaft for the month of September was 1,000 tons of copper concentrate. The shaft for the month of August was 1,000 tons of copper concentrate.

Development—The development work for the month of September was 1,000 tons of copper concentrate. The development work for the month of August was 1,000 tons of copper concentrate.

Production—The production for the month of September was 1,000 tons of copper concentrate. The production for the month of August was 1,000 tons of copper concentrate.

Material—The material for the month of September was 1,000 tons of copper concentrate. The material for the month of August was 1,000 tons of copper concentrate.

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Late News

Nearly two thousand tourists visited Victoria Falls during July.

The Inter-Trade Union Conference has been appointed in Bloemfontein.

Foreign sales, especially in the United Kingdom, are being encouraged by the registers of companies.

A Road and Recreation Building made by Employers has been formed in Salisbury.

Telegraphic and radio facilities have been extended to Mampito in the Nyasaland territory.

Mr. Eric Beaumont, of Mombasa, and Mr. A. Beaumont have been re-visiting the East African territories.

Mr. H. Meyer, of Moshina, is visiting the Rhodesia District on behalf of the Human Tobacco Co.

Twenty-two nominations were received for three places on the Nyasaland District (Mashona) Board of Control.

The Gertrugus Hotel, Maseru, is now under the management of Messrs. Graham, Deben and E. Ogilvie.

A resolution reducing the capital of T. S. Hotels, Ltd., from £20,000 to £16,000 is before the High Court, Durban, Natal.

The directors of the Mombasa Coffee Exchange are Messrs. W. G. G. and T. A. Adams.

The Uganda Government has adopted the extension of Kampala passenger station as a subsequent development in the township.

The 1951 European arrivals in Southern Rhodesia during the first half of this year include 77, including students, 1945, 1946, and 1947.

Garage launches in Beira during July totalled 2,000 tons, and shipments amounted to 49,800 tons. Post-night ships called at the port during the month, and passengers, including 100 emigrants, numbered 4,189.

The Southern Rhodesia Old Age Pensions Act came into operation in September. Pensions are payable until January, 1952. The maximum payment to a white pensioner is £8 annually, and to a coloured pensioner £5.

Two of the three Rhodesian companies which were floated during June are being floated in London. The companies are the Rhodesian Industrial Corporation, the Rhodesian Industrial Corporation, and the Rhodesian Industrial Corporation.

Imports from Tanganyika during the first seven months of this year amounted to £2,139,571 compared with £1,671,956 during the corresponding period of 1950. Imports totalled £1,117,222 compared with £850,671.

A Bill to be introduced when the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council meets in October proposes that a distinction shall be made for the purposes of the Land Use Ordinance between the regions of Lupatse and Ashanani.

The Import Duties Bill, which in respect of certain goods, provides for a reduction of 50% in the duty on certain goods, and a 25% reduction on certain other goods, is being considered.

Nairobi Town Council has abandoned the plan to build a new stadium.

A number of school boys were guests at a recentenary luncheon in Salisbury.

Two animals from Tanganyika have been sent to the Game Research Department.

Joseph Hooper, of the Government Veterinary Institute, who was born in Salisbury, was opened.

It is arranged that live wire transmitters will be installed in the neighbourhood of Korosy, near Tlokoeng, Tanganyika.

Chief Chuma, who was elected in Southern Rhodesia after he was first sent to the Mkwinda, has been elected as the agent.

Nairobi Town Council has under consideration a suggestion that plans and estimates for a new swimming bath in the City Park should be prepared.

The emergence of the Directors of Medical Services in Tanganyika, Kenya, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia was held.

When the R.A. Flight reached Aberdeen recently, it was on the 10th of the troops.

The new Rhodes scholars, 10 in number, and 100 students from the British Empire and the United States, and 100 from Germany, are arriving in Oxford for the Michaelmas term. There are 100 from Rhodesia and 100 from South Africa.

