

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 14, 1944
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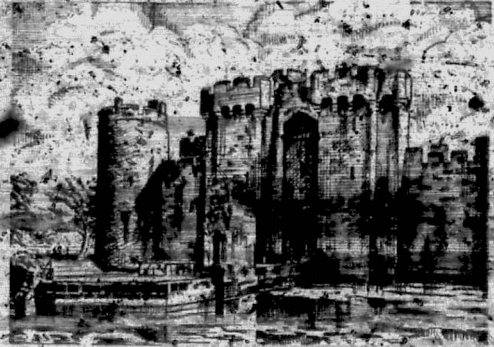
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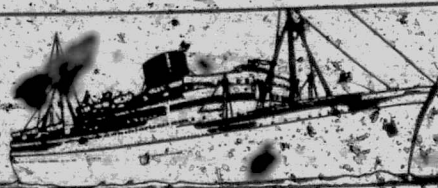
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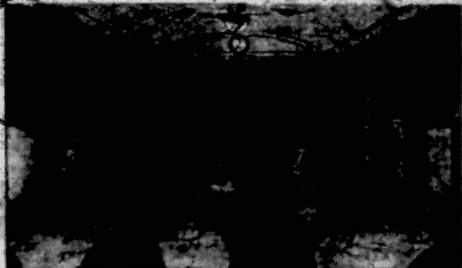
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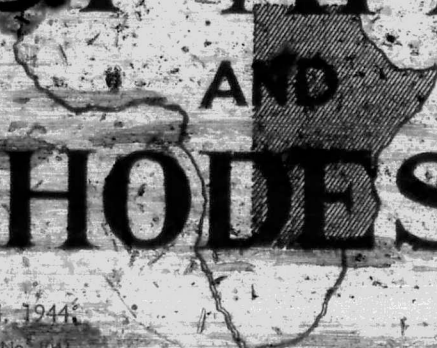
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

DISMISSAL OF A SENIOR CIVIL SERVANT is very rarely demanded by a responsible public body. Twice recently, however, the Government of Kenya has been urged to retire its Conservator of Forests, first by the annual general meeting of the Thomson's Falls District Association, and then by members of the Kenya Arbor Society meeting in Nakuru. At the Thomson's Falls gathering the Conservator spoke in reply to some very direct criticisms by Major H. B. Sharpe, but it was nevertheless resolved by twenty-seven votes to one: "that as there seems to be a complete lack of any advance in forest policy, and as no apparent action has been taken to prevent a recrudescence of the devastating fires of 1943, and further, as there appears to be no real go-ahead plan for re-forestation and forest protection and management on a scale compatible with the needs of the country, this Association urges Government to look into and change the direction of policy of the Forest Department."

At the Nakuru meeting Mrs. F. Fane and Mr. J. Beeson, two of the four non-official members of the Forest Advisory Committee,

gave the news that the Committee had submitted to the Government a five-year plan which proposes the extension of the forest reserves from eight to ten per cent of the habitable area of the Colony, a programme of systematic and greatly increased re-forestation in Native reserves, improved measures of fire prevention and control, the establishment of a forest school, the grant of bursaries for the training of Kenya boys in forestry, and the appointment of welfare officers to look after Native labourers and their families in the forest reserves. The Committee, being advisory, not executive, and having the Conservator of Forests as its Chairman, has manifestly limited scope, and some at any rate of its members have long been dissatisfied with the policy, or lack of policy, of the Forest Department, as is evident from the fact that the Kenya Arbor Society, whose honorary general secretary is a member of the Advisory Committee, has to get knowledge repeatedly but vainly pleaded with the Government to inaugurate a more vigorous era of forest protection, management and development. The reports which we have received of the Nakuru meeting suggest that Mrs. Fane and Mr. Beeson were scrupulous in putting as good a case as they could for the Department, but the

Successor Should Have Powers of Leadership

result was another resolution calling for the retirement of the present Conservator of Forests on the grounds of neglect of Kenya's forests in the past and failure to produce a plan for the future commensurate with the Colony's needs. The motion asked for the appointment of a sub-committee with the requisite energy and determination, enthusiasm and powers of leadership to execute a long term, comprehensive plan adequate to Kenya's needs.

It is evident, therefore, that there is a widespread feeling that the Forest Department of Kenya has failed to fulfil its functions; and that that failure is seriously detrimental in many ways. The forests, if wisely

No Lack of Money or Man-Power.

and competently managed should act both as giant reservoirs for the water supplies of the Colony and as producers of large quantities of valuable timber on a "sustained yield" basis, including the raw material for new secondary industries in which many people could earn a livelihood. Denial of adequate funds cannot have been the root of the trouble, for the Department has been a considerable revenue earner; indeed, royalties derived from the sale of timber during the war years are known to have built up a fund which now amounts to about a quarter of a million pounds. Nor was lack of man-power be-

pleaded, since for more than three years there have been scores of thousands of Italian prisoners of war in Kenya who could have been employed if there had been the necessary sense of urgency in their quarters. During this period of immense damage has been done by great annual fires to Kenya's timber supplies, and as a direct result to the timber supply of water supplies. It is common knowledge that measures for the prevention and control of such fires are entirely inadequate, and that roads, trails and good paths are so few that means of access have been described by some observers as almost non-existent (despite the alleged presence of Italian prisoners of war who could have been engaged on such work). We are informed that in one event the forest squatters could not produce even axes; that there are even star forest stations without telephones; and that many areas have not even spotters linked by a signal system to the forest stations. But we must be fair: a recent report does indicate that there is one Italian surveyor at work on a road about twenty miles in length. What has the Government to say to these specific complaints? This should be added, is not a case of the head of a Department inheriting trouble from the actions or inaction of a predecessor, for Mr. H. M. Gardner, the Conservator, has held his post for the past sixteen years.

A Plea for East African Union, Not Federation

Colonel C. Thornton's Address to the Thirty-Nine Society

IF I HAD BELIEVED the majority of books which I have read on these East African Colonies, I might have expected to meet a British society consisting mainly of wasters, remittance men, rapacious sharks, ill-treated morons, and big game farmers. Instead I encountered a people who were extremely individualistic in their outlook and determined in their thought. Individualistic is, I think, a particularly happy description, as it provides a reason for much that has gone wrong.

Whilst the books of the critics may have caused you much laughter, and some indignation, they have done you a great disservice in England (and elsewhere). There are those little, one-time politicians who are moving heaven and earth to get into power, and once in power, to control the destinies of these Colonies. From them and these authors have issued a new definition—the old strain of insulated ignorance, political opportunism, and common abuse against the cruel and callous white settler of Kenya—who was doing his best to help raise Kenya from its primitive state of bloodshed and cow-dunged savagery. These books, the words of travellers, and your careless insurance have done

much to harm your prospects; and when I say "you" I include my family and myself as future new settlers.

Dwellers in the rural areas think their affairs paramount, whilst those in the towns regard commerce as the be-all and end-all of existence. In such conditions these people thrive who live only for themselves. Thus you have some white people selling their buildings and businesses to the Asian, whilst the remainder bemoan the loss and do nothing about it. By such uncommunal behaviour—unconsciously perhaps, but nevertheless surely—these men are delivering their compatriots into bondage in return for a rancid mess of financial pottage.

It cannot be said too often or too strongly that we British stand or fall together; that the fundamental political interests of town and country are one; and that the immense problems which face us all are not to be solved by local action, but by the intelligent and whole-hearted co-operation of the entire British community in all these Colonies. Otherwise we shall never see the form of government which we desire.

The promise may be all very well, but it will never solve the fundamental issues of any serious problem. What is needed is a little outspoken propaganda, fortified by a united public opinion. Our friends—and there are many—are quite aware of our determination to advance the African and are extra telling on quiet days of silence our case. Those who are not

These remarks are taken from an address to the Thirty-Nine Society (Nairobi) by Colonel C. Thornton, Deputy Director of Medical Services in the East Africa Command.

so friendly towards us have already made up their minds as to how the African may be civilized, and no amount of advice from us will have the slightest effect, except maybe to deepen our suspicions against their own blood-brothers in the Colonies.

I think the time has come to bring the idea of union of the East African Dependencies out into the open. Many people have not really given it a thought, they are content to leave it to others to work out the details of our community. Yet this concerns them vitally.

Our main object should be to secure a greatly increased measure of rule by the British community, a vastly greater degree of development of all these Colonies, social and economic security for all, and a really sane and progressive African policy.

The Influence of Character and Determination

The first thought in your minds may be: how are you going to get small numbers to initiate such an ambitious programme? But mere numbers are by no means the only consideration. People's ability to govern and develop is another. The milk in the coconut is the presence in that people's character of a fixed determination to rule.

By union I do not mean a loose federation of Kenya Colony, the Coastal Protectorate, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, or possibly Zanzibar. Such a federation would be riddled by the petty jealousies and frictions which have so retarded our progress. I mean a Union in which all the old names connote nothing more than do the county names of England: small areas specially constituted for the purpose of easier administration and local self-government. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika would be regarded as administrative entities.

We do not need a multiplicity of separate Governments, each with its expensive apparatus and upkeep. We require only one central administration located in the most healthy and accessible locality from the climatic and communication points of view. There are many more desirable sites than Nairobi.

Each of the original individual Colonies would, by a system of local government boards and rural councils, have a very great measure of self-rule. Under direction from the centre, these boards would also administer the many social services and public duties. Men and women from all races would be elected to these boards, and would be expected to do the work as a public duty. Certain jobs would, of course, be paid.

The central administration would consist of a Governor responsible to Parliament for the rule of the Union. Acting as his advisers are executives there would be Ministers for the different Departments—medical, educational, trade, African, and so on. Parliament would appoint these Ministers from among local men or others. It would not matter very much where they came from as long as they were able men and enjoyed the public confidence. I am certain that in these Colonies there are quite a number of suitable men who, if in receipt of adequate emoluments and power, could easily fill the great majority of these ministerial posts, more especially as they are already *au fait* with the country.

Colonies Suffer from Party Politics in Great Britain

The present Colonial Service officials were appointed provincial and district commissioners, it would merely be a case of transferring them and their vested rights to the new Constitution and away from the Colonial Office. The technical services would come under the same heading. All the personnel would be retained, except perhaps the most senior, who might like to retire.

All policies affecting the Union would originate with the Government, but the more important would require the sanction of Parliament, and it would be an excellent thing if the Colonies if they were removed back, stock and barrel from the sphere of party politics. I have more than a suspicion that these Colonies are being used

as pawns on the party chess-board; that the new-found craze for African advancement is being utilized by certain interests as a stalking-horse, behind which international opinion is to be promoted, and the poor old white settlers presented to the world as the universal scape-goats.

Can people ever advance in an orderly manner if they are subjected to a continual barrage from the mass of opposing political parties? How feel comfortable in no man's land. After all these years of white settlement the settler and the doctor, who are in contact with the African, understand the local conditions, and it is all to the advantage of both that the happy, healthy, prosperous native population, the great majority, cease heart-rending and senseless exploitation of the African by the white settler and propaganda, the boot is very often on the other foot.

In addition to the Governor and his Ministers, we must have a Union Parliament. The return of members to it must be regulated, by present community representation ratios. This is of the utmost importance if the British are going to govern. If they do not govern, they must go. This regulation of the return of members to the Central Parliament must apply with equal force to elections of the local government boards and rural councils. I would rather go on as we are than forego this power. The Governor would, of course, have the right to veto any Bill which he did not approve.

Two needs are the establishment of a college for technical subjects other than medicine, law and agriculture, and that every young person at some time during their school career should be taught elementary political economy, Parliamentary procedure, the art of self-government, and the use of the two hands which God has given them.

An Ever-Widening Circle of Self-Government

I do not visualize our Community as collaborators with a separate and vague entity called the Government. Rather, do I see it as the main reservoir from which this Government is drawn, and as the pipes leading from this reservoir to the seat of government, the local government boards and the Central Parliament. The boys and girls of the future will be the water in this reservoir, and it is essential that they shall have adequate instruction in the subjects which I have mentioned if they are to make a success of the Union. Indeed, boys and girls the world over will have to be far more politically minded; otherwise they will repeat the ghastly mistakes and suffer the same dread catastrophes which you and I have undergone between 1919 and 1939.

In short, we need a Government which, instead of governing through a bottle-neck, will administer through an ever-widening circle of self-government; the type of Government which will eventually lead to full Dominion Status for these East African Colonies.

In my opinion, we must seek to obtain this Union, or at least the firm promise of it, before the end of this war, or the war may be too late. England will be too preoccupied with her own domestic and international affairs to be able to pay much attention to such insignificant parts of the globe as Kenya and Tanganyika.

Three foundation-stones on which we must erect our new building are communal unity, justice, equity and fair dealing for all communities; and a progressive and practical African policy. The social services must exist in equal proportion for all. All must be allowed to advance their own cultural life as they see best to them, with the one proviso that no community shall advance its interests at the expense of any other.

Kenya needs the assistance of the United Kingdom, especially the latter part of the war. Tanganyika, especially the latter part of the war, needs the assistance of the United Kingdom. The Dependencies, combined with Kenya could form a vast area rivaling in potential wealth the whole of the Belgian Congo, and will anybody who has seen the

advancement of the African in the developed areas of the Congo deny that the Natives could not benefit by like measure?

Tanganyika, with her untapped deposits of bitumen, coal and minerals, and her amazing agricultural possibilities in the Highlands and areas at present under the reign of the tsetse fly and mosquito, might easily turn out to be one of the richest portions of the British Empire.

Over a year ago all the modern machines of road-making, great areas covered by the tsetse fly and mosquito, and then resited and cultivated; but all this will never be done with one or only half a pass book. To reach and exploit this wealth means all-weather roads, telephones, telegrams, railroads, ports and docking facilities. The future of Africa lies in the air and on roads with cheap and efficient transport.

Only the State can afford to pay for all the essential public health and social services, and the State grant should be as large as possible. Can private enterprise build and equip new hospitals, clinics, sanatoria and research laboratories? Can it maintain and maintain the medical air services so badly wanted in these West Colonies? Can it co-ordinate the prevention and the cure of disease? Of course not.

The map of Africa is a board of many little Colonies scattered about like pepper out of a pot. No one Colony owes any allegiance to any other, and each is fearful of its neighbours, least some unfair advantage be taken during an unguarded moment. This war has proved conclusively that small, isolated lands

are easy prey for the first marauder who happens along.

We shall have to face problems of health and nutrition, of trade and world markets, of masses of people without a country and without a home. With air travel the days of barbed-wire frontiers are over. There is no longer national privacy. The frontiers of tomorrow will be living organisms, glowing, shrinking and dying in the fluid medium of historical events beyond our control. If we are to solve these problems at all, it can be done only by reducing them to their lowest common denominator by reducing the number of small and unproductive States. Especially in this global patch, the British Colonial Empire.

Ward of the Dominion

The future of these East African Colonies lies with the Dominions, not in the hands of the Colonial Office. To this end, we should have our representatives at their councils. We should become a ward of the Dominions, instead of remaining the children of the Colonial Office. Despite our great shortcomings, due mainly to past frustration and political knowledge, and grandmotherly rule, the British people in these Colonies are members of the great English-speaking races, on whom, when they have renounced their homeland and cast out the dry rot which has tended to destroy them, will depend in no small degree the future of civilized society.

We here in East Africa have served our apprenticeship. We are, I hold, fit and proper people to be entrusted with the responsibilities inseparable from the next step towards Dominion Status.

The War

Southern Rhodesia's Spitfire Squadron

More than Five Years of Active Service Already Completed

THE RHODESIA SPITFIRE SQUADRON is helping to make life difficult for the Germans in Italy, where it provides escort for American Mitchell and Marauder bombers engaged in the disruption of enemy communications, and itself engages in air-to-air combats on which they shoot up motor vehicles and trains. They also fly tactical reconnaissance missions which are extremely valuable, for the reports they bring back of the state of communications behind the enemy lines are used as a guide to future operations. These reconnaissance are often exceptionally hazardous, as they are carried out at low level over areas well defended by German anti-aircraft guns.

On one recent mission when they were protecting Marauders bombing a shipping base west of Genoa, an unidentified aircraft was sighted two miles away. Flight Lieut. P. E. Ipsen, who lived in Kenya before the war, went to investigate, followed by Flying Officers Adrian A. K. Burns and Brian C. M. Wilson. It was identified as a Dornier 217. Ipsen closed to 100 yards and opened fire, seeing strikes from his cannon and machine-guns on the port wing; then the other two attacked, closing in to 50 yards and being joined by a fourth Spitfire from another squadron. All shared the kill, setting the enemy aircraft on fire; its engine blew up and it crashed into a hillside.

A cousin of Wilson's, Flying Officer M. Moubray, of Chipoli, Shamva, Southern Rhodesia, destroyed a Me. 109 during a combat which illustrates the Rhodesian pilots' keenness and the Germans' unwillingness to fight even when they are in considerable numbers. During a sweep of the Bologna area, more than 20 Me. 109s appeared above and behind the Spitfires, and instead of attacking from their advantageous position, went into a defensive circle. As the Spitfires climbed to attack, the 109s dived away, but the Rhodesian managed to catch up with one, drawing in from 400 yards to 66

yards, firing as he went, and scoring strikes all along the fuselage. When the 109 had got down to 1,000 feet, the pilot baled out; and the aircraft hit the ground and disintegrated in flames.

During armed reconnaissance pilots of the Rhodesian Squadron have destroyed 133 motor vehicles, 200 railway engines, 33 railway trucks, 170 rail coaches and several aircraft on the ground. They have damaged many more transport vehicles and two enemy ships. More than a third of the motor transport total was achieved during one week in June.

One of the recent reconnaissance missions—and a very good one—was flown recently by one of the flight commanders, Flight Lieut. C. G. Hirst, whose home address is the Turk mine, near Bulawayo. He flew at low level up the River Arno from its mouth to Florence, reconnoitring 18 bridges on the way, to see whether they were serviceable for German transport. Near Florence he ran into a mine. His Spitfire was badly holed in the port wing and fuselage, but he was able to complete his mission and return with vital information. An aircraft fire is the chief danger to life, and a few of the pilots have been shot down. The squadron has been able to maintain its strength almost entirely with Rhodesian pilots. At present there are only one Englishman, one Australian, one South African, and two men from Kenya. A large proportion of the ground crew is also Rhodesian.

Left Rhodesia Before Outbreak of War

The squadron is commanded by Squadron Leader John Walmsley, who was tobacco farming in Rhodesia before the war and who has been with the squadron since the outbreak. He is English by birth and his father is still living at High Hedges, Farley Hill, near Reading, Berks.

The squadron left Rhodesia 10 days before war broke out and went to Kenya, being based at Nairobi. The three flights then went to the Italian borders, where they patrolled until Italy declared war. They were then known as No. 1 Squadron, S.R.A.F.

As a matter of fact, were the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, said Squadron Leader Walmisley. It is not until 1940 that we went into the P.A.F., which now has other Rhodesian squadrons, including one flying Spitfires. Another interesting fact is that the squadron commemorates the fact that eight were the first Dominion squadron to operate in a theatre outside their own country. Their first jobs were over scouting reconnaissance and photography in Italian Somaliland and southern Ethiopia.

In Eritrea and Ethiopia

The new base was in Khatfour, whence it operated over northern Ethiopia. Then, having been given a few Lysanders, they went into Eritrea with the 2nd Air Support Division, with whom they were the main strike co-operation squadron. A flight had Hurricanes, B flight Gladiators, and C flight Hurricanes. The squadron took part in the battle of Kerba, which was decisive in the Eritrea campaign, doing artillery observation work, dive-bombing, and photography.

On Christmas Day, 1940, the squadron destroyed its first enemy aircraft—a Caproni 489, three-engine troop carrier. In festive mood, this signal was sent off:

Happy Christmas with thee!
We've shot down a mean three timer.
If you'll give to us our due,
We'll shoot down a few two!

In Eritrea the heat was so intense that 196° in the shade—that the Hurricanes, if they were flown at low level, and the only way to get cool water was to fly up to 14,000 feet with it in a Lysander and come down quickly and drink it. Flying was only possible in the mornings, as by nine o'clock the aircraft were too hot to fly. Then the squadron operated against the Duke of Aosta's forces in Ethiopia.

Soon after his surrender at Amba Alagi a detachment of the squadron was sent to Kufra Oasis, deep in the Sahara, 600 miles south of Benghazi. Back in Egypt, the squadron was re-equipped with Hurricanes Mark IX and sent to operate in the Western Desert. In the big retreat they came back to the Delta and went to Iraq and Persia, where they spent a year on manoeuvres with the Army and taking photographs for making maps. At Kirkup they met the London Division, including the London Scottish, with whom they have maintained a close and very friendly liaison ever since.

Friendship through Football

If all started with a game of Rugby against the London Scottish. Until then the Rhodesians had been unbeaten, but the London Scottish were a match for them. This was at first attributed by members of the squadron to the fact that before the matches the London Scottish pipe band marched up and down the field playing rousing Scots airs! One day the pipers turned up as usual, but to everybody's surprise, broke into the strains of Marie Marais, an old South African folk song.

The present adjutant of the squadron had taught the tune to the pipe major. The adjutant, who plays the pipes himself, was born in Ceylon, and he went to Rhodesia in 1931 at the age of seven. This is Flight Lieut. D. P. Howar, who before the war was doctor of chiropractic in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

From Khatfour the squadron moved back to the Delta. It was re-equipped with Hurricanes 2Cs in February, 1943, and from March onwards did a year of convoy patrols from the Western Desert. Operating from Delta, the squadron took part in the first mass attack on Crete, by 94 Hurricane fighters.

Later, the squadron went to Larnakas, in Cyprus, and then back to Cyrenaica, where they were equipped with Spitfire VCs in December. One interesting patrol in which they took part at this period was over the surrendering Italian Navy as part of it came into Alexandria.

On March 15, 1943, the squadron leader, Walmisley, died. Petty Officer Rosemary Elizabeth Duke, W.R.N.S., daughter of Captain K. W. Duke, R.N.S., whose mother is also a member of the squadron, was his sister-in-law. Within the following day the squadron left for a new base, flying Spitfire IXs.

Flight Lieut. John McFarlane, who was a member of maintenance, has called himself a member of a disbanding and his humorous title of V.P. Rhodesia No. 1 was given to him largely for his salvage work. He joined the squadron as a fitter in November, 1939. Once when it was operating in the desert with Hurricanes, there was an engine fire on the ground. There was to be a search for a spare engine, but the search was fruitless. He searched within a radius of 35 miles from these he obtained a pile of spare parts and numerous other stores, and so made the squadron's aircraft serviceable. From a great wrecked lorry he built a three-ton, four-wheeled olive "mongrel" vehicle and a three-ton Chevrolet truck. Other things he salvaged included a German engine, which had been abandoned by the enemy but which he got into camp under its own power. He is now gunnery sergeant, and is on his second tour with the squadron.

Captain Harris Looks Ahead

Captain P. H. Harris, M.O.C. of Detachment Southern Rhodesia, said in an address to Southern Rhodesian personnel of the East Africa Command while on his way back from a visit to the Colonies, on service in Italy and elsewhere:

In Southern Rhodesia we have no unemployment problem; we have work for us and a lot more than our own people. There is a definite point of development to be done for the war, and the main thing to be placed in a job as good as, or better than, that he has been doing. No man will be discharged until the authorities are satisfied that he has a job to go to. Social security can be built up only if we have work and development.

Government is prepared to help and train those who wish to farm. For suitable people there will be land on a generous scale. With regard to mining, there will be scientific testing and prospecting for gold and other minerals. Government has also a scheme for building dams, and I hope that within a year or two electric light and power will be available on practically every farm.

Leave and gratuities will be as good as in South Africa or any other African Colony when the war is over.

In reply to a question about Native labour, the Minister said the African would have to be better paid, housed and fed. Then he would do more work under better conditions. "I don't believe it possible to go on wasting labour in camps," he added.

Captain Harris was accompanied by Brigadier E. R. Day.

Casualties

The following Royal Air Force casualties are announced from Southern Rhodesia:

Pilot Officer Francis Grivin Barbour, of Salisbury, was killed in a flying accident while on active service, and Flight Sergeant Kenneth Lennox, of Kitwe, has been killed on air operations.

Flying Officers John Rayner Beaufort, of Salisbury, Jack Gellie, of the Buffs, Flats Flight, Sergeant Robert John O'Connor, and Sergeant Air Gunner Paul Vernon de Villiers, Victoria, and Pilot Officer Fraser, previously reported missing from air operations, are now officially presumed to have lost their lives.

Flight Lieut. Ignatius Rademeyer, of the Buffs, Bulawayo, Flying Officer Donald Neil McKee, of Fort Victoria, and Flight Sergeant Donald McElroy, and Robert Innesdale Hyslop, of Bulawayo, and John Chesler Harold, of Umtali, are reported missing from air operations.

Sergeant Lennox Scholte van Niekert, of Salisbury, has been slightly injured in a flying accident.

Associated Chambers and Uganda Need for an East African Outlook

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF EASTERN AFRICA has issued the following notes on the memorandum published by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce:

For reasons which have been given in the Association's Uganda memorandum, the complete form of union of the East African territories is not to be recommended. The European, the Indian community, the Muslims, as a whole, and the Churches but not the doubtless, whether responsible Native opinion has ever the solution in mind, and the reference to Churchmen requires satisfaction.

Without doubt, Native opinion is opposed to union, but it has never been expressed in a form which is purely political and not on commercial grounds. The approach of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa to the problem has invariably been the strengthening of the ties between the three principal territories, which would be an inevitable concomitant of union. Uganda without cotton, Tanganyika without sugar and Kenya without a market for its enhanced European farming produce could not have survived depression. Combined, the resources of the territories could meet any emergency attack.

The Uganda Government has endeavored to close co-operation between the territories has been clearly expressed recently by the Governor of that Province in an address advocating unity in East Africa.

Fusion of the East African Territories

The East African territories are already completely united in defence, foreign policy, postal, telegraph and telephone communications, customs, currency and taxation, and it is clear that shortly the communications will be added to this list. The Supreme Court is common, and there seems little reason for a division of the subordinate judicial functions. The leading commercial bases, the East African, are not territorial bases, and the number distinct handicaps in dealing with diverse and frequently contradictory legislation and regulations.

While it is the view of the Association of Chambers of Commerce representing Kenya and Tanganyika that it is urgent to take immediate steps to effect a fusion of the East African territories under a single administrative control, it is appreciated that complete administrative operation may take time to bring into effect.

The Kenya commercial community, with which may be associated responsible commercial opinion in Tanganyika, realizing this, advocates an approach specifically in economic matters.

The Uganda associations are clearly influenced by the political aspect of co-operation, but it appears to be realized now that Uganda by operating independently of all its neighbours could not exist economically.

This finding cannot be controverted, and is amplified by a statement in the memorandum by the Uganda Chambers that further extension of unified services could readily be considered, i.e. geological, archaeological and anthropological research, medical services, veterinary services and education.

To this list may presumably be added public works, agricultural, forestry and land survey.

That an East African outlook for the future is necessary is common ground, but Uganda is nervous of the form of administration and legislative action. Nonetheless, a combination of the departments detailed above leaves little, apart from Native administration, finance and local government, to be dealt with as independent units.

The Association's representatives of the Committee of Kenya and Tanganyika are equally concerned with Uganda regarding a way of development of the existing Government Conference. They have also indicated their objection through the medium of a Minister of State having high rank. The proposals advanced in this regard by the Association's Uganda proposals have been put forward in a way which should be able to evoke some form of reply during the current period of East African political activity. The Uganda proposals is that for the first time the way has been opened for discussion.

Administration of Internal Affairs

All the three territories are agreed that, past and present centralized direction in East Africa, each existing political area would naturally be given local governmental powers for the purpose of administering its internal affairs. The practices made with the indigenous races, as far as they are concerned, would be in no way affected.

It is an axiom that separate Native African sections of an undivided Native population in the dominant sections of an East African society now described as Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are a prerequisite to such a society.

Through the memoranda submitted by the associations in Uganda runs the entire unjustifiable fear of a biased political direction should closer co-operation be achieved, particularly a fear of the influence of the people of Kenya. This has been an old cry for many years, but it must be realized that each participating country would be entitled in all its rights in a united East African administration.

In advocating amalgamation of services the Association of Chambers of Commerce and the Joint East African Board have not proposed any specific proposals for the location of a Central Government. From the standpoint of pre-war communications, Nairobi would seem the logical choice for a centralized body, but the Association has at no time expressed views as to an East African Chamber, if such a proposal is essential to achieve unanimity of views. Modern developments of communications should ease a decision.

Nonetheless, the Association is alive to the dangers of segregating the administrative machine from direct contact with the rapids of lives of producing and commercial interests. Local East African experience of such a divorce does not recommend it.

Uganda, realizing that progress and general advancement must in future depend on economic unification of the essential services (and in this the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa is in full agreement), their association may now be able to discuss the details of a common extension of co-operation.

All the other matters examined in the Uganda associations' memoranda would become subjects for investigation once a basis of unification of the East African territories can be agreed.

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Mr. Nicol's Election Address The African Must be Encouraged

MR. GEORGE NICOL, who represented Mombasa in the last Council, states in his address to his constituency that he has spent at least six months of each year of Legislative Council life, throughout the past six years. He was a member of the Standing Finance Committee (which meets at least twice every six weeks) and of the Select Committee which dealt with pensions, excise duties, sugar and other export restrictions, war taxation, pensions of Asian widows and orphans, local government rates, and amendment in the estate duty, bankruptcy and other statutory enactments.

He also served on the Finance and Education Commission, the commission which inquired into terms of service of European civil servants, the Civil Emergencies Commission, the Education Expenditure Advisory Committee, the Savings Committee and committees which investigated disability pensions for Africans and Asians. He acted as liaison officer between the elected members' organization and the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa.

His manifesto states *inter alia*—

"The rehabilitation of returned soldiers, both European and African, and demobilization and the welfare of our ex-servicemen must take a prominent position in any scheme for immediate consideration."

"Kenya is bound to develop not only as well as agriculturally, and I shall at all times support the Government with a view to the economic development of the territory on these lines."

"I stress the need for a better road can across to Mombasa and the Colony from the interior. It is at my request that Government should make provision in this year's estimates for furthering this purpose. I shall be glad to press for an adequate road for the movement of traffic and when conditions are favourable for the African people and economically sound for the expansion of the scope of Native Councils and better educational facilities, including technical and industrial schools. Every school should be given to the African to develop in trade and industry. I have for some time advocated that an African should be the first in Council, and I am delighted that the Government has announced his intention to appoint an African to represent African interests in the forthcoming Council."

"I still continue to advocate the provision of all essential services throughout Eastern Africa at the earliest possible moment, and in time the complete independence of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika as a plateau of a subsequent United States of Africa."

"I have been resident in the East since 1910, and for the last 17 years my interests are entirely in the region. There will have to be an early review of Civil Service salary scales, and I want to see a united, happy and contented Civil Service; as in the past, so in the future, I shall continue to have the interests of the employees of the Service well to the forefront, for it is a subject which has taken a very sincere and deep interest in. I am anxious to see that posts in the Government and Railway services are readily available to Kenya-born boys and girls."

Christian Council's Appeal to Electors

THE KENYA CHRISTIAN COUNCIL has issued the following statement in connexion with the general election in the Colony:—

"What are we aiming at? Are we out to get only profit and power for our own interests—for our lives and those of our race? Or are we out to find and get the best not only for ourselves but for the country as a whole—even if it involves personal sacrifice?"

"This would be a new approach in politics and well worth trying. The world is in a mess and men need new ways for a new world. Her Majesty the Queen has said: 'I would add with fullest conviction that it is the creative and dynamic power of Christianity which can help us to carry the responsibilities history is placing on our shoulders.' Field Marshal Smuts says: 'Fundamentally the world needs no new order but only an honest and courageous application of the Christian faith. Who are we going to respond?'"

"The least we can do is (1) to safeguard the family as a social unit; (2) to give every child, regardless of race or class, the education needed for its fullest development; (3) to find the will as God's gift to the human race, and leave it in better heart than we received it."

"The spirit of the home is the spirit of the country. Sound, healthy, happy homes, in every race, will mean a prosperous Kenya."

"Mr. Churchill in 1910 said: 'Rongton has been a rock in the life of the British people upon which they have built their hopes and set their ears. This fundamental element must never be taken from our schools. See that your candidate supports the Prime Minister.'"

"Do we demand produce at the cheapest possible price without considering the needs of both the farmer and his soil? Do we consider the ownership of land from the point of view of the food of the country or from that of the speculation? We think of our labour as 'hands' or men and women."

"Kenya needs men and women who will have constructive interests in the great problems and problems which confront us—labour, education, and the future of the land. The needs of the African are fundamental. We are looking for a Christian civilization."

Mr. Coudrey Flies Back

Mr. Frank J. Coudrey, elected member for the Mombasa constituency, and editor of the *Mombasa Weekly News*, who has been in England since the middle of May, left by air for East Africa at the end of last week. He has benefited greatly from his holiday, and says that he has not felt so fit for years. During his absence he has been in contact with the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Supply and other Government departments, the Joint East African Board, and many other institutions and individuals interested in Eastern African affairs. Among them have been members of both Houses of Parliament, and some persistent critics of the territories. It happened to return to London from the south coast on the day on which the Germans opened their flying bomb attack.

Information for Intending Settlers

Butaway and District Publishers' Association has arranged to give private information to intending R.A.F. men of all ranks desiring to make a post-war settlement in southern Rhodesia. Members of the Association will make many valuable business, professional and other experience, have put themselves at the disposal of interested parties.

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London's Reply to Hitler.—In the darkest days of the war, when this country stood aloof, Lord Gave hope and confidence to the free peoples of the world and set an example in courage, endurance, and unshakable faith that has led the United Nations to the threshold of victory. His name will record the mountains that when the German armies were being battered to pieces in the closing battles of this world war, Hitler and the German High Command left them with hopelessly reduced air cover in the Channel, and material might that was being used for the high-minded task of smashing people's homes in London. Immense resources, which could have helped to protect Germany's fighting troops, were deliberately reserved for use against the back streets and suburban roads of London. To Hitler London is and always has been a strong point of immense significance in the fighting line against him. The enemy has started time and time again, the first of his being bomb attacks on secret weapons. He has the will to win. That is what he has been trying to do—to break the spirit of London. He calculated that after six years of war London would have completely starved the strain of the war. He was wrong. After six years of a war, which he knows better now, London is invincible. Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., Home Secretary.

Flame-Throwers.—The Lifebuoy, Wasp and Crocodile British flame-throwers are greatly superior to their German counterparts in range, ferocity and technical features. The Crocodile, similar to the heavily armoured Churchill tank, is the most devastating flame-thrower in existence. These secret weapons literally burned and blasted their way through Hitler's Atlantic Wall. The Lifebuoy, borne on the back of a man, projecting a 50-yard flame, has been used with conspicuous success by paratroops, commandos, and Canadian infantry. It can be employed with deadly effect in dodging Japanese troops from the bunker-like pillboxes which they had considered impregnable against infantry assaults. Much more terrorizing is the Wasp. Because of the bullet-proof body of the carrier, the Wasp, which like the Crocodile belches great tongues of flame over a distance of more than 150 yards, can be brought forward under fire to attack enemy strong points and positions. The military correspondent of *The Times*.

Background to

Defeating the Flying Bomb.—

The flying bomb attack started on June 13, seven days after the landing in France. About the middle of July the Germans decided to move the guns east, both to the east so that the guns should get an uninterrupted field of view. This was a vast undertaking. 1000 heavy and 5000 light guns had to be moved and re-sited. Yet the guns were only out of position for two days. At the same time all the heavy mobile 3.5-inch guns were replaced by static guns. An extemporized platform made of railway lines and sleepers was designed by Anti-Aircraft Command. From that time onwards, the guns were located back in the first week after the redeployment the guns shot down 17% of the bombs which entered the gun belt; in the second week, 24%; in the third, 27%; in the fourth, 40%; in the fifth, 50%; in the sixth, 60%; and in the last week, 74%. During the last fortnight only 41% of the bombs launched got across the English Channel as against 75% in June. To bring down the bomb the pilot must fire his guns at a range of about 300 yards. By night it is very difficult for the pilot to estimate the distance he is from the bright light of the port. However, Sir Thomas Merrison produced a simple and ingenious range-finder which proved to be the complete answer. It was so simple that the whole device cost little more than 1s. Altogether our fighter aircraft brought down over 4,900 flying bombs. During the 80 days of the bombardment the enemy launched over 8,000 bombs. Some 2,300 (29%) got through into the London region. These figures do not include the many bombs which came to ground in France. Even of the bombs successfully launched some 23% were inaccurate or erratic; many lived into the sea of their own accord; and others strayed as far as Norfolk and Northampton. In the first week about 63% were brought down, while rather more than that reached London. But the end of the period 79% of the bombs launched were being brought down by the defences and only 9% were reaching London. About 92% of all the fatal casualties occurred in the London region. Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P.

The German Crime.—

If the Germans had won they would have taken our land, as in fact they did take many lands. They would have enslaved us, so that in a world of terror we and our children could only have kept about us the curbing bidding of a so-called master race. Their plan was to rob us of our souls, of all that makes us men and women, children of God. They would have forbidden us either to think or speak what we thought. They would have refused to speak dumb despair that we should and of two things that we should not have been men. Machines, mechanical beings living a mechanical life, living robots, creatures that once were men. That was the German idea, the ghastly German crime, and it shouts to high Heaven for its impious sin against God and its foul treachery to man.—Rev. W. H. Pittier, in the *Sunday Graphic*.

Break German Monopolies.—

The Allies must break the power of German monopolistic firms because they constitute a definite menace to the future peace of the world. Carl Zeiss, barred from selling range-finders, bomb-sights, periscopes, and tank telescopes by the terms of the Versailles Treaty, set up a Dutch subsidiary to do that work and made a contract with Bausch, Lomb in the United States which prevented the American firm from selling sights, periscopes, and other instruments to the French and British in 1925. This American firm was required to supply detailed royalty statements from which Zeiss could determine the types and quantities of instruments bought by the United States armed forces. Krupp entered into an arrangement with Bofors, of Sweden, transferring its patents, licences, and secret processes to that firm, which thus concedes with the manufacture of artillery, tanks, and other armaments. One of Krupp's secret arrangements with the General Electric Company of the United States restricted the production and export from America of tungsten carbide. After 1936 General Electric was not allowed to grant additional licences for the manufacture of this carbide in the United States without German consent, and carbide which was selling in Germany at \$10 a lb. sold in the United States for as much as \$425.—Mr. Francis Biddle, U.S. Attorney-General.

The War News

Opinions Epitomized.— "I do not want a state of society in which the prosperity of one must be built on the ruin of another. We want an expanding economy in a fully employed society."—Sir Cecil, speaking at the annual dinner of the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

"The Gallies Lafayette in Paris are better stocked than any London store."—Mr. Courtenay Edwards, *Daily Mail* correspondent.

"The war output in Great Britain per person employed has been 100 per cent. that of any other nation."—Sir Francis Joseph.

"Directors of producing films and manufacturing experts should now be overseas exploring markets."—Mr. James Metcalfe.

"The Allies have run the enemy off his legs in France and Belgium; they have both thought and acted too fast for him."—Lieut.-General H. G. Martin.

"Fifty thousand lives in Paris and at least 200,000 in the whole of France was the price of resistance to the Germans."—Paris correspondent of *The Times*.

"I have suspended and removed from their posts 75 generals and 97 colonels who have collaborated with the Republican Fascist régime."—Count Casati, Italian Minister of War.

"Aircraft production in the United States will be cut by 40% and the munitions programme by 50% on the day Germany surrenders."—U.S. War Production Board.

"Even after the main German armies are forced to lay down their weapons there may be another year of guerrilla warfare and Nazi brigandage inside Germany."—Lord Brough.