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1929	3,000,000	3,610,000				
1930	4,000,000	4,000,000				
1931	5,200,000	4,000,000				
1932	7,820,000	4,000,000				
1933	3,610,000	4,000,000				
1934	4,000,000	4,000,000				
1935	4,000,000	4,000,000				

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT KENYA would expect the recommendations of Sir Alan Pim to be fairly implemented, and would not be content to see the Government evade the Kenya Government should declare that it will not accept the recommendations, if not completely, at least in the main of Sir Alan Pim's report. It will call for public explanation of the reasons for the non-adoption of any, or a few, proposals, and we therefore regret that the Government's clear statement of the attitude of the Administration has not been made.

The Government's silence, of course, may be used by the more vocal opponents of income tax to foster the idea that the Pim Report is a "DANGER" to our country, which will result in an inflowing of money from abroad, and may result in any other "DANGER" which can be effectively countered only by an immediate declaration of Government policy which we desire to promulgate promptly, and which we desire to see implemented, that the Government should implement the report impartially, and without renewed agitation from whatever cause, against the best interests of the country. Kenya should have a fair and unlighted trial until the

Legislative Council assembles a fortnight hence, by which time great damage may have been done. Having an immediate statement from the Government side, unofficial opposition is likely to grow swiftly. If, not knowing the full truth, simply because Government has not disclosed it, many of our friends promised to support those who would lead a renewed campaign against income tax, it will be regrettable for Government to show a fortnight hence that such support should not have been given. By then the waters will have been joined and all its heat and dust, cool judgements and kindly accommodations are likely to be expended.

What Kenyans have done above everything else is to respect the findings of recent years and a common approach to officials and non-officials to solve problems. Since it is a fact that the Government is being tested, it is true that the Government should not be in a position to declare its attitude. To do this, pending the formal opportunity of the Government's address to Council is to put a premium upon the Government to present it. For better or ill, it is a fact that the Government will appear before the Council on every point, and its attitude to the major proposals will be judged. When, for instance, it has decided in principle with regard to the recommended reorganisation of the Secretariat and the creation of the Secretaries to Government, or an increase in the number of members of the Legislative Council, or the proposed taxation proposals, East Africans would have been better able to judge the true position.

For the above reasons, a serious psychological hindrance to the consideration of any proposal in the Budget is the fact that the details of the Redundancy Contributions and the Native Poll Tax Contributions have not been made public. The Asiatic Income Tax is the brief particulars available in London and published in another page, which states that the Kenya Government will have to explain away apparent errors in the figures. Sir Alan Pim advocated a free Native poll tax for Europeans and Asiatics alike, but because this is the sum now paid by Indians on account of graduated non-Native poll tax and education tax together. Yet for some unexplained reason Asiatics are henceforth to pay only one. In the 1933 compromise the Government was applied to, there should be no differentiation between Europeans and Asiatics. Yet here is a tax, and quite unnecessary, racial differentiation from the outset in the poll tax on which the income tax is to be based. It is officially estimated that only 10% of the Indian population will pay income tax, in other words 97% of the Indian taxpayers are being relieved of one-fifth of their present payment of postulant education tax. Sir Alan Pim found no justification for such a step, and we know of none. Rumour, of course, has at once got to work—the rumour being that the Indians received this special concession to meet a possible income tax that the State might hereafter wish to impose, rather than the fact of its cancellation.