"The voice of William Joyalja, Lord Haw-Haw, Mooley's ex-propaganda chief, who turned traitor broadcaster for Goebbels, has not been heard for more than a week."—Mr. K. W. Frerk.

"Plans and programmes exist for an orderly world system of civil aviation and for spreading British civil aircraft over our Empire routes."—Captain Harold Balfour, Under-Secretary for Air.

"No one in industry can sensibly make any comment on the trading conditions which might prevail at the end of the war until a much needed pronouncement is made by the Government on such matters as the continuance of war-time controls, excess profits tax, purchase tax, and labour restrictions."—Lord Nuffield.

"The question why the present position in the west happens is only cumbersome to us. We all have our share to take in the blame. Our duties were too great for us."—German German High Command spokesman.

"Only one man wants to exterminate the German people—the paranoiac Austrian who ruined his own country and will now pull Germany down to ruin to feed his own insatiable vanity."—Mr. Brendan Macken, M.P.

"New Zealand Army, Navy and Air Force casualties up to July 31 were 31,607, including 2,065 killed. In the last war New Zealand casualties totalled 53,004, including 30,303 killed."—New Zealand Government announcement.

"General von Hubicka, commander of the German troops in Slovakia, and S.S. General Warte were responsible for the atrocities committed by the Germans in the occupied parts of that country."—The Czecho-Slovak Government in London.

"Our farmers have to lift 7,000,000 tons of potatoes and 1,000,000 tons of sugar beet. I suggest that German prisoners be brought to the task. The Home Guard, irking at parades, could be trusted to look after them."—Mr. Perry W. D. Izzard.

"The exchange rate between merchant ships sunk and U-boats destroyed continues to be profitable to the United Nations. While U-boat operations continue, they are sporadic and relatively ineffectual."—Joint statement by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

"Defenceless Poles have been driven in front of German tanks as protection against the Polish forces in Warsaw. The British Government will do all in their power to ensure that those responsible, whoever they may be, are made to answer for their crimes."—Foreign Office statement.

"Neutral diplomats in London have learned that the generals involved in the plot against Hitler were not hanged, but slowly strangled by the medieval method of garrotting. Each general at first to a chair with his back to a post, a short rope round his throat and the post was slowly wound tight with a ratchet and in eight to 10 minutes he died in sweating agony. Hitler had a film made of the killings which was shown in barracks and camps as a warning to others."—The political correspondent of the *Daily Express*.

"Weight for weight there is more ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) in raw brussels sprouts and many other vegetables of the cabbage family (but not in lettuce) than in oranges."—Professor J. R. Mackrack.

"The Government have not yet any real clear-cut plan for peace. There is not that co-ordination and co-operation between the departments which is necessary for peace and it has to be the war production."—Mr. Jack Lamb, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

"I should have recommended that Tyler Kent, the leading clerk in our London embassy, who disclosed our code to the Germans, be brought back to the United States and shot. The British are mild beyond measure."—Joseph Kennedy, former U.S. Ambassador in Great Britain.

"Since both Romania and Bulgaria have declared war on Germany, the German naval forces operating in the Black Sea have lost their last bases and the crews have scuttled their ships to prevent them from falling into Allied hands. German naval warfare against the Soviet forces in the Black Sea has thus come to an end."—Admiral Saalwächter, German naval spokesman.

"Hitler is threatening to play the Dervish. The German Army is in a far worse military situation than it was on November 11, 1918, when it surrendered because the political and military leaders recognized that the situation was hopeless. Its defeats have been more overwhelming, its losses in men and material greater. It is already completely defeated in a military sense."—Military correspondent of *The Times*.

"The Dutch people are not annexationist by nature, but if Germany deliberately destroys a large part of Dutch territory and it is not possible for a long time to produce the food required for 9,000,000 people, they may have to be considered the idea of ceding to the Netherlands an equivalent part of German territory, from which, of course, the Germans would be expelled."—Mr. Van Kleffens, Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Stop imposing penalties from being levied needlessly, stop necessary military equipment, and fortifications being overhastily blown up. Every hand grenade, every tin, every gallon of petrol is now needed to arm the new line to receive our troops. They are the most important things in the world."—Field Marshal Model, German Commander-in-Chief in the West, in an order of the day.

PERSONALS

M. Pleven is Minister for the Colonies in the new French Cabinet.

Mr. K. S. Wollen left England by air at the beginning of this week to return to Nairobi.

Mr. Robert Richard Stokes has been appointed an Assistant District Officer in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. E. Barnham and Mrs. M. A. Barnham have been elected members of the Nairobi City Council.

Mr. B. F. Webb, Utilization Officer in the Forests Department of Tanganyika Territory, has arrived in England.

A daughter has been born in Chelsea to the wife of Wing Commander G. M. Wyatt, D.F.C., of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. B. G. Gurney, Secretary of State for India and former Secretary of State for the Colonies, is visiting Indian troops in Italy.

Major Nev. Vice-President of the Educational Council of Canada, whom we recently reported to be visiting Southern Rhodesia, has also visited Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. B. P. Tudmer has been elected Mayor of Gwelo for the sixth consecutive year with Mr. J. H. van der Molen as Deputy Mayor for the seventh year in succession.

Dr. Marcel Cacaño has been appointed Colonial Minister in the new Portuguese Cabinet formed last week by Dr. Salazar. He retains only one member of the former Cabinet.

Colonel Oliver Scoble, a member of the House of Commons and Member of Parliament for Westmorland, has been adopted by Bristol West constituency as its prospective Parliamentary candidate.

Miss Auby Henry Keen, of Bulawayo, and Miss Gillian Bowles, oldest daughter of Major and Mrs. C. V. Bowles, of Speke Hotel, Gatowia, were recently married in Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Harold Moody addressed more meetings and travelled a greater mileage than any previous Chairman of the London Missionary Society, says its journal in referring to the end of his term of office.

Mr. Healdicks, of the Johannesburg Art Gallery, has visited Southern Rhodesia at the invitation of Bulawayo City Council to discuss a proposal for the establishment of a central circulating art gallery for the Colony.

Mr. R. V. H. Roseveare, M.C., Director of Education in the Sudan for the past five years, has arrived in England on leave prior to retirement. Before going to the Sudan he was headmaster of Cheltenham College.

The new Executive Committee of the Indian Association in Kampala consists of Mr. H. K. Lakha, President, Dr. M. M. Patel, Mr. A. N. Maini, M.L.C., Mr. D. K. Marphat, Mr. N. K. Patel, Mr. G. A. Mehta, and Mr. L. K. Isham.

Professor B. Paton, of Cape Town University, who is a director of a State subsidized body providing sub-economic housing for Europeans in Cape Town, has visited Southern Rhodesia to study housing and social conditions in Salisbury.

Major P. D. Metholland, M.C., former Deputy Controller General of the Sudan War Supply Department, is now in charge of the Egypt branch of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation. He was previously head of the organization in Tripoli.

Mr. Geoffrey Davidson, of the Audit Department in Kenya, has arrived in England. His brother, Mr. Robert Davidson, expects shortly to begin his medical studies at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. They are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davidson, of Nalfovi.

Major J. A. Angus, Commander F. C. Millar, D.S.C., Flying Officer A. R. S. Proctor, Flight Lieut. Flint, Sergt. Wain, and Corpl. A. R. Jenkins, R.A.F., East Africans on active service, have been recent visitors at H.M. Prison African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London.

There were 32 candidates for four recent vacancies in the Salisbury City Council. Messrs. C. Oley, A. Haddow, E. C. C. Mitchell and N. A. Philip were successful with 819, 755, 714 and 623 votes respectively. The highest total polled by any of the unsuccessful candidates was 550, for Mr. J. G. P. Jones.

Colonel Walter Elliot, M.P., Chairman of the Commission on Higher Education in West Africa, is to address a joint meeting of the Rhodesia Education Society and the Royal Empire Society on Wednesday, September 20, "Changing West Africa." The meeting will be held at 1.30 p.m. at the Royal Empire Society's headquarters in Northumberland Avenue.

Mr. Philip Walker, of Mosgenster, Durbanville, Cape Province, and Petty Officer Elizabeth (Betty) Stuart Richardson, W.R.Ncs., daughter of the late Mr. Stuart Richardson, of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Stirling Richardson, of 50 Cornwall Gardens, London, S.W. 7, and granddaughter of the late Sir Patrick Manson, have announced their engagement.

A temporary Committee of Management, to function until a Statutory Commission is selected, has been appointed to manage the Government-controlled Triangle Sugar Estates in Southern Rhodesia. The Committee, which is largely departmental, is composed of Mr. C. L. Robertson (Chairman), Mr. A. H. Strachan, Mr. D. E. McLaughlin, Major P. H. Haviland, Captain A. R. M. Cockerell, and Mr. Stuart Cooke (technical adviser on sugar production).

VIROL

WING to the families of this nation brought about by War conditions have indicated that supplies of Virol, the well-known food product, are not constantly available.

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

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

When this has been achieved every endeavour will be made to replenish stocks of Virol as speedily as possible.

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Obituary

Colonel Robert Gordon

COLONEL ROBERT GORDON, D.S.O., O.B.E., who died in Bulawayo at the beginning of this week at the age of 78 years, was one of the best-known and best-liked men in Southern Rhodesia.

Born in Queensland, he was educated in Tasmania and commissioned in the Commonwealth Military Forces. He secured attachment to the 1st Gordon Highlanders in the 1897-98 campaign in the North-West Frontier, India, and is mentioned in dispatches for his services. He served throughout the South African war 61-1899-1901, first with the Queensland Mounted Infantry and then with the 1st Gordon Highlanders, for part of the time in command of the mounted infantry detachment of the regiment. He was awarded the D.S.O. and again mentioned in dispatches.

At the outbreak of the last war he raised and commanded the Northern Rhodesia Rifles and then commanded the Northern Rhodesia Scouts in the campaign in German South-West Africa. In 1916 he went to East Africa, where he was Senior Remount Officer until the early part of 1918; then he returned to Rhodesia to arrange for the supply of cattle for the East African forces. He was awarded the O.B.E. and twice mentioned in dispatches. During this war he was made Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Battalion, The Rhodesia Regiment, an appointment which gave great pleasure to the regiment, to Colonel Gordon, and to Rhodesians generally.

What he did not know about Rhodesia, especially Matabeleland, was history with a vengeance. He had been on terms of intimacy with almost all its leaders for four decades, and as one of the oldest-established auctioneers, estate, mining, land and general agents (under the styles of Gordon and Company and Gordon and Gilchrist), he had been in touch with all sides of life. He had also motor vehicle and other commercial agencies.

Throughout Rhodesia he was known as "Boomerang" Gordon, and his sense of humour led him to choose his nickname as his telegraphic address.

He was one of those Rhodesians who cordially encouraged the change of title of this newspaper from EAST AFRICA TO EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and the development of our service of Rhodesian news and views. He had been greatly impressed with both Kenya and Tanganyika Territory during the two years he had spent there during the last war, and was convinced that East Africa had much to learn from Rhodesia, and that Rhodesia ought to be more closely concerned with East African development.

He will be greatly missed in many circles, and least in the Bulawayo Club.

Dr. Norman Leys

To the obituary of Dr. Norman Leys which appeared in our last issue, we add the following: He was M.B., Ch.B., (Glasgow), and D.P.H. (London), was appointed to the Colonial Medical Service in Nyasaland in September, 1904, transferred to Uganda in August of the following year, and was moved back to Nyasaland at the end of 1912. He was on active service with the Nyasaland Field Force from the outbreak of the last war until August, 1916, when he became medical officer at No. 1 Hospital, Zomba. He was awarded honours and retired on medical grounds in 1917.

The *New Statesman and Nation*, to which he had been a frequent contributor, writes:

Dr. Norman Leys was a remarkable man and he wrote a remarkable book, "Kenya." He was one of those fanatics who are rare in this world, when they are alive and engaged in an as peculiarly English. Authority, governing classes and convention do not frighten them, and call them at best "wrong-headed." Any kind of injustice horrified Leys, and he could not forget or ignore it, for unless he fought to end it he felt himself to be morally responsible for it.

When he joined the medical service in Kenya he became a victim of the ill-effects inflicted upon the Africans by economic exploitation and Colonial policy. From that moment he could not rest, and he devoted his life to attempting to right the wrong. He became a fanatical crusader, cheerfully prepared to sacrifice his every interest to his crusade. He helped the Masai tribe when they were scandalously treated by the Kenya Government, and so ruined his official career.

When he came back to England he wrote "Kenya," which did more than anything else to open people's eyes to what was going on in Kenya and to change the whole attitude towards the treatment of subject races in Africa. The book and the author made their effect by their fanatical obstinacy and sincerity.

Dr. Leys, like all fanatics, could be a bore, one of those bores who, like Robert Owen, are really the saviours of the world. But the only people whom he really bored were those who, on the face of unpleasant facts, or who have a vested interest in them. In ordinary life he was the most simple, modest and kindly of men.

Father V. Soares, of the Holy Ghost Order, has died in Zanzibar at the age of 38.

Mr. C. H. Jordan, who had farmed in the Beatrice district of Southern Rhodesia for more than 30 years, has died at the age of 73.

Archdeacon George Bionis, whose death in Kenya at the age of 77 was reported last week, was a distinguished Swahili scholar, who during his years of retirement had worked as a reader of the Inter-Territorial Language Board.

Dr. George Bentham, Bachelor of Medicine, recently served with the Royal Army Medical Corps in the Mobile Laboratory, East Africa, towards the end of the last war, after which he became Professor of Zoology in the University of Cape Town. He leaves a widow and five children, all the sons being now in the Army.

Lady Ruth Maitland Antribus, D.B.E., widow of Sir Reginald Antribus, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1898 to 1899 and Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies from 1902 to 1913, died on Saturday in London at the age of 83. She was honorary secretary of the Overseas Nursing Association from 1910 to 1919, and received the honour of D.B.E. for services rendered to that body.

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, Bt., K.B.E., who has died at the age of 90, became interested in Colonial affairs in 1885 when he was appointed private secretary to the fourth Earl of Dunraven, then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. For the rest of his life he was engaged in journalism, and was always inclined to give prominence to English subjects. He edited the *English Illustrated Magazine*, the *Observer*, the *London Gazette*, and the *New Review*, became for a period editor of the *English Review* in 1901, and was a frequent writer on the *Morning Post*. Mr. Kinloch-Cooke reported on elementary education for Rhodesia, 1903, was M.P. for Devonport from 1910 to 1923, and then for East Cardiff.

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England Calls Southern Rhodesia

SALISBURY, England, called Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, in a special programme last week. The Bishop of Salisbury, who was about to visit Southern Rhodesia at the time of the outbreak of war, said:—

In 1889 my brother rode northward from Cape Town, Cecil Rhodes with him, telling dreams of the land ahead of him. Dreams which materialized in Rhodesia, a country 650 miles from the coast of a mighty sea in which the Salisbury Cathedral is a place of today. Its history is the history of a people, of a people who have done great things, yet the glorious place of its ending is not it, and its people English Rhodesians are unrivalled. A warm welcome awaits here any Rhodesian, be he the young or the old, the rich or the poor and conqueror, and I may find Salisbury and its Cathedral increasingly testify to the achievement of noble dreams through courage and sacrifice.

The Mayor, Mr. Grant, who said that he intended to visit Rhodesia with his wife after the war, said special meetings of members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club of Salisbury, and a cordial invitation to any Salisbury men to call upon him when in England.

Mr. W. Burden, who in 1894 made the clock which Mr. E. A. Maud presented to Salisbury, to take place of the one o'clock gun, said that he was glad to hear that the City Council of the capital of the Colony was considering putting the clock in motion again.

The deputy editor of the oldest newspaper said that Mr. Robert Bennett, the editor, who was convalescing after illness, once lived and worked in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

An Australian Looks at Kenya

In the last "Casting East Africa" programme of the B.B.C., Lieut.-Colonel [Name], an Australian, reviewed "Race and Politics in Kenya." Mrs. Elspeth Huxley and Miss Maury Perham, he said:—

Mrs. Huxley is humble, slippery, amusing, and a clever politician; Miss Perham is profound, measured, patient, and terribly in earnest. The points she makes ring like hammer-blows. Mrs. Huxley's make a sort of signature tune.

Miss Perham often seems to see little but the difficulties. Mrs. Huxley thinks too little and too smoothly about the past and the present, and much too hopefully about the future. Miss Perham thinks too much about the past, is (she admits) a bit out of touch with the present, and perhaps has too little hope about the future. It's a question of the balance in their judgment; both in my opinion, strike the wrong balance.

Miss Perham would make a bad general; she is too cautious, too aware of difficulty; wants to make too sure. Mrs. Huxley would also make a bad general; she is too sure, would too confident, too quick on her feet, too certain that what is theoretically possible is actually probable.

African cooks employed in small hotels throughout this country are getting considerably more than £2 10s. per month.—Mr. D. McIntyre, Southern Rhodesia.

Dehydration in Rhodesia

Recently we reported that the Government of Southern Rhodesia, impressed by the pioneer dehydration work done by Captain J. M. Murray on his farm near Manrua, was to build plants in Salisbury and Bulawayo. We now hear that the end of this month that the Salisbury factory is expected to be operating within three months, and that Messrs. Lebig will also have a new plant at West Nicholson in production before the close of the year. The capacity of each of the factories is about 15 tons of raw produce daily, giving a daily dehydrated output of between one and one and a half tons. Potatoes, onions and carrots are likely to be the main crops at first, but there have been reports of plantings of Cape gooseberries, tomatoes, guavas, and papayas. The Dehydration Committee has hopes for dehydrated meats and soups. Dehydration in Southern Rhodesia is under licence, and it is stipulated that all products must comply with the standards of the British Ministry of Food and the Admiralty. The Government is prepared to transfer its factories to other hands, if formed by farmers in due course of application, or to other private enterprises.

Munition Manufacture in N. Rhodesia

The Northern Rhodesian Production Committee (Munitions), which in 1941 organized munition manufacture in a small way at Nkana, enrolling unskilled women European workers for the purpose, has been dissolved. An official review of its work states:—

Roan Antelope and Nchanga made various components for an 11 1/2 lb. practice bomb for the Southern Rhodesia Air Training Scheme. Later urgent tank spares requiring skilled and precision workmanship were undertaken. These were manufactured by mine and railway employees in their spare time (the men being paid at standard shift rates) after having completed their normal full working shift. About 21,860 M.E. East spares were dispatched. Some 318,000 bomb components were completed; the women then continuing in machining land-mine fuse bodies, manufactured from local brass. Over 135,000 of these were completed by January, 1944. In addition to bulk orders, various special work was undertaken for the military and Government, including repair work for the transport department. Aluminium scrap was collected in the territory for the R.A.F. factory in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, and totalled 22,850 lb. Two 15-ton steel bogies for the Northern Rhodesian Government were manufactured at Nkana with local facilities and resources and proved successful in the transport of Native food on the Lupatse River. The copper and zinc mining companies and Rhodesia Railway gave their wholehearted co-operation and practical help in this enterprise.

Only a religious background to your school days can teach you to work not entirely for your lives but rather for your country.—Sir Evelyn Baring, addressing the Kingsley Fairbridge School, Gwelo, as Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

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Air Mails to and from E. Africa

RECENTLY we reported that the 6d. air letter service, previously available only to members of the Force and the Merchant Navy, would from August 21 be at the disposal of civilians in all British territories between the Sudan and the Union of South Africa inclusive, and that at the same time the rate for airmail messages to civilians would be reduced from 8d. to 3d.

The 6d. air letters and 3d. airmails are the only all-air services available to the British East and Central African Dependencies to which they are dispatched from Britain several times a week. The transmission usually takes between 14 and 16 days.

There is also an air mail service for ordinary letters at 1s. 3d. per half-ounce to East Africa, but not to the Rhodesias. On account of the limited capacity available for mails on the through air services from the United Kingdom, these letters are conveyed by sea to Egypt and received by air conveyance only from there. The time of transit of a mail sent by this route averages about five weeks, but the frequency of dispatch is governed by the opportunities over the sea section of the route, and the letters may at times have to wait in the country a fortnight or so before dispatch.