And when the Government has given the widest possible scope to its calculations of the incidence of the new income tax, it has why? The New Government has anticipated that three quarters of the European residents will be affected or benefited in the amount of their direct contributions to the State. In the criticisms made three years ago of the proposals allowed in respect of taxes and children's allowances, it might have been anticipated that the publication of the proposals would have been accompanied by a memorandum explaining why such great discrepancies are maintained between Kenya figures and those of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Those territories allow deduction of 100 and 200 for the first and subsequent children, whereas Kenya gives only 20 and 30 and is against the Kenyan rebate of 20 for its first man, his opposite number in Northern Rhodesia deducts 1,000 and in Nyasaland 2,000 when calculating his taxable income. If such discrepancies can be justified, the onus of the task is upon the Government. Again, in estimating the earnings of officials, is fair account to be taken of the monetary value of the housing, medical and other privileges which the non-official has to pay out of his earnings. It is bad tactics on the part of the Government to wait for these facts. It was compelled to withdraw its Income Tax Bill of 1933 largely because some of its provisions endangered the supporters of the principle that they were based on. It is a question whether the Government does not run the risk of playing its cards too openly, which, if it does, will present it with a reputation of that occurrence.

Indeed, both sides appear to be playing very shrewdly. If the Government had been wise it would have acted at the earliest possible moment, and would have accepted its elected members' acceptance in principle of Sir Alan Pim's recommendations, and if the elected members had been wise they, instead of merely denouncing the introduction of income tax, would have put forward a constructive programme of their own. Their manifesto was a summary and unbinding document, one which appeared entirely to overlook the necessity for the accumulation of reserves, funds, and a general fund. Sir Alan's intention that income tax must be accompanied by substantial reduction of taxation in other directions, and that there is to be no old cut that income tax was iniquitous unless and until its range and application can be controlled by the representatives of the community at large. Thus the tax, though the European elected members as a body are opposed to it, in principle must not be introduced until the European community has the decisive voice in controlling its range and application. Since the Government has surrendered the power of the purse, that demand is tantamount to one for a European unofficial majority in the Legislative Council, or for some other arrangement, by which the European unofficial community can dictate in regard to finance. There is a strong case for a financial influence in some way, but it is to see how either of these proposals could be granted. As to the accompanying reminder that an uncontrolled arbitrary Government can always raise the scales of the tax, since the Government has the means to do so, any such tax, its oppressive nature, are not involved.

The European elected members seem to have rushed unwarily to take up a position to which they are probably already feeling inclined. They are probably already feeling uneasy about the new income tax, and which is not enough. They will almost certainly approve it. Must be Declared. Tenable unless they are saved by Government's repudiation. The Government, on the other hand, has been so long in declaring its intention that many of those who would have been in a position to pay the income tax, having had a misadventure in the past, have reinforced the opposition. Those misadventures will depend less upon the amount which the bank and file have of their leaders than upon the judgment of the community as to whether it is or is not being given a square deal. The elected members say that it is not, frankly, we have not yet seen any cause to doubt that the intentions of the Government are genuine. But in this added good intentions are not enough. They must be translated into action, and Kenya has so far no knowledge of the actions which the Government intends. In the name of good sense, and in order to avoid another heated controversy between officials and non-officials, we plead for an immediate clarification of the whole issue. A full frank and candid statement by the Government, which will be widely received, and further promulgation will also be most desirable.

FOR more than a dozen years we have been urging—for much of the time as a lone voice crying in the wilderness—that the German South-West Africa Colony be the first to be re-opened by Great Britain. Because successive British Governments have equivocated, the propaganda in Germany has increased enormously, particularly during the last year, and it is now officially directed by the Nazi Party. Herr Hitler, however, has so often shown himself opposed to the re-entry of Germany into the overseas Colonial field that it was clear that a firm stand by the former Allies would cause him to stamp out the agitation, or at least restrict it to an unimportant matter for criticism. On an issue which would meet the approval of the British or anyone else.

Great Britain, alone among the Allies, has crassly and wobbled. Even a fortnight ago the Unionist Government in the House of Commons refused to assent to the Barga Motion, the exacting demand for a resolution which said, in effect, "What we never will hold," and was tantamount to a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister on this particular matter. Germany immediately realised what the Imperial Government has persistently refused to recognise, namely, that a firm stand was all that is necessary to kill the German agitation. The German Press has therefore ordered her to report the Barga resolution, and the one Berlin newspaper which did report and attack it was promptly suppressed. In consequence, the organ which offered it and was roundly chastigated is the one which has the best chance of a further report on the German side.