In the homeward direction the demands on aircraft capacity are not so great, and ordinary air-mail letters from East Africa and the Rhodesias are usually conveyed by air throughout to this country, though they may on occasions have to be sent part of the way by sea. It is expected that these countries will shortly introduce a civilian air letter service to the U.K. and that such air letters will receive guaranteed all-air transmission.

Zanzibar Bi-Centenary Stamps

Zanzibar is to make a special issue of postage and revenue stamps to commemorate the bi-centenary of the Al Busaid dynasty. The approved design is the same for all values, which are 10 cents (light blue), 20 cents (orange), 50 cents (green), and 1s. (mauve). The stamps depict an ocean scene showing superimposed on a map of East Africa and Arabia, and showing Zanzibar and Muscat, with a border giving the values in English and Arabic characters at the top and the word "Zanzibar" at the bottom. The vignette reads: "Al Busaid Dynasty 1744-1944." The stamps, issued in sheets of 100, will be the same size as the Sultan's jubilee issue.

Indian Births in Kenya

A great increase in the number of registered non-Native births in Kenya is revealed by the annual report for 1933 of the Registrar General. The total was 2,151, against 982 in 1932. No less than 87.65% of the births registered during the year were of Indian babies. European births were just over 5%, Goans 5%, and other nationalities 2.33%.

Cotton Manufacture in Kenya?

Mr. E. L. Leeming, surveyor to the Urmston District Council, whose proposal that Lancashire should organize the migration of about half a million people to satellite towns in Southern Rhodesia was published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA some months ago, states that Sir Edward Bennet, of Rongai, Kenya, has written him saying:

"Having read of your scheme for establishing towns in Southern Rhodesia, I write to inquire if the promoters could consider the establishing of some towns in Kenya Colony. I imagine the promoters would build factories for making cotton goods, and houses, etc., and that what they require is a healthy and fertile supply of raw cotton, and markets for cotton goods."

Uganda produces a great quantity of cotton of good quality, but Uganda is low lying and unhealthy. From Uganda the main line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway carries cotton some 800 miles to the port of Mombasa, where it is shipped to Lancashire. It is worth being mentioned to have factories in the Kenya Highlands on the railway 200 miles or less from Uganda.

Such a site would be about 6,000 feet or more elevation, where there is no malaria and where the climate is healthy for European men, women and children. Sites in the Kenya Highlands and Uganda at heights of 6,000 to 7,000 feet might be examined. There is a large and growing demand for cotton goods from the African population (31 million in Kenya) and from millions in Uganda and Tanganyika. Many cotton goods used to be imported from Japan and India. Kenya could supply food for 100,000 extra Europeans after the war, and Kenya is healthy probably over that number extra European population at present. Food is cheap, as there are the Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Kenya Farmers' Association, etc. Electric power and water supply could be obtained from dams in mountain country. Liebig and Bata have factories in Kenya.

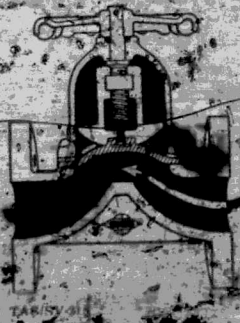
Experienced business concerns are known to have considered in full detail the establishment of cotton mills in both Kenya and Uganda, and very recently such an enterprise was on the point of being started in Jinja, an order that the most modern machinery might be installed it was decided at the last moment to postpone action until after the war.

Kenya Electors' Union

Another conference of the Electors' Union of Kenya is to be held in Nairobi on November 16 and 17, and a statement of policy for Kenya is meanwhile to be circulated to constituent organizations for consideration. The conference will be asked to appoint a President as chairman of conferences and an *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee, which, however, will have its own Chairman. Major H. F. Ward, now Chairman both of the Union and its Executive Committee, is finding that his duties make heavy demands upon his time. He gave up more than half of August to visits to Nyevi, Nanyuki, Kericho, Kisumu, Eldoret, Thomson's Falls and the Rift Valley, and this month he proposes to visit areas to the north and south of Nairobi, Ukamba, and the Kitale district.

IT STANDS TO REASON

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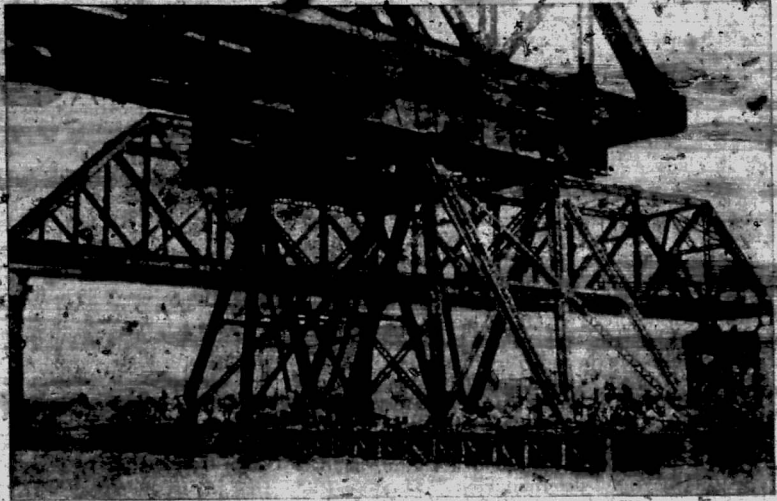
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Future of the Sudan

Referring to persistent reports in the Egyptian Press, Mr. Robertson, Deputy Civil Secretary, categorically denied in an interview that any negotiations were at present taking place with regard to the future of the Sudan or that the Sudan Government was taking any steps towards the separation of the Sudan from Egypt. Mr. Robertson said:

The Sudan is constituted as a separate administrative entity by treaties, constitutionally, it is a part neither of Egypt nor of Britain, and it is administered by the Sudan Government under the authority of our Commissioners of the Sudan. The Sudan Government is legally impotent to take the position which is envisaged only by the members of the Sudan Union of the P.C. The Sudan Government is attempting to train the people of the Sudan for local self-government and the management of their own affairs. This intention constitutes no attempt to alter the legal and constitutional relationship of the Sudan with Egypt or Britain, but is intended to develop institutions which exist in one form or another in all civilized countries. The Sudan Government's policy is being loyally supported by the British Staff.

This statement disposes of rumours current in Egypt, to the effect that the formation of a Northern Sudan Advisory Council in this year has been regarded as evidence in support of statements that the Sudan Government was fostering a widespread separatist movement. Reflecting this, the Egyptian Arabic Press had been reacting adversely, suggesting the indivisibility of the "Kingdom of the Nile Valley" and urging the fusion of the two countries. The Egyptian nationalist, Wafdist and opposition Press had also been adopting this attitude.

The outlook of the Sudanese people is complex, but they are anxious to have a say in their future, and eventually to achieve self-determination. The recent inauguration of the advisory council and the decision to nationalize the Gezira cotton plantations in 1950 are generally accepted as evidence that the British are genuinely assisting them towards their goal. Telegrams from Khartoum to *The Times*.

Ras Imru

Ras Imru Haile Selassie, who has at various times acted as Vice-Governor of Harrar, Governor of Wollolega, and Governor of Gojjam, has been appointed Governor-General of the Gendar and Begemdir Districts of Ethiopia. Mr. G. L. Steer wrote of him in his account of the Ethiopian campaign: "Ras Imru was the most brilliant of the northern rases, the self-made administrator of Harrar, Wollo and Gojjam, and the most modern of the Ethiopians. Though his men were the first to undergo the test of mustard gas, Imru was the only Ethiopian who knew how to carry out an offensive with small means. His was the worst-armed of all the northern armies, but it did the most. Gradually he forced the 2nd Italian Army Corps, under Maravigna to withdraw outposts until they were only five miles from Axum." Ras Imru is President of the Executive Committee of the Princess Tsehail Memorial Hospital Fund in Addis Ababa.

International Colonial Institute

From a Correspondent

The writers of the Liberal National Party's pamphlet on Colonies, from which document you quoted last week completely ignore the existence of the Institut Colonial International, with headquarters in Brussels.

It had been in existence for a number of years (having been founded before the last war) and has carried out exactly the work mentioned in the Liberal National pamphlet. Its admirable annual reviews of Colonial legislation are quite invaluable to anyone who wishes to keep up to date with the progress of all countries. In addition, there were the *Annuaire International*, with a symposium of Colonial documents and papers. The one which took place in London in October 1939 produced some excellent work of its own. Mr. Charles Sanger of the *Centres extra-coloniaux*, which is the generally useful pronouncement in the administration of the de-federalized community.

The Institute did excellent work, and was widely supported by numerous nations. Great Britain alone, for some petty reason which I never discovered, attacked and belittled the Institute—paying the same attention as the Argentine Republic for a few years, and then dropping even that.

The occupation of Belgium naturally put an end to all its activities, but I sincerely trust that it will revive speedily. I, for one, am lost without its publications.

Freshwater Fisheries

That the fresh-water fisheries on the Sudan could be readily increased five or tenfold is suggested in a memorandum by Dr. E. B. Worthington, formerly of East Africa, who visited the Sudan a few months ago on behalf of the Middle East Supply Council. Organized fisheries, he points out, are restricted to a small proportion of total productive area of the Nile system, the White Nile being untouched except for very primitive methods. The Gebel Aulia reservoir, which offers the best opportunities for the enlargement of fish production, is now estimated to give a maximum yield of 1018 per acre, whereas experience elsewhere in the tropics shows that shallow waters should produce at least 50 to 100 lb. per acre.

Confidence in Mr. Daubney

The Stockowners' Association of Kenya, meeting in half-yearly conference in Nakuru last month, expressed its confidence in Mr. K. Daubney, Director of Veterinary Services, who was described by Captain Barclay as "one of the leading veterinary scientists of the day." The conference decided to ask the Government of Kenya to relieve Mr. Daubney of much of his routine duties and give him more funds and staff so that he might apply himself to research work on animal diseases, with special regard to foot and mouth disease and measles.

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News Items in Brief

Polling in the Northern Rhodesian general elections to take place on September 23rd.

A new engine, comparable to the A.P. 100, has been opened in Jinja.

About 58,000 lb. of solid camphor and oil produced last year by the Amanj Institute.

Macheke Farmers' Association has urged the establishment of an agricultural college in Southern Rhodesia.

R.F.F. "soccer" teams from Northern Rhodesia and South Africa are to meet in Cape Town to-morrow.

Proposals for new stations to be built at railway stations in Northern Rhodesia as soon as materials and labour are available.

The Dan Pienaar Memorial Bursary Fund, inaugurated by the South African Society of East Africa, has passed the £6,500 mark.

Lockheed 19 Lodestar aircraft will be used for a new monthly Bulawayo train service for passengers and mails to Bulawayo and Leopardsville.

The recently established Khairam glassworks are now producing about 400 large tumblers, 300 small drinking glasses, and 1,000 small coffee cups per day.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. is now temporarily at 80 Fleet Street, E.C.4, its London offices in Chancery House having been damaged by recent enemy action.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 220 tons of sisal and tow in August, making 440 tons for the first two months of the company's current financial year.

The Ash Company, Ltd., reports a profit of £12,275 for the year ended February 29 last compared with £11,500 in the previous year. The dividend is again 24%.

For selling milk adulterated with approximately one-third water, a Jinja business has been fined £50 and had its licence cancelled. A similar offence had been committed in 1942.

Southern Rhodesia is to supply to the Union of South Africa between 200,000 and 230,000 bags, wet and dry, salted and shade-dried. Export of bales to any other destination before the Union's requirements are satisfied is now prohibited from Southern Rhodesia.

A junior secondary day school is to be opened by Makerere College in February in connexion with the College department for the training of teachers. The plan to make the school co-educational depends upon the appointment of a European headmistress.

When Mr. L. B. Feraday entered the Southern Rhodesian Government in February as Minister of Mines and Supply, he also took the new portfolio of Minister of Trade and Commerce. A separate Department of Trade and Commerce has now been established.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd. by declaring a fourth interim dividend of 6d. for the year ending September 30, has brought the total interim distribution to 2s. against 1s. 8d. for 1942-43, when there was a final dividend of 1s. 4d., making 3s. or 30% on the 1943 shares.

Ethiopia's National Public Library, housed in the building formerly occupied by the Ministry of Commerce, is now open to the public. The books are mostly in English, French, Italian and German, with a special room for the collection of 113 Ethiopian manuscripts on parchment.

Following the enterprise of the Government of Southern Rhodesia in establishing mills for the spinning of yarn from cotton grown in the Colony, three privately-operated companies are now producing finished articles, namely Gatooma Textile Industries, Gatooma, and Rhodesian Weaving Mills and Textiles, both of Bulawayo.

Northern Rhodesia expects to receive from 100 to 150 tons of fresh and chilled meat a month from the Southern Rhodesia Cold Storage Commission from now until the end of the year.

The fifth Pan-African Congress is to meet in London as soon as travelling facilities permit. The sponsors are Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Miss Amy Jacques Garvey, Mr. Paul Robeson, Mr. M. A. C. Ericson, and Dr. Harold Harbo.

Commercial transport service on the Zambezi River between Livingstone and Mungu was closed down at the end of last month. Anyone interested in operating such a service is invited to communicate with the Publicity Secretary of Northern Rhodesia.

E. A. Power and Lighting

The East African Power and Light Co., Ltd., is to increase its authorized capital from £1,250,000 to £1,750,000. An additional £500,000 to be issued at the discretion of the directors at a suitable time as ordinary or preference shares. The shares now stand at 31s. yielding rather more than 4%. The new capital is required for extension of the company's main transmission lines in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

World Coffee Expects

According to recent estimates of the National Coffee Department of Brazil, world exports of coffee after the war are likely to be approximately 33,000,000 bags per annum, of which 18,000,000 would be Brazilian. World consumption, assuming that pre-war markets are recovered, would be rather over 26,000,000 bags, leaving a visible excess of some 8,000,000 bags. These stocks in Brazil at the end of September, 1945, are computed at 12,000,000 bags.

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No Rhodesian Representatives

No Rhodesian representatives or observers have been invited to the conference of Labour Parties of Great Britain and the Dominions now being held in London. Southern Rhodesia having been invited to the recent conference of Empire Prime Ministers, the Labour Party of the Colony considered that it had a claim to be represented, and it is an open secret that this view was also urged by South Africa. The leader of the delegation from South Africa is Mr. C. L. H. H. H. H., general secretary of the South African Labour Party, and a member of the Cabinet, he recently visited both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The other South Africans are Mrs. H. H. H., Mrs. J. H. H., and Mr. A. C. Payne. None of them had arrived when the conference opened on Tuesday morning.

Tanganyika Missionary Council

The Council shall quote the main passages from a address by the Rt. Rev. W. Wynn Jones, Assistant Bishop of Central Tanganyika, to the first session of the recently formed Tanganyika Missionary Council. The meetings were held at Dar es Salaam under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Zanzibar. The Rev. Dr. Suddler (Lutheran) spoke of African marriage problems; Dr. Mary Gibbon (U.M.C.A.) made constructive proposals for the best use of medical mission services, particularly stressing the importance of efficient training of staff; and the Rev. N. Langford Smith (C.M.S.) and Mr. L. Bruce Greaves read papers on education. After Bishop Wynn Jones had spoken on post-war reconstruction it was agreed that greater efforts must be made to establish mission centres in townships for Africans who had left their homes in the country.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery. During August coal sales were 138,997 tons and coke sales 7,391 tons.

Bushrick. In August 15,000 tons were milled for a gold yield of 2,775.22 and a working profit of 11,815.

Wanderer. In August 38,000 tons were milled for a gold recovery of 3,740.02 and a working profit of 12,697.

Transvaal Gold. In August during August totalled 4,750 tons of gold recovery of 391.01 and a working profit of 12,697.

Kenton Gold Areas. In August 10,427 tons of ore were treated during August for a 100% recovery of 1,113 fine gold.

Tati Goldfields. For the quarter ended June 30, 1944, tonnage mined was 14,000 tons, a yield of 1,113 fine gold and a working profit of 12,697. Development totalled 452 ft.

Newaza Mines. In the second quarter of 1944, production of bullion amounted to 1,000 fine gold and 2,371 lbs. silver from 19,240 tons of ore treated in the mill. All-in costs were 19.70s. per ton of ore, 10s. per fine oz. gold. Development totalled 1,000 ft. Work on Blackie reef continues to support the original estimates of its worth; the reef was exposed in April by a cross-cut 300 ft. in depth with values averaging 12.00 lbs. over 10 inches.

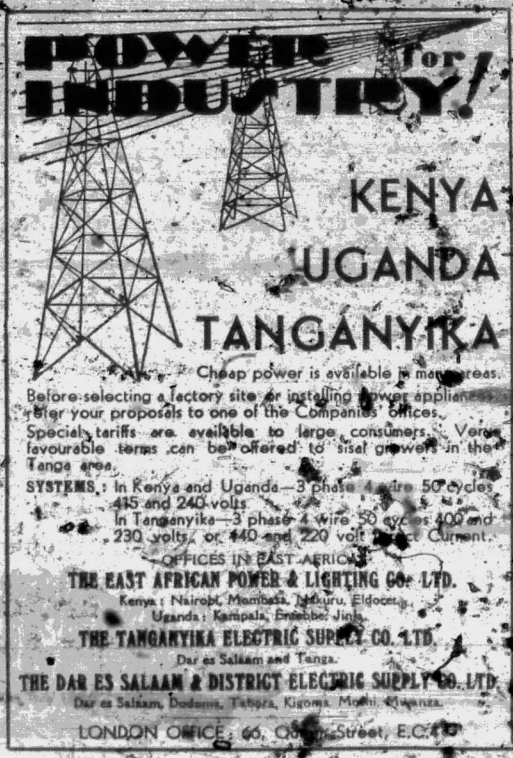
Belgian Concessions and Union Mines. The return of the Belgian Government to Brussels has caused the London Stock Exchange to pay attention to the shares of companies listed in Belgium from German control. Tanganyika Concessions and Union Mines, of course, an enterprise prominent in this connexion by reason of its large holdings in Union Mines in Haut Katanga. There has been a steady buying of the ordinary and preference shares of "Tanks" for some little time, the middle prices now being about 13s. and 18s. Since the German invasion of Belgium there had been no quotation for Union Mines shares. The company's production of copper in the Congo has greatly increased during the war, and it is expected that profits will prove to have been satisfactory.

Miners on Notice. Captain A. E. Kennedy, Chairman for Matabeleland of the Servicemen's Reinstatement Committee (Mining Section) states that 82 fully-trained European miners, 200 semi-trained, 100 trainees, 43 apprentices, and eight learners are on active service, and that 40 other Southern Rhodesians in the forces were unemployed miners when they volunteered, making a grand total of 369. Inquiries have shown that 120 mines are ready to employ 316 men and that on those properties there are 175 further vacancies temporarily filled by others.

European Supervision in Mining. Evidence before the Southern Rhodesian National Production Commission, Major B. Lightfoot, Director of Geological Survey, and Mr. Frank Pickett, Chief Mining Engineer, testified that Native at their present stage of development could only mine under skilled European supervision, both for their own safety and in order not to waste mineral deposits by bad mining.

Swimming Bath on Rich Reef. When excavation was recently being undertaken for the construction of a new swimming bath for Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, a quartz reef about 20 inches wide, and described as "full of visible gold" was discovered.

Tati Goldfields Dividend. Tati Goldfields, Ltd. announce a first and final ordinary dividend of 5% (the same).