At a much more important moment, at the Italian spectacle which will be held in Breslau this week, the Colonial Rally, the mammoth Reich Colonial Rally, will be held to mark the inauguration of the Colonial Campaign. The leaders of the movement will make roving speeches, and there had been nationwide publicity for the event, in addition to turning on the Press, telephone and wireless, there have been numerous parades in the main cities, office-to-office and house-to-house visits, and other potent forms of persuasion. Without a word of explanation, and with orders to the Press not to mention it, the Rally has been postponed indefinitely. It is a sign of the times that the British public would tolerate discussion of our surrender, and that if he desired it, he would have it. It is a sign of the times that the British public would tolerate discussion of our surrender, and that if he desired it, he would have it. It is a sign of the times that the British public would tolerate discussion of our surrender, and that if he desired it, he would have it.

His new Ambassador in London, Sir G. B. Clive, is due in England very shortly, and it is made clear to him from the onset that the British Minister is prepared to Union to Mark discuss this subject even to his Coronation. private capacity, the amicable relations which have troubled British interests and the unsubstantial hopes which have boomed up Germans may be forgotten, with advantage to both people. The cancelling of this great Colonial Rally in Breslau is a triumphant justification of the Marzani resolution, and of all they have distinguishedly done in numbers, they have four German Colonial pretensions and British apathy, and worse. But the German will break out in a fit of German rage, and it will be shown beyond possibility of doubt that nothing will shake British determination. There is no unmitigatedly one, and in demonstrating that determination, it is that is by the union of Kenya Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. And could there be a more appropriate time than Coronation Year for such a desirable development?

AS astonishing a statement as any Governor could send to any public body has been made by the Nyasaland Council of Commerce by directing the Governor of that Protectorate to have received a copy of the document by air-mail, and some cases must be quoted. It having been reported that nothing the revenue of the Nyasa district is collected from the sale of opium on the Lupat sold by the Ngoni tribes, that this trade is hampered by Custom duties levied in Tanganyika, and that the Government of Tanganyika is prepared to remit these duties, we come to the decision that His Excellency's friends, as well as we, are under no obligation to assist in stopping this form of smuggling carried out by individual Natives moving about in their own tribal area. Exactly the same form of contraband taking place when the individual turns to the Protectorate, and His Excellency is prepared to condone it, is a different matter, however, when smuggling is organised as a business. For example, if an order bought a hundred head of cattle in Karonga and transported to the Bupa gold fields, as a business proposition, His Excellency would be ready to take the necessary steps to prevent the Government to apply to the law. Similarly, His Excellency is quite prepared to regard as a criminal act an attempt to run a showload of goods to the Protectorate as a commercial proposition.

There is a precedent for so clear and public an admission by any senior officer entrusted with the administration of the law in the Protectorate. Not any European territory of the whole, willingness proceeds to smuggling. It is a sign of the times that the British public would tolerate discussion of our surrender, and that if he desired it, he would have it.

know the exact pace at which to travel along the road. Mr. Huggins' personal in-sights into the political situation in Rhodesia, and his ability to estimate the probable course of events, led in 1954 to his being appointed to a public office which Mr. Huggins performed the funeral ceremony. His funeral oration had a good deal to say on the death of Mr. Huggins, and it would have been the last to have foreseen this as a possible result.

But Mr. Huggins' untimely death tremendously weakened the Government, which then had only a bare majority. Moreover, some of Mr. Huggins' followers had been giving trouble in his absence. So the Chief of the United Party, who had been refused a seat in the House, brought in as allies what remained of the Rhodesian Party, which in 1954, at the subsequent election, in 1954, an arrangement which made it possible for the rapid selection of candidates for the 1958 constituencies brought him a good deal of criticism. He was in this matter no more in demand than any party leader should be, but the mistake was made of shouting too much about how he was to exercise his influence. He was called a dictator, and spelt a rather unflattering fortnight, perhaps not exercising as fully as he might have done the power which was rightly his.