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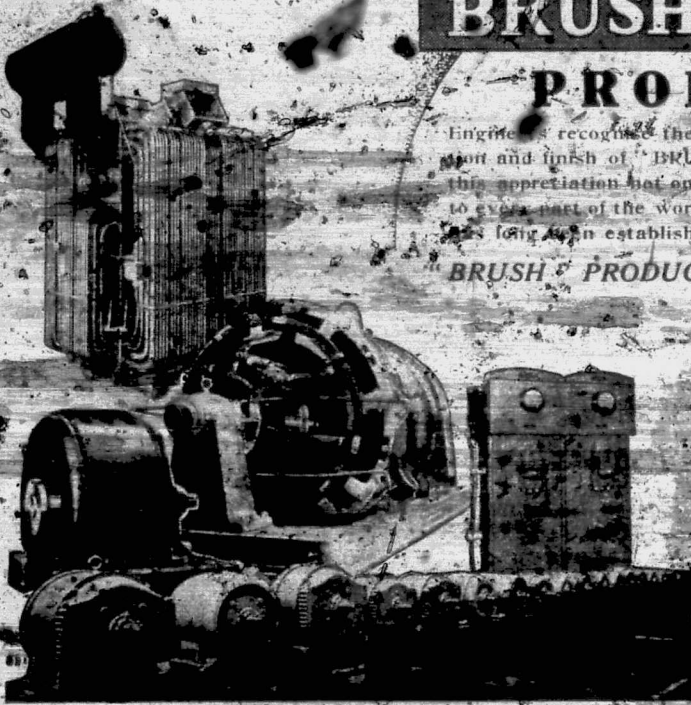
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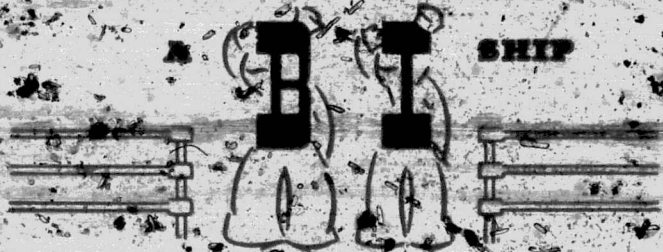
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE STRANGE DOCTRINE has been promulgated in Kenya recently that certain members of the Legislature ought not to permit themselves free expression of their opinions, but should first submit their views for the consideration of their colleagues, who, according to at least some speakers and writers, ought to have even the power to veto public discussion of such matters. If the eleven European elected members of the last Council had constituted a team bound by mutual loyalty and common enthusiasm, it would have been natural for any of them with new data to consult with the rest before propagating them, but nothing has been done in the past of Kenya in the last few years than the tariff of the pro-convivial European members of the Legislature have enacted as a team, the captain of the Government of the Government Elected Members' Organization, and so on, and on more than one occasion to state in public that they were the sole fountain of his opinions. It has been a major matter of East African policy, and Kenya's Harold Macmillan's proof that it was not an unaccommodating for the elected member to destroy the arguments of another, thereby showing that the settlements of differences had either not been attempted or had, in any case, not succeeded within the organization. We are, of course, not arguing that eleven members should necessarily speak with one voice

but that, since there are no great disagreements, it is in the public interest that they should have been expressing their views in the election campaign which closes this week.

Since there was no team, there could be no joint manifesto to the electors. It cannot be considered satisfactory that they should be polling in four constituencies only, four out of eleven. That clearly suggests

Duty to the Public virile political health. Moreover, in view of the divergences known to exist among the European elected members, and on general principle, every candidate might have been expected to issue to his constituents a statement of policy, not even that relatively infrequent and customary procedure appears to have been neglected. A publication of such a statement is not only both a courtesy and a duty to be expected of every candidate. To say that his past actions and speeches represent his proposals is no adequate answer. If every political party in every country would not need to propound their policy from time to time. Every individual who invites the confidence of his fellows as their representative in public life ought to place before them a statement of his beliefs and plan of action, seek the renewed strength which comes from periodic consultation with them, and render an account of his conduct in the next season. There were ten candidates in the four contested constituencies, so that

adding the seven who have been returned. If opposed, there were seventeen altogether. How many (or how few) issued manifestoes we do not yet know, but we do know that the country was entitled to expect seventeen considered statements, each presenting a carefully considered plan for action, and jointly representing a spectrum of opinion.

The Kenya Christian Council recently declared that East African public life rests in the hands of men and women who will give constructive answers to the great problems of labour, reconstruction and race relations in the light of Christianity, of the Christian civilization of our African continent, which is the British heritage. The two mainstays of African life, we wrote in this issue, those of Mrs. Watkins and her group, have the courage to state in the one case that salvation lies in "Christianity, the land, and the individual responsibility," and in the other that local leadership can guide Kenya forward on distinctively British and Christian lines and adjust race relations to produce harmony and happiness for all. But neither candidate foresees any progress from past indecision through demobilization to prosperity. Mrs. Watkins emphasizes that the African must have all freedom except the freedom to haze and throw his burdens upon his womenfolk, and Major Lewis adds the reminder that the African must

contribute to his rising standards of life by doing a fair day's work. Both candidates plead for expansion of the best kind of African education and stress the need for progress. African women, by their statements, therefore, word by word, is unsympathetic to African aspirations or suggestive of that repression which has been the critics in this country falsely represent as characteristic of its settler community.

Rather significantly neither of them mentions the Asian. Presumably because the Indian complications will be too busy tending to their own affairs if African advancement is wisely fostered, and if wise

The Indian Problem

emphasis is placed on character and competence in the task of increasing the income of the community and providing it with education, with those who will not be influenced by a tendency to leave the continent to look after itself would, we believe, be unsound, if only because it would raise new barbs between Kenya on the one hand and Uganda and Tanganyika on the other, between East Africa and India, and between East Africa and another continent committed to the policy of Dominion Status for and as soon as Indians can cooperate for their own self-government. Kenya's Indian problem is therefore one which must be actively tackled, however difficult and delicate the process.

British Rule in Eritrea and Somalia

Improvisation in Over-Capitalized Semi-Desert

EVEN IN JANUARY, 1941, when the state of Italian morale in East Africa was becoming apparent, General Cunningham believed that he could do more by May than clear Kenya's Northern Frontier Province and capture Kisumu. Instead, so complete was the Fascist collapse that by February almost all Somalia was in our hands, by the first week in April General Cunningham was in Addis Ababa and General Platt in Asmara.

Within five months of my assumption of duty as Chief Political Officer of the new responsibilities both in Eritrea, Somalia, and in Ethiopia, administrative units to be established for a territory about 72,000 square miles in extent containing 119,000 European Italians and about 12,000,000 Africans. At no time was there more than a handful of trained staff available for the purpose, particularly for administrative, legal, financial and political duties, and even by

the end of June, 1941, the total number of quarters employed under me, in occupied enemy territories and at my headquarters, amounted only to 268, which is almost the exact strength of the European Italian staff of the post office in Asmara.

Yet the way in which this organization, founded hurriedly and late, and collected under the gravest difficulties, tackled its problems makes one of the most remarkable tales of the war.

Staff from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Sudan, some from Asmara held as Rhodesia, Egypt and Palestine, and all previous administrative specializations, some and some without, many of them unable to speak more than a few words of Italian, let alone Somali, Tigriya, or Amharic, but all like in their adaptability, plunged enthusiastically into the seas of chaos before them. In a few months they had rescued Eritrea and Somalia from complete Italian collapse, and were fitting them with smoothness and efficiency. And they were doing so in the middle of a war in lands through which war had passed; regulated now only by Africans, but also by an alleged by the European race.

The bad on their hands had over-capitalized, barren, semi-desert, which had never been self-sufficient, had never been intended to be self-sufficient. The Italian colonies consisted chiefly of Somalia and Ethiopia, which had earned a well-deserved reputation for turbulence; the latter had recently developed a marked disrespect for Italians. Both had a heavy disposal quantities of rifles, and

These extracts are taken from "The First 5000 Days: The Record of British Military Administration in Eritrea and Somalia, 1941-43," which was published last week by H.M. Stationery Office at 1s. This 72-page booklet was written for the Ministry of Information by the late Kenneth Gauder Dower, who took most of the excellent photographs with which this story is illustrated. Further passages will be quoted as opportunity offers.

guns, ammunition and machine-pistols for their own defence.

The Italians also were interested in the Italians, particularly in Ethiopia, where there were 30,000 Italian men among them, there were large numbers of Italian officials, for whom Italy had had been in the past, created, unwanted, men who had left Italy for the good of their political health, and Fascists who had left Italy to find their pockets.

This surplus European population was concentrated in Eritrea, mostly in Asmara, that remarkable levitated white elephant, with Fascist grandiosity and engineering skill had conjured into existence at 7,800 feet, in the middle of a country that lacked the means to support it. In this city, however, the Italian, who could not obtain enough fresh milk for his family, had to import it from the vegetable gardens of the Italian colony.

Italianly Governed Italian Officials

The Italian population in Somalia was only one-tenth of that in Ethiopia, but it was more homogeneous, Fascists incorrigibly corrupt and commonly hated by the Somalis, who are difficult to deal with even at their friendliest.

On January 19, 1941, Major-General Philip E. Mitchell arrived in Italy to begin his work. He was a general without an army; his command consisted of two or three staff officers. The first Italian officer in the Italian Army was appointed as Chief of Staff of the Italian Army in Somalia, and he had with him only one or two Italian officers. He had with him only one or two Italian officers. He had with him only one or two Italian officers. He had with him only one or two Italian officers.

The assistance of Italian civil servants in Somalia proved more trouble than it was worth. It was a contemporary report that the Italian officials we have retained in office pursue their corrupt and idle course. They do little and care less for the welfare of their fellow-countrymen. Italians in difficulties inevitably come to British officers for help and advice, and openly expressed contempt for Italian officials is growing in volume. After five months' trial, the experience of the Italian had to be abandoned and the majority was removed.

Little by little, the British learned that the overthrow of the Italians did not mean the ending of Italian hierarchy, while the Italians, regarding that they all would had not come to an end, still expected a provisional acceptance of the British occupation.

Fascism had suffered a crushing local defeat but in the eyes of Italians, the most wishful thinkers in all Europe, there was no reason why a German triumph in Egypt should not at any moment change the situation in the hands of his white elephant. Serious attempts at a second rising were not to be expected from a people who had failed to fight to the end, even when the tide was loaded in their favour; but in the months before El Alamein there were hints that they would become brave and even dangerous if German troops approached. However, the chief occupation of even the more enterprising Fascists never went beyond a cautious spreading of blacklisting and photographic operators at work.

Why Fascist Emblems Were Not Removed

The Administration decided that it was best to regard the Italians in Eritrea or Somalia as another Fascist not Fascist, but Italian; not to remove them, but to keep them in the party, since in so doing one would automatically eliminate the Fascist party, to take the line that would give the colonies quietest and enable them to be administered at the minimum of fuss. In fact, while all Fascist propaganda was suppressed in the colonies, no attempt was made to remove the emblems and slogans in which Mussolini had so plentifully and entertainingly adorned the arid compounds of Asmara and Somalia. They were left as crumbling monuments to a crumbling Power. This has now been changed as the request of the Italians there has been granted. The emblems have been removed from the streets of Asmara and in some cases Viale Mussolini now rejoices in the name Corridore.

In Italian times there were in Asmara a number of Italian Mussolini's Polizia Armata Italiana, known as the PAI and the royalist Carabinieri. They were employed for the work of every kind, but quite out of their duty was to make Italians good Fascists. They corresponded to the German Gestapo, and all the laws and powers were unlimited. The Carabinieri were an old-established regiment directly under the King and serving at the head of the Italian army list. They had existed long before the PAI, and though they had found it wise to become good Fascists, there was little love lost between them. The Carabinieri operated more in the districts than the towns.

Since the Administration had not possessed no adequate police, it was essential to make use temporarily of the existing Italian force for such members of it as were not positively disaffected. The PAI were, considerably overstaffed, their ranks included 1,200 white men, and it proved practicable to dispense with the services of the more dangerous, chiefly the

younger men and the more influential officers, and to accommodate them in the prison camps to which the whole force could eventually have been relegated. The one time it appeared that the 50% remaining might refuse to carry on, but in the end they decided to cooperate, realizing that if they did not the Carabinieri would. Every effort was made to avoid interfering the chief of the PAI, a charming, harmless gentleman with such intriguing and melodramatic qualities as to button on his desk which automatically locked his office door, but in the end he became too much of a nuisance and had to be removed.

With this large but worthless force, salted by a handful of Sudanese police, the Administration set to work to tackle a vast collection of potential trouble-makers in the city of Asmara. The following were the most prominent: a young, intelligent, ambitious, and energetic Italian officer who was the leader of a group of officers to use the arms and ammunition that had been a gift from the British; a young Italian officer who was the head of a group of officers to use the arms and ammunition that had been a gift from the British; a young Italian officer who was the head of a group of officers to use the arms and ammunition that had been a gift from the British.

The Problem in Massawa

But perhaps the worst problem was in Massawa, where there was only one British lieutenant of police to struggle with a town with a mixed population of all the Red Sea races, in addition to 3,000 Italians, many of whom were Fascists.

Here occurred the concealment of the municipal funds by Italian officials, which led, after many false trails had been followed, to the digging up of 2,250,000 lire in the local churchyard. Then there was the cleaning up of the islands of the Dahlak archipelago and the capture of a number of prominent Fascists who were trying to escape in a small boat, not much larger than a dingy, but with a large quantity of arms and goods. There was the case of the Resident of Nof, whose luggage seemed to contain most of the currency of Massawa.

This was the impossibility, even with such help as the military could provide, of guarding the vast open-sided goods shed of the Campo di Marte, in which a great quantity of inadequately catalogued goods had been dumped from German vessels before they were scuttled. There was the indiscriminate looting, which, unchecked by the police, was at first carried on even in daylight, and which led at length to the shooting of four offenders and the imprisonment of the PAI. There was the almost simultaneous arrest of Massawa's two most prominent religious leaders on serious charges: Father Asarodo, the parish priest, for being in unlawful possession of a revolver, and the Moslem kadi for holding written communication with the enemy.

At this time, too, broke out a serious fracas between the Eritreans and some unruly Sudanese of a Pioneer company, which came eventually not only to sticks and stones, but to bayonets and hand-grenades. The Italian police failed to put in an appearance while this was going on, it was finally checked by the courageous action of two young British officers, who managed to put a sudden stop to fighting in which 15 people had already been killed and upwards of 70 injured. Finally, on August 7, occurred the great fire at the ammunition dump in which 100 Italian shells and 1,000 Italian land mines went up. The fire rendered 4,000 Natives homeless. Sabotage was suspected, but was unproved.

Since the British officers numbered only four or five, there was no hope yet of taking charge ourselves, but in August, 1941, the situation was changed by the arrival of an adequate number of trained officers from Southern Rhodesia. Six months after the occupation, the Eritrean Police Force began to take the form of a conventional force of 3,000 Eritreans under 25 British officers and inspectors. It has a strong C.I.D. Branch, with mobile, record and photographic sections; four armoured cars, which once belonged to the Italians; a half-squadron of some 60 mounted men; and a striking force of 250 strong troops, reporting raids from beyond the Ethiopian frontier. There has never been any lack of volunteer recruits.

Today Eritreans do every job for which they can be trained. They control the traffic; they man the armoured cars; Italian members of the force have been gradually returning to their original multitude to 185 PAI, most of whom are technical experts, photographers, investigators, and 185 Carabinieri, who work in the country officers in scattered troops and three Italian officers in forward police work in districts where they are needed. Whereas in Italian times a policeman was going about unattended, today he never can be engaged on some special task.

Problems Which Kenya Must Face

Election Address of Mr. Watkins and Major Joyce

AS SOON AS THE CANDIDATES for Kenya's general election became known, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA took urgent steps to obtain the text of the address which would, we assumed, be issued by each to his or her constituents.

The result has been disappointing. The first manifesto to reach us was that of Mr. George Nicol and extracts published in our paper. The second, for we quote from those of Mrs. J. Watkins and Major F. de V. Joyce.

It might have been expected that even the unopposed candidates—there are no fewer than seven in a total of eleven constituencies—would have welcomed the opportunity of declaring their policy and inviting the attention of their followers to items of outstanding public importance. But that does not appear to have been the case.

Mrs. OLGA WATKINS, who represented the Kiambu area in the last Council, has been in Kenya for 30 years, and is a coffee grower and mixed farmer in the White Highlands. She is the widow of Lieut. Colonel Oscar Watkins, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., who died last Christmas, and the sister of Vice-Admiral Ian Dillie Graham, C.B., D.S.O.

A strong advocate of a new approach to land and agricultural problems in Kenya, she writes in her manifesto:

The foundation of our policy must be agrarian, based primarily on the needs, perhaps slightly dietetic, of all the races in Kenya, secondarily on the needs of the land—mainly for export. We have had war-time emergency control and planned production, chiefly in the White Highlands. It may well be found that reorganisation in production could be beneficially extended to the post-war years.

The most urgent need is to check the further devastation of the Native reserves by their poverty-stricken, deplorable migratory agriculture. It is said that it takes 22 acres to support one family in millet, or 502 acres to keep that family in perpetuity in millet. Fragmentation of Holdings and up-and-down divisions between them must be checked if Native lands are not to become worthless within a generation.

Try Collective Farming

The African by mental habit and tribal practice thinks and works in groups. There is therefore a great opportunity to try out collective farming, which when applied to the primitive farming in Russia, improved agricultural results out of all recognition, and has since shown promising results under the Farm Security Administration plan. It is in the White Highlands and we must increase our settlements, but cautiously and with much preparation. Subsistence farming on submarginal land is a depressing and expensive outlet for the energies of any section of the community.

We need a brave new agricultural policy, planned and controlled within the reserves, planned through collaboration outside the reserves, and drawn up on lines not confined to the short and limited experience of this Colony, but built upon the experience, knowledge and experiments of other countries.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Loans opens the door to the improved agriculture and reorganisation of land. The primary industries are essential sound agricultural methods springing up with the impetus of war conditions. We shall be able to retain in peace. These industries should not be concentrated in the townships, but rather in the villages and spreading folk together, but should be centrally situated in the country, thus forming a nucleus for products and providing working conditions for agricultural workers. Industry and agriculture is the only healthy and more contented community.

We cannot achieve unity. A Faraday effect is not possible. We cannot achieve unity. It could be based on the Government Board, already set up over the

Government is an Empire problem, not a local one-sided. It is war, fourth side is added. Unity of the folk at home that the Native freedom.

Freedom of the Native, semi-educated, to have the freedom conferred by the Home Government, but freedom from famine, tribal wars, and other evils, and to retain his age-old ways of thought of the morrow, or for his neighbor, removing the spells of idleness, the only way is age-old custom being on the women.

(3) The desire of the farmer and the means for efficient labour and decent employees.

(4) The nation's war needs are now paramount. To preserve the Native, as well as the European from Nazi domination, has been the aim for the whole Empire to demand the most individualism from us all. Many of us believe that if this fourth side could be completely implemented out here, it would have good results for the Native and the war effort. The Government must, hence it is too late, relate the needs and duties of the whole community. For better or for ill, we have brought our civilisation to the African, and on Government must be laid the responsibility to see that individuals, not just a proportion of them, pull their weight in the life of the community. The Government must be aware of the needs as I see it are—

Five-Point Native Policy

(1) Reorganisation of agriculture in Districts, and the allocation of agricultural production therein to the number of people that the reserves can support without reducing the fertility of the land.

(2) Reabsorption of the rest of the population into trades, industries or agriculture, outside the reserves.

(3) Reserves should be regarded not as a separate area, but as part of the agricultural plan of the whole country.

(4) Primary education, first in theory, then in practice, should be retained, but training should follow primary education and be inseparably linked to it, whether it be apprenticeship to agriculture, or trade, or other work. There is out here a missing link, for the African, our own young people entering adulthood are under a financial and social compulsion, unless he or she wishes to remain for ever amongst the lowest paid, they must submit to strenuous training. It is a great disservice to the African to ignore the need for that same compulsion.

(5) Trade unions, properly run, should be encouraged. Perhaps the worst for the Native, through which compulsion on the young can be effected.

The Native should certainly attain the freedom we ourselves have. That means freedom to choose at what you will work, when you will work, and for whom you will work. It does not mean freedom not to work.

Our Government has not tackled this matter with sufficient realism. Men of certain tribes resolve, for instance, not to use a hoe; it all falls on the women. If a man is short of food, he does not 'send down to it', but sends his mother and wife out for further work as soon as she has finished digging the garden in the reserve. No education, nothing yet discovered, enables a race to progress on the male side alone. Until the burden of essential work is shared by both sexes, both sexes must suffer. Children have poor physique, and the educated man is held back by the enslaved woman. Public opinion must, in its beginning, be formed by Government action. Apprenticeship (something in the nature of the English guilds) or training for the adolescent male must be regarded as essential for the future of each race.

I favour self-government, which, I think, should be through such local governing bodies as the district councils gradually taking over more and more responsibility and initiative. They might form sub-divisions like the sub-production committees of Kenya which have done splendid standing work during the war, proving effectively that representative local men have general commonsense, well as local knowledge, and a sense of responsibility towards the whole country as well as to their districts. Progressively, the district councils should take over our roads, our transport system, medical services and hospitals, and essential services, and within a period the country could attain central government independent of the Colonial Office.

The Colonies of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda are available. It will probably be a matter of accepting or no one of only power for it under the responsibility.

The salvation of banking, even a farmer of great wealth, lies in the Christian religion, the law, and an individual responsibility. In those three things I have he banished all the answers to our many complex questions.

Major F. de V. Joyce

MAJOR FRANK DE VEEVOYCE, M.C., who has fought in the Ulu district since 1932, is opposing Colonel Logan in Ukamba.

He acted as an alternate member of the Legislature for Sir Robert Platt for a few months in 1939, is Chairman of the Kenya Dairy Association, and is on the Appeal Board for Kenya under the Forests and Waters Preservation Ordinance, a member of the Machakos District Production and Man-Power Committee, and the board of the Kenya Stockowners' Association, was for

two years, the director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and for many years the representative of his district on the Executive of the Convention of Associations.

His position address stands in part as follows:—
The main problem is to secure a future so that all the millions of Africans, the millions of British white Commonwealthers, and all the millions of British white Commonwealthers, in this time and to believe that one of the needs of population and to prosper white settlement is an African population with a high standard of living.

Let us in Kenya consider our options to future solidarity by showing that our white community is not afraid of our African future. Let us show that we are not afraid of our African future. Let us show that we are not afraid of our African future. Let us show that we are not afraid of our African future.

Centralized Government Too Remote

Centralized Government and the Government have to be on a political basis. You do not have to economic development. Centralized Government tends to get far from touch with the practical needs of the people. It is too remote. Field Officers and District Officers are often unacquainted with practical facts. It is not fair to put the blame on the Government as a whole for not to act matters affecting our daily life.

If there are to favour the rapid expansion of local government to the district council, and to urge that the widest possible number of subjects be included in that's possible. In the Government you are dealing with councils, elected by themselves, who can be given wide powers to decide, without interference by an official majority, the policies in their wards. A few of these subjects they could exercise are: quarantines, dipping and encine rules, control of squatters, labour conditions, hospitals and dispensaries, public health and hygiene, markets and elementary education. They would be well qualified also to advise on many aspects of farming, settlement, land, transport, problems, the application of other laws, the Land and Water Preservation Ordinance, and many other matters where the experience and knowledge of the field officers is essential.

I have seen the economic amalgamation of the adjacent territories followed in the course of a few years and know that a great part of African dependency, which is the power now in the hands of the Secretary of State, and the High Commissioner, to the High Commissioner of such a group. In addition, the Regional Advisory Councils, established by the Royal Smarts were developed on practical lines, representing all parts of the Empire in Africa could be packed and the lessons applied.

Kenya needs a 10-year development plan. The land is the source of all wealth, and it is vital that Kenya's natural resources be conserved as well as developed. The Land and Water Preservation Ordinance must be put into operation. Reclamation of the devastated areas must be taken in hand as soon as the war is over and land is available. Start in some directions could even be made now. The Kamba Reserve, for instance, must be regenerated. But time presses, and its complacency defers prompt action on a long-term plan. The vision of the 21st century in East Africa will be one of poor whites and poor blacks battling for subsistence in an Africa which will have largely deserted the desert.

Get Expert Advice and Act On It

Soil, grass, forests, and water are inter-dependent. The plan must embrace all, or so much water is going to waste. Let us get expert advice where needed and act on it. Irrigation, wells, boring, irrigation schemes for arid for development on large-scale and small-scale projects.

All this will give employment and cost money. suggest that a local development fund be raised for supplementary funds promised under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Post-war prices of export produce will depend on the economic and financial plans now under review by the World Powers. There will be work for all under the new plan. But I believe that an age of progress, when the world is ahead of the world's economic and financial experts will see the establishment of a sane monetary system, the prevention of vested interests. Members of the Government of Kenya should explore the possibility of guaranteeing favourable prices for farm produce for five years after war.

African education must be expanded. The Government for teachers of character and ability, and Africans must have our active interest and support. We owe it to the natives to make the utmost use of them in technical and other services and to train them to fill those posts with ability. I would further aim at teaching them English and include their country in all educational work.

One of the major social problems of the future will be the rapid increase in Native population. The

tendency for all backward peoples is to increase in numbers until their sub-marginal subsistence level is reached. In no country can all find a place on the land, and it is our clear duty gradually to raise them above the backward level, teach them the use of their land, and provide employment for them on our farms on our lands and in secondary industries. It is these small obligations which we can will be expected to put in a few days' work, rather in his own reserve of outside employment.

Plans for increased white settlement have not yet seen the light of day. It is time we were told what is being done in this direction. We should see that the aim is not only to increase numbers, but that each new settler has a reasonable chance of success. I do not see his side of the contract. We should also be told what plans have been made for the return of white ex-servicemen and those who have been swept into the war and an army captain. We should be told what you and so feel that I am really representing you in a team of elected members who may have different views on certain methods, but will I hope, have a common bond in working together for the advancement of Kenya. I am confident that the character, education and leadership of the British people will enable them to guide this country through an indefinite period of British and Christian rule.

Editorial comment appears under names of Moment.

New Governors for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika
SIR PHILIP MITCHELL FOR KENYA

The King has approved the following appointments: Sir PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya in succession to Sir Henry Mook-Mason, who will become Governor of Ceylon when Sir Andrew Caldecott shortly relinquishes that post.

SIR WILLIAM DENIS BATTERSFIELD, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika Territory in succession to Sir Wilfrid Lawson when he relinquishes the appointment in April; and

SIR JOHN HATHORN HABLE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Aden, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Uganda Protectorate in succession to Sir Charles Duffdas.

This important news reaches us too late for editorial comment in this issue, but it must at once be said that East Africans will warmly welcome the news that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory are thus to be given a fresh start in working together for the solution of their post-war problems.

Twenty Years Ago

From our first issue, dated September 25, 1924

Our aim is to record faithfully and with growing comprehensiveness all phases of activity within our sphere. Anything calculated to help Eastern Africa to secure independence. Neither politics nor party will weigh with us. In our discussions we shall endeavour to re-examine in the light of our one test: 'What benefit East Africa?' All that passes that test may look to us for help we can give. East Africa is not established merely as a profit-earning enterprise. We seek to pour in the best of Eastern Africa.

The Governor of Kenya, with that wisdom and great character of him, has made a notable departure from precedent, and the Legislative Council is sitting in Mombasa.

Mr. Gordon Garrett has this week announced the appointment of Sir Donald Cameron to Tanganyika Territory.

The War

Air Minister With the Rhodesians

Rhodesian Casualties in Italy

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, landed with pilot of a wing led by Wing Commander Charles Green, D.S.O., D.F.C., a Southern Rhodesian, during a recent visit to Normandy. The wing, which was mainly responsible for smashing the German coastal defences at Avranches, was engaged in the battle between June 27 and August 1, 1944.

The names of Southern Rhodesians who were reported some months ago, provided by the Ministry for the R.A.F., one of them, named "Matabele," having been presented to the Rhodesian Field Marshal by Sir Geoffrey Huggins, the Prime Minister during his visit to London. The other, named "Mashona,"

is attached to No. 10 (Rhodesia) Squadron, which is operating in the Mediterranean theatre of war.

Women in the Military Nursing Service, Women's Auxiliary Air Force, Women's Auxiliary Air Force, Auxiliary Police Force, and Women's Auxiliary Internment Camp Service of Southern Rhodesia will be entitled to disability and other pensions, dependents' allowances, and medals in the same way as men.

Casualties

Wing Commander Richard Matfield Longmore, O.B.E., previously reported missing, is now presumed dead in action. He was the eldest son of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, A.O.C., in C., Middle East, in 1940, who then visited East Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. Colonel M. G. O. Hill, who formerly served in the Sudan, has been killed in action while commanding a battalion of The Cameron Highlanders.

Major Alexander Douglas Grant Dallas, M.C., The Queen's Royal Regiment, who has been killed in action in Italy, was the elder son of Lieut. Colonel D. A. G. Dallas, Adviser in Ethiopia, and Mrs. Settou.

Major the Marquis of Hartington, Duke of Devonshire Guards, elder son of the Duke of Devonshire, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been killed on active service in France at the age of 27.

Major Edward Derek Kay Menzies, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, son of Sir Frederick and Lady Menzies, who has been killed in Normandy at the age of 27, was serving in the Sudan just before the outbreak of war.

Captain R. N. Udall, of Southern Rhodesia, has been accidentally killed in Italy.

Flying Officer G. T. Thomas, who has died of active service, was formerly a mine in Southern Rhodesia.

Flying Officer R. F. Clements and Cadet E. F. Hood have been killed in a flying accident in the Bulawayo area.

Lieut. J. Walker, formerly employed as a metallurgist in Southern Rhodesia by Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers, and Lt. Cpl. G. M. Hudson, before the war, manager of a tobacco estate near Simons, have been killed in Italy.

Serjeant Observer Christian Shirley William Bentley, R.A.F., 19-year-old son of Mrs. K. Blunt, of Durban, has been killed in an air crash in the Middle East.

Flying Officer D. B. Gault, D.F.C., a Southern Rhodesian, previously reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Mr. Leonard Robins, one of the late P. Robins of the Uganda Police, and Mrs. Robins, now of Durban, have been killed in Italy while serving in the 6th South African Armoured Division.

Serjeant Air-Gunner Harry Moxon Greenfield, who was educated at Hatley Public School and a boarding school, has been reported missing from air operations. He came

overseas in July, 1943, after receiving his air training in Southern Rhodesia. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. H. Greenfield, live at the Golden Valley mine, Gatooma. Serjeant Pilot M. McKenzie, of Southern Rhodesia, is missing.

Flight Serjeant Eric Vincent, formerly employed in Northern Rhodesia by Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, is missing from air operations.

The following Southern Rhodesians have been wounded in Italy: Lieut. R. E. Brook, Serjeant, Serjeant W. A. Miller, of Bulawayo; Serjeant D. D. of Salisbury; Capt. J. M. Esterhuizen, of Bulawayo; Lt. J. McArthur, and Lt. J. M. of Bulawayo.

Capt. J. K. A. Davies, of Our One and Sett, and Serjeant of Umfali, have been reported missing in Italy, while Serjeant D. P. Desjardins, of Salisbury, and Serjeant of B. M. have been wounded.

Recent casualties in Italy have included the following Southern Rhodesians:

Killed in action: Sgts. Alfred Algernon Sorooby, of Bulawayo; Cpls. William MacLeod Renzie, of Port Victoria, and John Gordon Bowyer, of Gwelo; Lt. Cpl. J. of Umfali; and Lt. James Ivan of Gwelo, and Stephen Jacobus Meyer, of a Bulawayo, and John Laurence Harvan, formerly of Highlands.

Died of wounds: Lieut. Andrew Dickson, of Bulawayo; Lt. George Frederick Hamman, of Umvuma, and James William Crawford, of Salisbury.

Wounded: T. Major Cecil Vincent King, and Capt. Guy Wilson Noble, of Bulawayo; Lieut. James Herbert Eastwood, of Salisbury; Warrant Officer Frank Prigival, Ormsdon; T/Serjeant William Myburgh, of Umfali; Cpls. Trevor Foster Booth, of Selukwe, and Charles Lane Sison, of Salisbury; Lt. H. J. A. C. Taylor, of Salisbury; Johannes J. J. of Gwelo; Norman Elliot Boyce, of Bulawayo, and Hugh Montgomery Pemberton; Ptes. Ronald Dymally, Drummond, and Geoffrey Malger Stuntion, of Salisbury; and Gun. John Squiffon Vismas, of Umfali.

Mrs. Rhona Holmes, wife of Flight Lieut. Eldred Holmes, of Southern Rhodesia, was recently killed by enemy action, together with her mother and father.

Miss Kathleen Tulloch, a former resident of Umfali, has been killed by enemy action which resulted in the destruction of the cottage in which she and her sister, Mrs. Maddeley, were living in Southern England. Miss Tulloch was a sister of Major Ewen Tulloch, of Bulawayo, and had taught in the Rhodesias for many years. Until just before the outbreak of war she was headmistress of a school in Windhoek.

Awards and Movements

Admiral Sir Walter H. Cowan, who won the D.S.O. during the Nile Expedition of 1898, has been awarded a bar to his decoration for his constant example and determination to be where the battle was fiercest. This 72-year-old Admiral, who retired in 1931 but returned to active service when war was declared, taught Commandos in the Middle East how to handle boats, and was captured in May, 1942, the first day of Rommel's offensive, 40 miles south of Tobruk. He was repatriated last year.

Squadron Leader James R. A. Bailey, son of the late Sir Abe Bailey, has been awarded the D.F.C. for his services in Italy, where he has brought down at least five enemy aircraft.

Major Edgar Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Brooks, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has received an immediate award of the Military Cross for gallantry and distinguished service in Burma.

Warrant Officer E. A. F. Jackman, R.A.F.W.R., of No. 139 Squadron, who received his flying training in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Warrant Officer E. M. Clark, of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, has been commissioned and awarded the D.F.C.

Lieut. George Cockburn Yorke, R.N., of Kamea, has been mentioned in dispatches for "courage, skill and devotion to duty while serving in H.M. ships Furiosus

and Victorious in many successful strikes at enemy shipping off the coast of Norway.

Major-General E. B. B. Hawkins, O.C. of the Southern Area of the East Africa Command, arrived in Northern Rhodesia recently from Southern Rhodesia. He is accompanied by Captain H. ... his A.D.C. Bishop Paget, ... Southern Rhodesia, has paid another visit to the Middle East. It was his third visit to the South African Armoured Division, which includes many Rhodesians. The bishop's brother, Sir ... Page, B.C. of C. Middle East.

Flight Lieutenant ... of Tanganyika Territory, who was ... A.E. ... Southern Rhodesia, ... in Great Britain.

Lance Sergt. R. E. P. Smith, of Lusaka, and Ordinary Seaman P. J. Trafford, of Naivasha, have been in London recently.

Mr. Felix Topolski, the well known Polish war artist has been visiting Polish refugee camps in East Africa to make drawings and paintings of them.

The ... was one of three ships which last ... total of 2,500 civilians home from imprisonment in Germany.

The team of Rhodesian airmen now touring the Union of South Africa to set firm goals to nil when piloting a Transvaal Air Force team last week.

Newsy Broadcast to E. Africa

The latest B.B.C. broadcast to East Africa was exceptionally newsy.

Mrs. Dorothy Neal reported that Mr. "Ronnie" Paltridge, a former D.C. in Kenya, is with the Ministry of Food in Cambridge, where his wife is in the Ministry of Pensions and Mr. F. C. Gumble, once a resident magistrate in Kenya and then a magistrate in Uganda, is now ... to the Ministry of Food, and that in Cambridge, Wens Mr. "Dick" Aycol is Deputy Food Officer, with Mr. ... B. ... formerly of the Kenya Police, as one of his assistants. Mr. R. H. Murray, a former P.C. in Nyasaland, is in the Eastern Division of the Ministry, and Mr. Caspar Evans is on the staff of the Food Office in London.

Mr. A. G. Lindsay, from the Kitale district, who has been working with the War Agricultural Committee in Montgomeryshire throughout the war, is now doing honorary secretarial duties at the Royal Empire Society. Miss Elizabeth Lindsay, sister of Flying Officer R. Ian Lindsay, who was killed while flying from Malta, is a nurse at Birt's, and Mr. Robin Lindsay is a second lieutenant in the R.E., attached to the 7th Armoured Division (The Desert Fox). Mr. Michael Houghton, who took Kitale on his long aerial survey work in the R.E., Captain R. T. ... commanded the local detachment of the Home Guard near Henbury, while Mrs. Hunt is in charge of the Red Cross War Unit for Scotland.

In the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme Mr. Cyril Watling interviewed Flying Officer "Happy" Taylor, who, after a long and arduous spell in Bomber Command, is now on ferry duty between this country and France. His greatest excitement, he said modestly, was a meal in Belgium consisting of omelettes of real eggs, a huge steak with chips and tomatoes, bread with real butter, and wine.

Mr. Philip Teare Retires

Mr. STONEY PHILIP TEARE, who has retired from the office of Game Warden in Tanganyika Territory at the age of 57 after completing 27 years' service in East Africa, was born in Nottingham, educated in that town, and started his career as a trooper in the British South Africa Police in 1910. In the last year he was off active service in German East Africa and Portuguese East Africa with the British Native Regiment, and then worked for five years on the Rhodesia-P.E.A. border. In 1927 he became a ranger in Tanganyika and seven years later was promoted Acting Game Warden. In 1935 he was made Game Warden.



Africa Awakening

With my own life in the Congo was not wanted by the countries of Europe. Today it is the assistance of the world, stepping forward in a continent full of great resources. I hope the bonds established between South Africa and the Belgian Congo during the years of war will be strengthened. There is a great human mission in this African continent. It can be achieved by happy collaboration and co-operation, by good human fellowship. Results have been achieved even in war when we push our common interests. Africa has been asleep for thousands of years, and we should work to carry her forward on the great current of history. General Smuts, when opening a Belgian and Belgian Congo Exhibition in Pretoria last week.

Mr. Harold Macmillan

It is generally expected in political circles that Mr. Harold Macmillan will lead the British Section of the Commission of Control in Germany at the termination of hostilities. After two years as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, he was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1942, and there was general regret in Colonial circles when, after the Allied landing in North Africa, he went there as Minister-Resident. Lately he has been administering the political organization in Italy, and with marked success. Mrs. Macmillan is the sister of the Duke of Devonshire, at present Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Tribute to Mr. G. C. Turner

It is most unusual for an official in one East African Dependency to be made a member of a purely territorial body in another, and the Sudan has therefore paid a great compliment to Mr. G. C. Turner, Principal of Makerere College, Uganda, in appointing him to the Council of the new Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. Its Chairman is to be Sir Douglas Newbold, Civil Secretary in the Sudan, who recently spent local leave in Uganda.

Appointed in Executive Council

The Rev. Canon R. M. Gibbons, O.B.E., has been re-appointed a non-official member of the Tanganyika Executive Council for the period up to August 1, 1945. The Governor has also appointed Mr. J. R. Leslie, M.C., to be a non-official member of the Executive Council, in succession to Mr. R. V. Stone, for a period co-terminous with his appointment to the Legislative Council.

Fatal Attempt to Walk Across Victoria Falls

The flow of water over the Victoria Falls is at present so small that the lip of the fall appears to be almost dry. L.A.C. Leslie Beddows, who was at an air training school in Southern Rhodesia, therefore decided to walk across it at the beginning of this week. He slipped and fell into the gorge, and was drowned.

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IMPORTERS

Background to the

The Airborne Assault.—The descent of the Airborne Army behind the German lines in the Netherlands affords the most impressive demonstration yet given of the strategic value of air supremacy. This is the consummation of an power, the reward to the Allies for five years of productive labour and unmitigated combat to beat down our own. The Airborne mastery has been attained, and the enemy has been required for the conquest of the British Isles, and of which he was disappointed by his defeat in the Battle of Britain. Remember that we are expected to do with it then we can have no illusion about its significance in his eyes.