Achievements of Two Years

However, the succeeding two years have been judged by results. Besides the great expansion in the Government's public employment, which has been a very important improvement, the Government has introduced a number of important legislative measures. The economic problems of agriculture are being tackled with an intensity and persistence hitherto unknown. There has been a real break in the form of Government (extending up to 1953) which was favoured by the Chartered Company. Commissions have been set up, amongst other things, to deal with the problems of unemployment, the Civil Service and education, and there is now a great increase in activity in these directions. Trade relations with the Port of Beira have been fostered by the Government, and the opportunities for social contact and business means. Publicity for the Colony has been increased in the field. The mining industry, on which the Colony's main exports are being assisted, is being developed in new ways. Unemployment has

been brought down to a level which has been scorned of a good deal of the world. The Cabinet is an extraordinarily good one. It is headed by a man who is appointed leaderless in a small country, and whose qualities among the leading citizens are not to be run high. To-day the Government is that the European population is about 60,000, though the Colony is forty years old. Such points, like the presence of 150,000 Natives, had that Mr. Huggins had had for only three years of his term were carefully avoided. That is a very good possibility, and to much is in no small measure due to the sterling personal qualities of the Prime Minister.

To this we have begun our interview. An interview of great minutes with Mr. Huggins, especially if not feared by any one, is quite an experience. In that period he will devote in a charming manner upon the latest domestic happenings to both parties to the interview, and give the essential points in regard to his own position as a member of the Government, and the possibilities of establishing a Court of Appeals, which has been done in regard

to publicity, difficulties encountered in applying the education policy, the need for more windows, especially in the Government, certain re-organisations within the Civil Service, an important shipping conference which will take place, and several other matters of importance, and all with the slightest sign of a less of the time being, and without any interruption being interrupted by him. The usual feature of such an interview is, of course, the unaccustomed rate at which the mind of the other party to it has to work in order to keep up immediately after the talk in question, which took place at 6 p.m., the P.M. left to fulfil professional engagements at the hospital, and had been in his day's work at 7 a.m.

An Agile Mind

Mr. Huggins' keenly scanned the centre of his page of compression and his remarkable facility in absorbing and subjecting to activity on the instant that it is done when of the time being, they thought him either flippant or else inclined to tackle more than was normally possible. Now they listen avidly, and are provided with food for thought for the next few days.

Mr. Huggins has extended the Englishman's dislike of fussing about the matters of State, so that one of his deepest and most productive thoughts, dressed up in the language of easy small talk and often shot through with a delightful humour, though his later speeches show a better attention to the choice of diplomatic phrases. The same oratorical style to be found in his absorption of what others say, to tell him. Probably what he takes to heart is what to accept his leadership in the future, traceable to this.

Many of us do not remember the first failure exposed in the same long-winded and deliberate manner in which we put up our arguments, but it is a little disconcerting to find, after the 15-minute interview, at which we thought we had succeeded very well, that just three sentences, uttered with the greatest good humour, have had the effects as we see when we examine them at our leisure, of exploding our whole hypothesis.

Letter to Young Rhodesia

If we think that nearly all the younger people of the Colony, both white and black, cannot stop being joyous to Mr. Huggins, whatever a few order malcontents may think, we have probably demonstrated that he will remain the present position for about as long as he wants to keep it.

A transparently honest man, he comes in himself a highly ordered and responsive personality with great energy and power, and he has not allowed his own education to cease.

Furthering Engagements

- Oct. 15 - East Africa Group in London
- Oct. 16 - Rhodesia Group in London
- Oct. 17 - Africa and Caledonia Race at London
- Oct. 18 - Nairon, Johannesburg, Rom
- Oct. 19 - Royal Africa Society Dinner
- Nov. 1 - Tanganyika Legislative Council in London
- Nov. 12 - Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh leave for Empire State, Washington, D.C., London
- Nov. 18 - London University, London, London
- Nov. 24 - Alan Pin to speak on the African Continent in Africa
- Nov. 25 - 26 - Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, Jor and Culture Show, Nairobi

Masters of the Mant.