The worth of the blow is shown by the Airborne Army to be reckoned largely in the element of surprise. The enemy has been forced to barter, but the end of this work brings the equinox, and he may be reflecting that, if he can dig through a few more weeks without final disaster, the end of the campaigning season—and, not least important, of the 'best' bombing weather—may give him some respite until the spring. The infiltration of the Airborne Army and Field Marshal Montgomery's land forces threatens to cut between two lines two hostile formations, retreating behind him, and to forestall a pitched battle for the lower Rhine by destroying these formations before they can make their way back to what may be presumed to be their main defensive positions. Success in such an undertaking may mean the decisive disruption of the timetable of the enemy's plan for holding out until the winter. A swing right after forcing the passage of the lower Rhine would immediately reinforce the American thrust from Aachen towards Cologne, and would turn the right bank of the whole Rhine position, and its further progress would lead directly into the valley of the Ruhr—the indispensable industrial foundation of Germany's power to keep any army in the field, in the east as the west. A German army driven from the Ruhr could scarcely fight again. —*The Times*.

Air Raid Damage.—In air raids on London from 1940 to 1944 84,000 houses were destroyed, 132,000 houses are still to be repaired, 42,000 not being fit for occupation. In flying bomb attacks 28,000 have been destroyed and 1,104,000 damaged (in a large proportion the damage being slight). About 700,000 houses have received first-aid repairs, but need further work to make them reasonably comfortable. —Lord Wootton, Minister of Reconstruction.

Warnings to Germans.—The communications of the remnants of the German Army retreating into Germany will be subjected to bombing as they pass, as that which preceded and accompanied the Allied campaign in Normandy. It is assumed that everyone who attempts work in the vicinity of roads, railways and canal communications, of military depots, camps and installations, or factories working for the Nazi war machine, must reckon that they will be safe from high level and low level air attack at any hour of the day or night. To prevent useless civilian casualties, civilians are advised to evacuate the danger areas and take refuge in the countryside, as far as possible from such areas. General Eisenhower, to the civilians of the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Terms to Rumania.—Under the terms of the armistice signed between Russia, Great Britain, the United States and Rumania, Rumania will hand to the Soviet Union 200,000,000 American dollars' worth (£75,000,000) of goods over six years as compensation for the damage suffered by the Soviet Union. Russia will retain Besarabia, and Transylvania handed by Hitler to Hungary under the Vienna Award, is to be returned to Rumania. Rumania was put into the field under Allied command at least 12 infantry divisions, with reinforcements, to fight against Germany and Hungary. —Moscow Radio.

Empire Trade Planning.—It is high time that the British countries got together to do a bit of Empire trade planning. Many people believe that the era of mutual preferences within the Empire has ended. I am not sure that it has. I should like to see the governments of the Empire establish committees to obtain mutual trade relations and to consider their post-war relationships in matters of trade. I want to see more Empire contacts of business men, and officials with a large experience of import and exporting problems getting together and working out ways and means realistically. —Mr. Menzies, former Prime Minister, Australia.

Don't Trust the Huns.—To make the Germans a peaceable race will probably take not less than 50 or even 100 years. The real danger lies in secret institutions. The Great Powers should establish permanent research institutes designed to discover new weapons and devices in war and the improvement of existing weapons. —Viscount Maughan.

Corrupt German Officials.

There is far more to buy of every type of commodity, but especially of luxury goods, in Paris and Brussels than there has been in London for fully three years. We expected to find that the able-bodied male population of France and Belgium had been shipped and thrown into Germany for labour in the Ruhr and Silesia. There is a striking absence of men between the ages of 20 and 40 walking in the streets, towns and villages of both countries; but you find a startlingly large proportion of them in the ranks of resistance. In short the 'New Order' has been far less thorough than most of us had feared. The reason lies partly in the inactivity of the German officials, and partly in the corruptness of their officials. The Nazis lacked the necessary administrative set-up to do all that they wished to do. This seems to have applied in particular to the deportation of labour. They took their thousands, but I have talked with dozens of French men who had been taken away or escaped from Germany, after a few months had made their way back to their own town or village where they took up their former life and their former employment quite openly. The individual could bribe his way out of the more unpleasant form of service to the Reich; the manufacturer could obtain a permit to continue or develop his production of non-essential goods. Bribery tempered the wind pretty successfully when the shorn lamb could pay the price. That is why you can get a better meal in a Brussels restaurant than in any corresponding establishment in London. But even where the German rule has borne comparatively lightly upon the people in terms of economics and employment, the hatred against the German is profound. —Mr. Christopher Buckley, *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent.

America Not Properly Told.

Sir James Grigg, an efficient War Minister, deserves the strongest censure for his failure to secure the accreditation to the British Empire Forces of the maximum number of American war correspondents. If America has not grasped the glaring truth that the German back was broken by British, Canadian and Polish forces in the Battle of the Bulge, the fault weighs heaviest with the British Minister, whose duty it is to inform the British of British sacrifice worthy of that sacrifice. —*Daily Mail*.

The War News

Opinions Epitomized. — Our campaign is entering upon its decisive stage. Defeat now stands Japan in the face. — General MacArthur.

Germany arrested within the last fortnight total about 30,000.

We are a people which claim speaking should be rewarded by cardinal virtue. — Sir Patrick Hannon, M.P.

Karlsruhe is the key to the whole German defence system on the Western Front. — Lieut. General H. G. Martin.

Germany will be an extraordinary. — German leaflet dropped on Milan.

Ten thousand members of the Canadian Forces have married British girls. — Colonel George Drew, Premier of Ontario.

The world has not listened to the serious and constructive Shaw, because he has talked nonsense to it habitually and deliberately. — Mr. Leonard Woolf.

This war could easily have been prevented if the League of Nations had been used with loyalty by the associated nations. — Mr. Churchill.

Some 200,000 Jews and other over Europe were killed in the Polish extermination camps. — The Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Committee of Investigation.

It would be foolish to assume that the enemy will not launch attacks against this country with new weapons. — Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary.

The Government strongly deprecate the present return of evacuees to London and Southern England. — The danger is not yet passed. — Ministry of Health.

The Polish Government appreciates the help which the British Government, working throughout in the closest co-operation with themselves, have sent and are sending to Warsaw. More than 100 tons of weapons have been delivered by parachute and received by the Polish forces, including 250 anti-tank weapons to enable the defenders to combat the German armor. 4,000 Sten guns, 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 19,000 anti-aircraft shells, personnel grenades and many tons of special material suitable for street fighting. Some 250 Allied airmen, including 90 Poles, have been lost in attempting to bring aid to the soldiers of the Polish Army. — Polish Government statement.

Germany should be demilitarized to the extreme limit. We hit like another world war to make us realize that security is more important than reparations. — Mr. Paul Enzig.

It is a priest's duty to feed the sheep rather than amuse the goats. — Mr. Moore.

The German industrial combines are planning to resume activity from bases in Argentina as soon as the war ends. — Mr. Sims Carter, of the Economic Warfare Section of the U.S. Department of Justice.

The photographing of executions by shooting squads should be stopped. No spectators are to be allowed. Pictures and films taken at past executions must be surrendered to High Command headquarters. — Order from German General Blumentritt.

On the forty-fifth day of the fighting in Warsaw the Russians dropped all supplies of food and ammunition on the suburbs of the city. It is the first attempt of this kind from the Russian side. — General Ber. C. in-C. of the Polish Home Army.

General Eisenhower is likely to become Supreme Commander for all British, Dominion, American and Dutch forces now converging for simultaneous attack on Japan and her conquests in the China Seas. — Mr. W. F. Haffin, Daily Mail naval correspondent.

Our impatient parties of the Left imagine that the political future will be dominated by domestic questions. On the contrary, for years to come the life of all mankind, but especially of Britain and the British Empire, will be swayed by world questions. — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

Dumbarton Oaks will be worse than Dumbarton Hoax if Great Britain and the United States fail to insist that the principles of the Western World shall govern the relationships of that world. Before we can set the stage for a re-orientation of Europe we must ascertain how far Soviet Russia is in agreement with us in this imperative task. — Weekly Review.

Why not begin sometimes at Z and go back to A? My son in the R.A.F. has missed a chance after chance through that his war because all vacation are filed before his turn comes, and my wife is at the tail end of every official queue. When I commanded a unit in the last war I used to begin at each end of the alphabet alternately. — Mr. H. R. Wade.

The Ministry of Defence should be confined after the war, and the practice of presenting those separate estimates should be dropped in favour of one defence estimate. This would result in our defence requirements being considered as an interlocking whole. — Lord Winster.

I plead for a course of life in England that will in the future give the scope to that splendid young manhood and womanhood which war has produced. We must provide high places for them in time of peace and not only in war. — Mr. D. F. Simms, Bishop of Southwark.

The most serious difficulty with which the Quebec conference has been confronted has been to find room and opportunity for the marshalling of the forces of the nations against the enemy. — Press statement by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Mr. Bevin, who will be testing his brain in its own respects untried in our own life, proposes to found a new national daily newspaper, independent, progressive, daring in outlook but not doctrinaire, partisan but no party. He will be Chairman and managing director. — Mr. Maurice Webb, in the Sunday Express.

It is absolutely vital for post-war business, especially in export markets, that industry should meet the increasing load of bureaucratic administration which Government practice and war-time conditions have introduced and to which we have all become too much accustomed. — Mr. W. G. Verdon Smith, Chairman of the British Aeroplane Company.

When hostilities with Germany cease, or when there is any question of a general election, the Labour Party conference which authorized the entry of Labour into the Government, will be called to consider the continuance or ending of that participation. Ministers, as loyal members of the party, will act in conformity with the decision of the conference. — Mr. Attlee.

The Germans have revived medical forms of torment. In Belgium they held men under water until they nearly drowned, letting them out until they revived, and then half-drowned them again, and they plunged men alternately into banks of ice-cold and scalding-hot water. In Brussels we had to carry loads of 200 lb up and down 150 steps a day. There was no point in it. Our burdens were merely sacks of stoff. — The progress of Belgium. — A Belgian victim.

PERSONALIA

Captain Harper, of Khartoum, has been on holiday in Asmara, Eritrea.

Captain E. A. Joss and Miss Nadege Touche have been married in Nairobi.

Sir Frank Platt, Cotton Controller, has joined the board of the District Bank.

A son has been born in Blantyre, Nyasaland, to the wife of Major J. G. Phipps.

Sir Robert B. Poplar, Governor of Kenya until the outbreak of war, was 66 on Monday.

Twin sons were born in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, last week to the wife of Mr. Victor E. Bourdillon.

A daughter has been born in Rabat, Uganda, to the wife of the Rev. T. Gregory Smith, of the C.M.S.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Major H. G. Ferguson, The 1st Somaliland Battalion.

Mr. Louis Schuylen, Belgian Attaché d'Affaires in Congo, has completed his study tour in the Belgian Congo.

Mr. S. W. Williams, Principal of the Teacher Training Centre in British Somaliland, is to be the new Principal of the Joanes Training Centre in Nyasaland.

Mr. J. F. C. Leighton, Kenya's recently appointed Economic Secretary, has visited Lamu to discuss plans for the post-war development of the district.

Dr. J. D. Tothill, former Director of Agriculture in Uganda, latterly Director in the Sudan, and now Principal of the Gordon Memorial College, is on leave in this country.

Mr. F. C. Stirrock, Union Minister of Transport, was again in Salisbury during the war for consultations with Mr. Godfrey Huggins and other members of the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet.

Sir Hanns K. Scho, since 1926 honorary secretary general of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and former Education Adviser to the Secretary of State, was 68 last week.

Major Neill Little, R.A.R., and Miss Margaret Violet Macintyre, youngest daughter of the late Captain D. C. Macintyre, O.B.E., R.N.R., and of Mrs. Macintyre, late of Penang and Jersey, were married in Molo on September 9.

Captain H. Bertin, Minister of Justice, Public Works and Roads in Southern Rhodesia, is recuperating at the Cape from his recent illness. Sir Ernest Guest is acting as Minister of Justice during his absence, and Mr. L. B. Feraday as Minister of Public Works and Roads.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has sent a gold Coptic cross and chain, surmounted by a Cross, to the widow of General Orde Wingate for her infant son as an appreciation of: "General Wingate's devotion to and love of my country." The gift bears the Emperor's initials.

Dr. Audrey Richards arrived in Lusaka by plane from Nairobi on Wednesday of last week, and stayed until Saturday. During her visit she was the guest of Sir John and Lady Waddington. It is understood that her visit was in connexion with the future of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute.

Mr. C. T. Culverwell, since 1928 Conservative M.P. for Bristol West, who visited East Africa some years ago, has decided not to seek re-election at the next election. Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will, as we reported last week, contest the seat in the Unionist interest.

On their way back to Southern Rhodesia from the Belgian Congo, Sir Evelyn and Lady Mary Baring reached Lusaka on September 19 and were the guests of Sir John and Lady Waddington. They flew to the Copperbelt with the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, returning by plane the same evening. They left last Friday for Salisbury. The visit was unofficial.

A son has been born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to the wife of Major Ian McDowall, M.C., The Essex Regiment, who, attached to the R. W. A. F., has served for a couple of years during this war in the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration in East Africa and the Sudan at Nairobi. His wife is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dainton, Town Clerk of Ilmva when her father was D.C. in Tororo, and Major and Mrs. McDowall were married in 1937.

The wedding took place last Thursday in St. Paul's Cathedral, Salisbury, officiated by the Rev. Ronald Driver, D.P.M., R.C.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Driver, of Stockton-on-Tees, and Senior Officer Anne Francis Wainshaw, W.A.A.F., younger daughter of Sir Edward Wainshaw, K.C.M.G., managing director of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., and Lady Wainshaw, formerly Lady Alexandra Lambart, sister of Lord Albion, W.C.P. and Unionist M.P.

The Rev. W. J. Kamphaus, who has been appointed an honorary canon of the Upper Nile Diocese, first went to East Africa in 1911 with the late C. T. Studd, the famous English cricketer, served from 1914 to 1918 in the East African campaign of the last war, and then joined the Church Missionary Society staff in Kenya. He left the Colony in 1932 to become vicar of St. John's, Highbury, but four years later rejoined the C.M.S. in the Upper Nile. Four years ago he was appointed rural dean of Budama.

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Obituary

Mr. George C. Ishmael

A FREE LANCE WRITER

THE HONOURABLE George Ishmael in 1910 when he was in the Uganda Legal Service in the High Court at Entebbe. He had formerly served in the Magistrate's Court, Masaka. It was from Entebbe that he started on his trip across Africa to England where you have mentioned in your obituary.

He was a lawyer, a great one, a real one, with my knowledge of the languages of the East, Zulu, Swahili, Arabic, Swahili, Ganda and French included. He knew German and Italian at least fairly well, and quite possibly other tongues also. His intimate knowledge of Africans and Indians and their customs was a great asset in his practice, and he was accounted one of the best legal brains in the country. Everyone recognized that he would always put up a good fight on behalf of his client. He would rather quarrel with his opponents in the courts, but they always remained good friends.

He was a great lover of home life and had a wonderful knowledge of botany and horticulture, so that it was always a treat to see him among his flowers in his Kampala home. Those who knew him best appreciated him most; they came to know how often he helped a lame dog over a stile. But no one would give a keen business bargain.

He was part and parcel of Uganda, for the advancement of which he did a great deal. He was a supporter of any project for the uplift of the Native population.

ANOTHER CORRECTION

YOUR obituary mentions that the Hon. George Ishmael was Vice-President of the Uganda Law Society. That law society was founded in 1913 by Messrs. G. C. Ishmael, Hunter and Ishmael, and for the next 25 years always had the Attorney General as President. Then, Mr. H. R. Home (now Major General Home), who had been appointed Attorney General in Uganda in the previous year, expressed the opinion that the Society should elect a non-Government member as its President, and Mr. Ishmael was the first of the legal practitioners in the Protectorate to be elected to that office. His election showed what his legal colleagues thought of his ability and his devotion to the profession of law.

Lieut. Colonel O. Berkeley Hill

The following appreciation of Lieut. Colonel Owen Berkeley Hill, M.D. (retd.), formerly of the Indian Medical Service, whose death in India has been announced, was written by a correspondent of *The Times*:

Hill was one of the foremost alienists. He was born in 1879, and educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Hartford, and for a short time at the Universities of Bonn and Nancy before going to University College Hospital. He entered the I.M.S. in 1907 and retired in 1931 after being for 12 years medical superintendent of the Ranchi European mental hospital.

He was an exhilarating companion, intensely interested in his fellow-men, but full of ideas for their improvement. At various times he was a sportsman (shorts and long), a diet reformer (one meal a day), an educational reformer (particularly in regard to medical education), and always a critic of officialdom.

In the 1914-18 war, during the East African campaign, through which he served, he was a private, was awarded P.M.O., and tales of his bravery in the field were only equalled in a number by stories of his contempt for authority. There is the delightful example of his reply to an inquiry from G.O. about the excess weight of his field hospital. The excess, he wrote, was due to his having to carry about with him the office copies of superfluous correspondence with H.Q.

He travelled widely and had no small gift of languages. Having a quick ear, and a power of mimicry, with the help of an up-English readiness to talk in any language of which he knew the elements, he became fluent in many tongues.

On retirement from the I.M.S. he stayed in India, built a house at Ranchi, and had a considerable practice as a consultant. He is survived by his widow, an Indian lady, two sons and two daughters. A third son lost his life in the R.A.F. a few months ago.

Well-Known Rhodesians

Mr. George Friedrich Seckel, who has died in Gwelo at the age of 79, arrived in Rhodesia from South Africa in 1897 and settled near Lalapanzi. He remained there until his death. He was a successful cattle farmer.

Mr. George David Otterson, New Zealander who lived in Bulawayo in 1906, had died in Umtali at the age of 62. After the last war he left the Bulawayo branch of the Bank of Africa to take up farming in the Chipinga district.

Mr. J. P. Kruger, of Chipinga, was born in Rhodesia, one of the first transport riders from Salisbury to Bulawayo, but died at the age of 85. He began that work in 1896 and lost a year later suffered in the same district where he lived on his original farm until his death.

Mr. Henry James Esser, who has died at Mazua, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 87, reached Bulawayo in 1893 as transport rider. He was trading in the Bulilima Mangoch district when the Matabele rebellion broke out in 1896, and persuaded the headmen to join the rebels until he could see the Native Commission at Bulawayo. For his action, which kept the tribesmen at peace, he was officially commended. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Stanley Remond, a well-known Southern Rhodesian business man, has died suddenly in Salisbury at the age of 62. At different times he had been connected with Messrs. Meirion (Fort Victoria), Hadron and Sly (Bulawayo), A. Hampson and Co. (Salisbury), and latterly with Makkes (Salisbury) Ltd. During the last war he served with the 74th Rhodesia Regiment in German South-West Africa and then with the King's Royal Rifles. When this war broke out he joined the Southern Rhodesia Intermittent Camp Corps. He was a Freemason.

Mr. William Robert Hugh Dwyer, recently died suddenly in Lundi, Tanganyika Territory. He was the son of the Hon. Mrs. Bamfylde, of Lusitane.

Mrs. Richard Hagart, who has died in St. Adams, was the mother of Mr. R. B. Hagart, manager of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa and a director of important companies interested in mining in the Rhodesias.

Major John Robert Dyer, M.B.E., whose death in Dar es Salaam at the age of 49 years is announced, served with the King's African Rifles in 1917-18 and then for five years on the Northern Frontier of Canada. In 1922 he joined the Tanganyika Police. He had been in command of the training depots in both Morogoro and Dar es Salaam.

Mrs. C. J. Saywell

We deeply regret to record the death of Mrs. C. J. Saywell, wife of the London editor of the Argus South African Newspapers and former editor of the *Blenheim Post*. Mr. and Mrs. Saywell were well known to Rhodesians, and there will be widespread sympathy with him and his daughter in their bereavement.

Mrs. A. M. Fleming

Mrs. Philadelphia Alice Fleming, who died last Friday in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was the wife of Mr. Andrew Milroy Fleming, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.S., until 1931 Medical Director of Southern Rhodesia. They had been married 48 years. Mrs. Fleming, who acted P.M.O. to the B.S.A. Company's forces during the Mashonaland campaign in 1906-07, was an active member of the Executive Council in 1924. She died in Mazoe since her retirement in 1931.