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How to Persuade Coolies to Work

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...Professor MacMillan said ...

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...the wholesale merchant ...

...Things have come to a pretty pass ...
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...Things have come to a pretty pass ...

Italy's Aggressive Plans

Marshal de Bono's Revelations

...MARSHAL DE BONO, described in ...
...MARSHAL DE BONO, described in ...
...MARSHAL DE BONO, described in ...

Group Meetings in London

Addresses in East Africa and Rhodesia

...Mr. ...
...Mr. ...
...Mr. ...

...during the summer 1237 Italian soldiers ...
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Uganda & the Honours List

Tribute to Bishop Kitching

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

It was with great interest that I read your very interesting remarks upon the late Bishop, the Rt. Rev. A. C. Kitching, in your issue of August 27. We are indeed glad that you have seen fit thus to make public some of the great work which he has done in Uganda.

It would be interesting to know what we owe to him in the way of education and other work in the country, but his name has not been in the Government honours list.

At the meeting of the Advisory Council on Native Education, the Bishop's death was a very grave matter, held just after his departure from the country, no reference was made to his work or to his departure, although it was noticeable that another member of the Dutch Roman Catholic Mission was congratulated on having figured in the Birthday Honours List as having been awarded the M.B.E. for services in relation to education.

How can we have a man who has reduced two Native languages to writing, given them the New Testament, the Book of Common Prayer, grammars and numerous other books in their own languages, who has also been recognised as an authority in Uganda, and who has helped for so tremendously the work of education in the Diocese of the Upper Nile, allowed to leave the country unhonoured and unnamed unless we count the Jubilee Medal, which he received by post along with native clerks, police and some of his Native clergy, although the latter did have public presentation.

Bishop Kitching could not have been either to seek or to expect honours, but we do feel ourselves that all his talents so lavishly expended for the welfare and progress of these people over a period of thirty years ought to have been publicly recognised by Government.

You will, of course, appreciate that should you be disposed to publish any of these remarks, I do not wish my name to be brought into it. I therefore sign myself

Yours faithfully,

DIANON LEB

The late Bishop's writer, and a Missionary in the East Africa.

The Early Clove Trade

Does Sabon Kiro in Kenya?

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir—There is a small article dealing with Mr. Mitchell-White's discovery of the SW Sabon Kiro, an ancient perfume used along the East African coast long before the clove industry was begun by Seyid Said in Zanzibar, and many who the Sabon Kiro is not infrequently mentioned in East African literature.

The earliest reference to it appears to be one in a verse of a song in a long historical epic upon the life of Liongo Fumo wa Bauri, the famous Swahili hero and minstrel, who lived at Shaka on the north bank of the Ozi branch of the Tana river, some

years ago. In any event, up to the reign of Sultan buy Muhammad, with the consent of the Sultan who ruled at the time of the Swahili Sultanate, to have been established and sustained by the Fumo at a great distance here. Late, but even were he not the composer, the Sabon Kiro is closely connected with the Sabon Kiro.

It is a very interesting fact that the Sabon Kiro is a very old perfume, and it is said that it was first used by the Swahili people in the East African coast.

It is a very interesting fact that the Sabon Kiro is a very old perfume, and it is said that it was first used by the Swahili people in the East African coast.

There seems to be no evidence that cloves were ever locally grown, but still patchouli, saffron and camphor they were always in demand in the imports of that period, for at that time the Kenya (then the Swahili) coast enjoyed a lively trade with Persia, Arabia, India and China, from whence these perfumes would have come.

The ambergris was also as it still is, a royal gift of the sea-shore. Much from the sweet (Castoreum) is a local product and might also have been imported. Patchouli is an Indian perfume prepared from the plant Pogostemon patchouli and saffron (from Crocus sativus) was a common Asiatic commodity. Perhaps the readers who know whether the plant grows in Kenya and other references, an early 18th century couplet by an anonymous author is entitled Sabon Kiro—The Clove, and it reads:

Fikiri ni kiro hali
Kiromo hali hali
Good sense is his wealth
If he be a man, he will be a man.

That couplet suggests a clove which should be a very valuable commodity for our East African colonies would do well to grow upon the East African coast.

Lions and Civilisation

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir, There have been a surprising number of reports recently on the near approach of lions to civilisation.

You yourself have reported that two had been seen in the grounds of Government House, Lusaka on the day of your arrival in the Northern Rhodesia and that during your return there have been reports in the last few weeks of lions in the streets of Ndola, and now a few seen in broad daylight on the outskirts of the Oyster Bay suburb of Dar es Salaam. Several times in the last couple of years they have been seen within the residential area of Nairobi and in one case at any rate they made a kill in a suburban garden.

Is it merely chance that there have been so many cases, or do they testify from unusual climatic or other circumstances? Any of your readers suggest a theory?

Yours faithfully,

THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

... Mr. J. ... who died ...

The members of the B.S.A.P. and ... have presented to Lady Russell a ...

Mr. J. ... Chairman of James Finlay & Co. ... have important tea-growing interests in Kenya ...

... Mr. ... Managing director of the ... Trading Company left London last ...

... Mr. Clifford W. H. Gosson of Doncaster ... who accompanied a Parliamentary delegation to Uganda ...

... Mr. Caspar Teuthus ... well-known ... Airways pilot ...

The Society for the Preservation of the ... of the ... in London ...

Mr. Edward Rubben ... who is now on his way back to Kenya ...

Mr. Alfred M. ... who first went to Mashonaland in the '20's ...

MARRIAGE

... MRS. ... The marriage will take place on ...

ENGAGEMENT

... MRS. ... The engagement is announced between ...

APPOINTMENT WANTED

... I ... as present resident in ...

We ... of the ... of the ...

... Mr. ... who is ...

We ... of the ... in ...

The ... of the ... of the ...

... Mrs. ... of Kenya ...

... Miss ... international golfer ...

... Mrs. ... secretary general of the ...

The Hon. George Kinnaird ... who is at present touring East Africa ...



CILLED FROM THE PRESS

Capt. Salmon's Near Share

AN IMMENSE TROOP of captives from a wounded rhinoceros is described in the following account by Capt. R. D. Salmon, the British officer in charge of the range.

He was on his feet and about to start for home, and had tracked a herd of 15 adult elephants until 2.30 a.m. He got to within 500 yds of the herd at one of the camps and happened to see a rhinoceros but he fired the rhinoceros having fired another which crashed among the trees. Rushing for a rhino, Capt. Salmon glanced behind to see the bull he's coming at. It was dead. It was dead, he thought, he looked up the trees.

"At 3 a.m. he made a very determined charge. I put ball-bags on his head and ran diagonally through the rather tall but fairly open bush. I heard his tail and should have wished in and pushed him, but being driven he scared and fled out. I sat at it, and before he pulled myself together he was on his feet and off he went. It was after 5 a.m. we came into a patch of very old and dense elephant grass into which went the track of the bull, showing a path with the roots formed of the huge tusker stalks.

"After 50 yards of almost no progress, bent double, the track broadened and the grass was trampled. I noticed that the bull would now charge back. A crack in the noise began and in a couple of seconds the grass was flying about me. I visualized a man running and I thought the rhinoceros would be killed. I saw the rhinoceros and the bull, as I found the rhinoceros in my eye.

"Taking no notice of this, I stepped back and found the rhinoceros pulled in out of my hands and I had to lift for a moment before I could get up. I tried to step past him, but he stepped back and caught me. Putting his trunk round my neck he began flailing the grass. So we had to raise his head to raise his trunk for a sword-stroke blow at me.

"The situation was now desperate, but if it possible, as the bull had one tusk only, I tried to side and one eye only, on the right, so that I could lift his head to raise his trunk. He was panicked and as his trunk started down I rolled slightly sideways and he swung the trunk along my length. After this had happened several times, I rolled back to my feet back through the long grass and was on my feet in the tuskless side and hand to a side.

"Unfortunately this line of attack was on the sound side, and to my dismay the rhinoceros, now holding me between his knees, raised his trunk above his head and cracked it like a mallet whip at the kno-bearer, who died directly as it shot.

"The bull pushed his body in and I for some time, but he did not have to get me. I tried to speak away on one side but he heard me and the trunk came along and pulled me back. The sword play started again. Several blows struck my shirt and shorts along the length of my body where they lay clear of my arms and my torso came to pieces as though it had been beaten on an anvil. In one period his trunk whipped round my left arm and I was in a position where I had the rhinoceros in my hands and feet.

"The rhinoceros was now on his feet and I was on my hands and feet. When he stepped back I started from his trunk and I was in a position where I had the rhinoceros in my hands and feet. When he stepped back I started from his trunk and I was in a position where I had the rhinoceros in my hands and feet.

"The rhinoceros was now on his feet and I was on my hands and feet. When he stepped back I started from his trunk and I was in a position where I had the rhinoceros in my hands and feet. When he stepped back I started from his trunk and I was in a position where I had the rhinoceros in my hands and feet.

German Claims to Colonies

The following further letter, published by *The Times* from the editor of this paper, indicates the present state of the correspondence between Sir Arnold Wilson and himself.

"Sir Arnold Wilson asks me what preparations are being made in East Africa and Rhodesia to resist the interest of Germany's campaign for the recovery of Tanganyika Territory. The British Eastern African territories, while Germany, are occupied primarily by military forces, and not by material forces, and it should have been possible to attract Wilson from his public statements regarding Cabinet Ministers in the Union of South Africa that great Dominion recognises the truth that the return of Germany would be a betrayal of British Africa, and that the reason for the loss of Tanganyika is due to the attempt to such a manner.

"I myself, in my opinion, of Southern Rhodesia, is not one who is determined and to correct conduct is sure and going to contend that the method of those great members of the British Empire, who have their wishes and interests, Sir Arnold Wilson intends to suggest that the existence of East Africa, the Rhodesia, and South Africa, shall be jeopardized, or if he prefers it to express it, that their considerable and various views shall be destroyed, in order that a characteristic Germany may be given air and submarine bases, from which it would be easy to invade Africa and the Indian Ocean, he has a strange conception of that recognition of the rights of others, which he might expect the Imperial Government."

David Sapiro, a native artist, who was taught free-hand drawing of still objects at Livingstonia Mission, has just developed a talent for sketching living subjects, now decorates the walls of his friends' huts in the Mwanza mine compound for the modest fee of 1/- a time. A photograph of his work in the latest number of *Mutema*, the Northern Rhodesian native newspaper, shows Sapiro to be an artist of considerable skill.

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MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY **BEIRA**

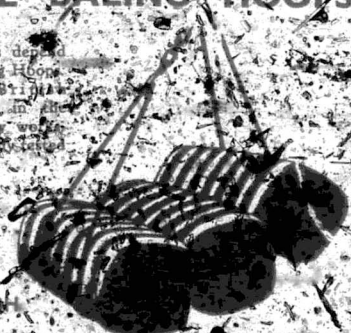
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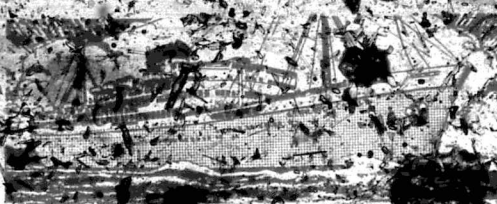
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