Colonial Service Recruitment

Opportunities for Men in the Forces

The Colonial Office announced last Friday that the war has inevitably imposed a strain upon the Colonial Service, and that very much in relation to the heavier work which these will piece, being the service makes the problem of retention as one of a number of special moments.

Since the outbreak of war many hundreds of serving officers have been released for duty with the armed forces. On the other hand, fresh recruitment has naturally been cut to a minimum, and the existing branches of the service are

There are four main steps in the process of recruitment, and the first is the selection of suitable candidates. This is done by the various recruitment centres, which will be set up in the various territories. The second step is the examination of candidates, and the third is the selection of suitable candidates. The fourth step is the appointment of candidates to posts.

A large number of posts are available, and it is possible to find a suitable post in almost any branch of the service. The posts are of various grades, and the salary is commensurate with the grade.

The Colonial Office is also considering the possibility of appointing officers to posts in the forces. This is being done in order to provide a reserve of officers who can be called upon in the event of a need. The officers who are appointed to these posts will be given the same training and experience as those who are appointed to posts in the Colonial Service.

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It is understood that detailed information about the arrangements for recruitment and the terms of service to be offered cannot be made public until His Majesty's Government decides that the appropriate moment has arrived. The Colonial Office can therefore not answer inquiries on the subject at present. There is no possibility of any change in the situation until the Government announces its final plans for the allocation of manpower after the war.

Kenya Civil Service Board

Some time ago we reviewed a report on the terms and recommendations of the committee appointed by the Government of Kenya to report upon the Civil Service in that Colony. It was a very important document, the consequence of which a European Civil Service Advisory Board has now been set up, with official and non-official members.

- Its wide terms of reference include the following:
- (1) To secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the Government and its servants; to provide the means of applying the ideas and experience of the staff; to ensure that staff representatives are fully consulted regarding the conditions under which their duties will be discharged;
 - (2) To encourage the further education and training of officials; to suggest means of improving office machinery and organization;
 - (3) To advise on proposed changes in the Civil Service; to advise on recruitment, promotion, re-appointment, superannuation, housing, leave, allowing etc., on general lines, but not in individual cases, unless there are special cases involving general principles;
 - (4) To advise on appointments, promotion and transfer of officers within the Colony in cases in which the approval of the Secretary of State is not required; and
 - (5) To contribute for the information of the Government the qualifications required for all posts within the Colony.

The members are the Attorney-General (Chairman), the Deputy Chief Secretary, and the Deputy Financial Secretary, and Messrs. J. N. G. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., and B. F. M. Duma, and Mr. R. A. Wilkinson, its secretary.

Civil Service Board for Tanganyika

The Governor of Tanganyika Territory has appointed a Civil Service Board to advise on recommendations for the appointment of European officers to such established posts as the Government may direct; to advise on recommendations for the promotion of non-European clerks serving on various conditions; to approve appointments and promotions in the clerical branch of the Local Civil Service, and to advise on its general terms and conditions.

Social Centres for Africans

Major J. H. Nicholson, clerk to the Tanganyika District Council, has produced a plan for social centres which would include a market, workshops for skilled artisans, a co-operative shop, a canteen, restaurant and beer shops, a large social hall for lectures and indoor games, cinema and wireless performance, a reading room, simple facilities for postal and savings bank services, and a recreation ground and rest-camp. It is proposed that such centres should be in the best district possible, and so situated that no farm in the district would be unduly far from one of them.

War Training

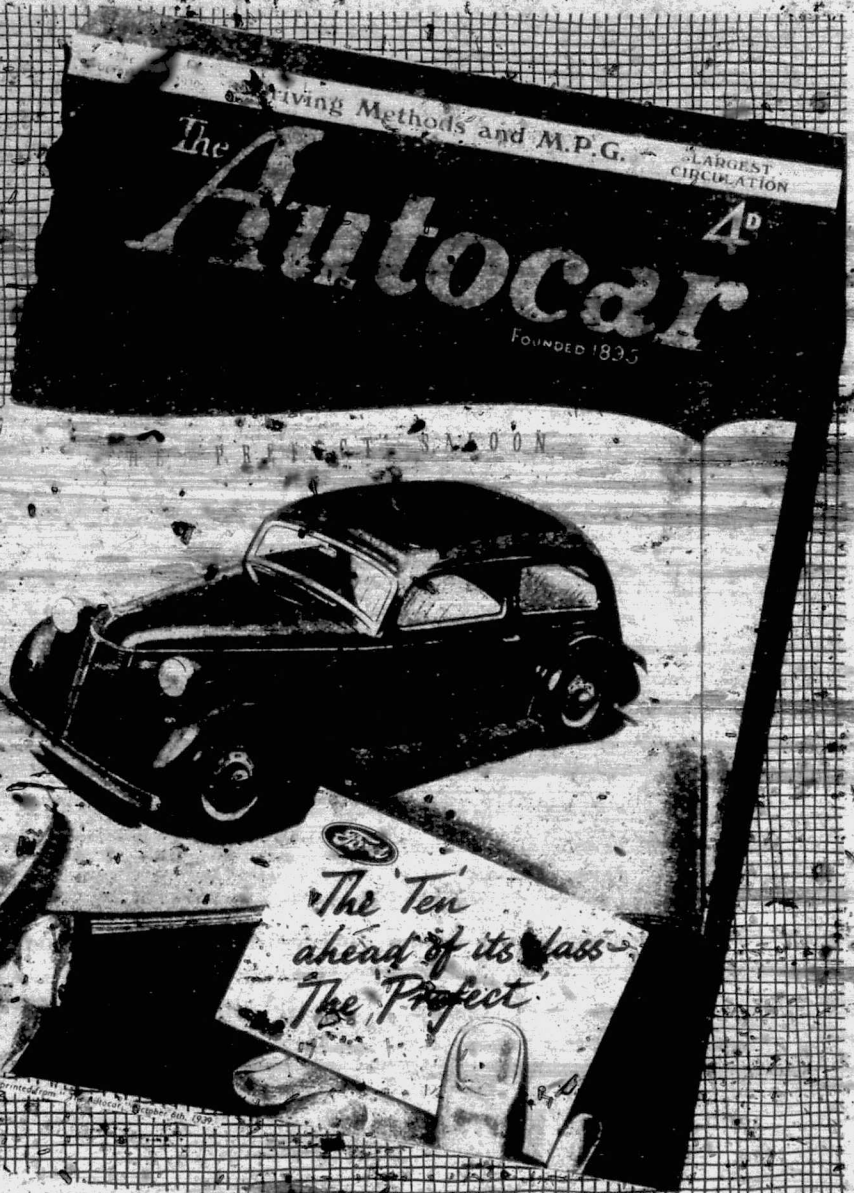
A sub-committee of the Tanganyika War Training Committee have been appointed to co-ordinate the proposals regarding agricultural development, animal husbandry and oil conservation, and (4) the development and improvement of townships. The first sub-committee consists of the Administrative Secretary (Chairman), the Directors of Agricultural Production and Veterinary Services, Mr. F. J. Anderson, M.L.C., and Brigadier W. E. H. Scupham. The second consists of the Director of Public Works (Chairman), the Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province, Mr. H. P. Rowe, Mr. E. H. Welps and Mr. A. L. B. Han-

Members of township authorities and of the general public are likely to be co-opted.

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Although the war had commenced when this advertisement appeared, the Ford Home Leave Plan was still bringing the pleasures of care-free motoring to countless men on furlough. Soon, we hope, those days will return. Until then, the needs of the fighting services and of Britain at war demand the unremitting efforts of the entire manufacturing resources of Ford Motor Company Limited.



New Treaty With Ethiopia

Lord De La Warr as Negotiator

Lord De La Warr is on his way to Addis Ababa to negotiate a temporary agreement with the Emperor of Ethiopia in place of the agreement and military convention of 1942. He is accompanied by Sir Bernard Reilly, representing the Colonial Office, and Mr. W. A. M. Doll, of the Treasury. Lord De La Warr was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1929 to 1937 and Chairman of the Commission on Higher Education in East Africa.

Colonel G. Walker, of the War Cabinet Office, and formerly Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, is commanding the delegation as secretary. It will have the assistance of the British Minister in Addis Ababa, whose representatives of the Senior Officer Commanding in Chief in East Africa will also join the delegation.

Ethiopian Church Treasures

Mr. A. J. Canham, writing last week in the *News Chronicle*, that the British Government should ask the Pope to call for the prompt restoration to Ethiopia of the church's ancient ornaments and other treasures stolen from that country by the Italians. "It would not come amiss for the Pope, who has shown so much righteous zeal for the preservation of the treasures of Roman Catholic churches in Italy and elsewhere, to identify himself publicly with this necessary act of restitution," he wrote. "The Vatican has a lot of leeway to make up if it is to recover in any degree from the serious loss of prestige it has suffered in all parts of the world as the result of its feckless and vacillating attitude to the great moral issues of the anti-Nazi war."

Aviation in Ethiopia

Newspaper reports in the United States that Great Britain had been given exclusive rights for commercial aircraft flights over Ethiopia have been contradicted by the *American Aviation Daily*, which says: "Officials here admit that the feading of the agreement would indicate exclusive rights for Britain. They point out, however, that shortly after the agreement was signed Great Britain informed the U.S. that the agreement would not be exclusive in character, and that it would not preclude the U.S. from obtaining aviation rights in Ethiopia if U.S. companies wish to operate in that country."

Jibuti-Addis Ababa Railway

One of the main tasks of the American technical and economic commission now in Ethiopia is to plan the modernization of the railway from Jibuti to Addis Ababa. The leader of the party is Mr. Perry A. Fellows, assistant chief engineer of the Foreign Economic Administration Department in Washington. He expects to spend at least six months in Ethiopia.

Archbishop of Addis Ababa

Demand for an Ethiopian

A mission from the Ethiopian Church is expected in Egypt at an early date to discuss with the head of the Coptic Church the question of the next Archbishop of Addis Ababa. The Cairo correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed last week:

For more than 1,000 years, the head of the Ethiopian Church has been a Copt, but a few months ago the Emperor Haile Selassie indicated that when the time came for the present Archbishop Cruls to retire he must be succeeded by an Ethiopian. This demand raised questions as to the relations between the Coptic and Ethiopian Churches, and with a branch of the traditional relations between the Ethiopian Church and the Coptic Church.

After much discussion the Coptic Church requested the Bishop of Dakhla to interview the Emperor and try to persuade him to reverse his decision. Although the mission received great courtesy and hospitality, the Emperor was adamant and the mission returned empty-handed. Now an Ethiopian mission will come to Cairo to settle the details, and it is thought that the Copts will be obliged to yield.

Mr. Daniel Morrah commented:

The statement that for more than 1,000 years a Copt of the Ethiopian Church has been a Copt, if it is intended to convey an unbroken succession, seems to ignore a curious historical incident in the time of the occupation of Abyssinia by the Portuguese. A good deal of suspicion, indeed, attaches to the claim of Joao Bermudez and others in the 16th century to be reckoned among the validly elected Patriarchs of Abyssinia.

But it is hard to deny the title to the learned Dom Afonso Mendes, who was installed in 1626, having been nominated by the King of Portugal at the request of a Negus converted by the Jesuits, who had abandoned their Monophysite doctrines and become converts to the see of Rome. This potentate, however, returned to the allegiance of Alexandria and expelled Mendes and the Jesuits. The whole curious episode is described in *West Plains: Some of the Story*, by Portugal in Quest of Peter John.

Makerere College Finance

Makerere College, Uganda, had an income in 1943 of £31,678, which was £4,554 above the expenditure. Interest on the £500,000 endowment fund amounted to £18,799, the Uganda Government paid £2,849 in fees for students, Kenya £1,550, Tanganyika £1,250 and Zanzibar £500. Fees paid by students themselves came to £808, and block grants totalling £6,460 included £3,000 from the Uganda Government, £1,200 from Tanganyika, £130 from Kenya and £130 from Zanzibar. Personal emoluments of the staff amounted to £16,716 and contributions to staff pension £2,762. Upkeep of students cost £1,850, equipment, furniture and stores £1,500, upkeep of grounds and buildings £732, staff passages £611, light and water £548, allowances to part-time lecturers £550, books £500, and war bonus to African staff £200.

The insured value of the buildings is £182,221, cash in hand totalled £11,206, and investments appear in the balance sheet at £661,951.

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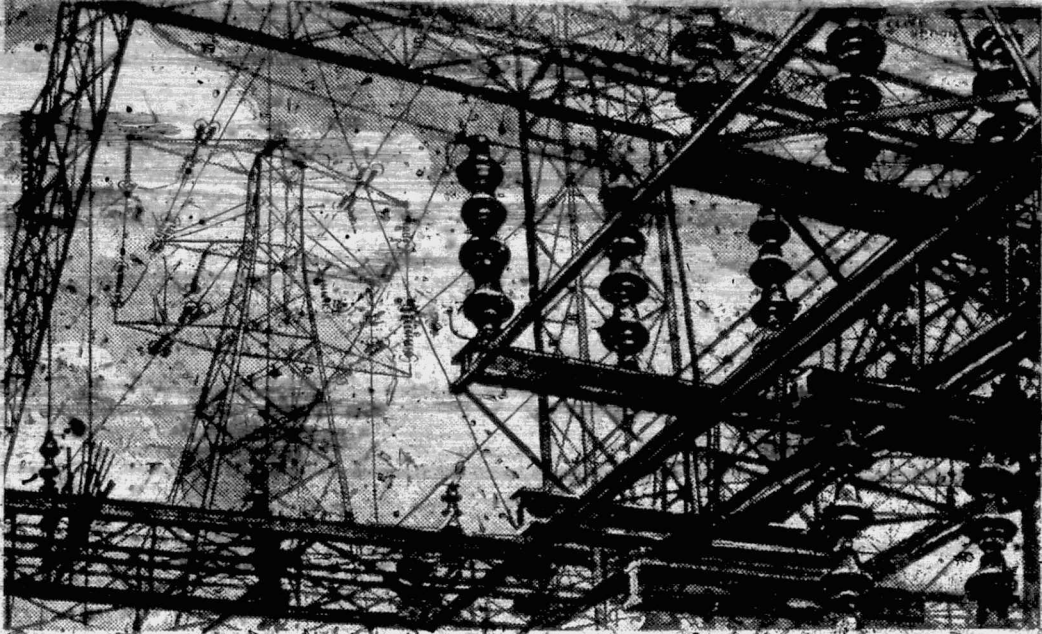
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News Items in Brief

A leopard was recently killed in a Native quarter of Nairobi.

The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia is to assemble on October 10.

A new hostel is being built at Nyalk, a seaside resort near Mombasa.

The latest locust reports from the Sultan state that flying swarms are fewer.

British Cables, Ltd. announced an extraordinary dividend of 7% (the same).

The air mail service between the East African mainland and the Seychelles has been restarted on a fortnightly basis.

Forty acres of land have been offered by Bulawayo City Council to the Government as a site for a future additional secondary school.

Search for Madagascar and Mauritius, posted in Great Britain between March 20 and June 14, is reported to have been lost by enemy action.

Lack of rain and locust infestations in many parts of the Central Province of Kenya make the crop outlook very disappointing again this season.

During the last term of last year 5,507 African children, 1,821 European children, and 1,289 Galla children were enrolled in Government schools in Kenya.

The latest report of the Public Works Department of Kenya states that Indian artisans constantly pressed for increased wages, and that if their demands were not met they resorted to a decline in output.

It has been suggested in Tanganyika Territory that about 300,000 should be spent on a housing scheme for Natives in Dar es Salaam as part of the Government's plan for post-war development.

An elephant with tusks weighing 180 and 175 lb. respectively has been shot in the Ankole district of Uganda, according to the *Uganda Herald*, which says that this is a record for the Protectorate.

Two Bulawayo hotels, the Central Hotel, owned by Mr. Cowden, has been sold to Messrs. S. Margolis and R. Levy, and the Hotel Milton (formerly the Victoria), owned by Mrs. E. Rubin, has been bought by Mr. H. Smith.

On the principle of furthering racial co-operation in Kenya's war effort, representatives of the Thika and Ruiri Production Sub-Committee arrange meetings with leading members of the local African community for the discussion of mutual problems. These meetings are proving helpful to both communities.

More than 300 military and air cadets from Salisbury are attending a cadet camp near Gwelo, where boys from all over Southern Rhodesia receive instruction under Army and Air Force officers. The boys from Salisbury include 155 from Prince Edward School, 25 from the Allan Wilson and 60 from St. George's School.

Rhodesians have been invited to attend a South African national conference on post-war planning of social welfare work which is to be held at Witwatersrand University from September 25 to 29. The Deputy Director of Medical Services and the Administrative Secretary of Northern Rhodesian will represent that territory.

The establishment of provincial and central councils, the provision of loans to African farmers by local Native Councils, co-operative trading and marketing, and various aspects of medical policy were discussed when delegates from Local Native Councils of the Central Province of Kenya recently met at Nyero. Delegates asked that education should be made compulsory for all children, and that English and the local vernacular should be used in schools to the exclusion of Swahili.

World Coffee Outlook

It was recently announced that all the 12 signatory countries to the Inter-American Coffee Agreement have agreed to an extension of the arrangement for a further year from October 1 next. This means presumably that the import quota of the United States for 1944-45 will be about the same level as for the existing period—namely, 20,959,375 bags. But according to *The Times* United States civilian consumption for the current quota year is estimated at only about 15,200,000 bags. The U.S. Army has bought a further 5,000,000 bags for the current period, but part of this purchase is to be used to provide relief in liberated areas in Europe, including an estimate of 3,000,000 bags as the consumption of South and Central America, South Africa, Oceania, the Middle East, and the United Kingdom. The current world consumption figure is thus assumed to be about 22,500,000 bags. The outlook for production in the coming year is not promising, the official estimate of the next Brazilian crop being as low as 4,000,000 bags. This low estimate (attributed to the effect of drought and frost) is in sharp contrast with the figure of 10,000,000 bags which Brazil's figure exportable production has been estimated by the Brazilian Coffee Department.

New Textile Mills

The Textile Mills, Ltd., Bulawayo, have acquired 31 acres in that city for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of cotton underwear, with a capacity calculated to meet all the requirements of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The building will cost more than £22,000 and the machinery about £40,000.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—During August 4,500 tons were milled for a net profit of £219. **Globe and Phoenix.**—In August 6,100 tons were treated for a gold recovery of 3,066 fine oz. and a working profit of £10,145. **Kenton Gold Areas.**—During the year ended June 30 last Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., recovered 18,320 fine oz. gold from 84,651 tons of ore treated, at a cost before a low of 10s. 10d. per ton of 41s. 6d. per ton. The 20,000 tons of essential dress and Native labour, milling operations averaged on 1,000 tons per day. The 100 tons of the mine, the suspension of the shaft and the installation of the Mawera mine in consequence of a shortage of tires for road transport amounted to a large extent for the drop in gold output of 3,118 oz. Rafter, more than 6,000 lb. of development was carried out at the Geita, Kunga and Mawa mines, but no development was done at the Cone or on the seventh level at the Geita mine pending the completion of the new shaft hoist, it has now arrived. Ore reserves at the end of June were computed at 1,365,705 tons averaging 4.2 dwt. compared with 1,305,896 averaging 4.4 dwt. in June, 1943.

Tati Goldfield

Tati Goldfields, Ltd., report that the profit for the year ended March 31 last was £10,877. A further £5,000 has been added to the reserve, bringing it to £20,000, and the payment of a 5% dividend, absorbing £5,125, a balance of £11,751 remains to be carried forward, against £5,919 brought forward. During the year 57,406 tons of ore were milled for a gold recovery from all sources of 9,301 fine oz. Development drilled 2,219 ft. Ore reserves were estimated at the end of the year at 557,000 tons, averaging 4.85 dwt. over an average width of 65 inches.

The issued capital is £150,000. Mining claims and other property appear in the balance sheet at £19,774. Shaft sinking and development at £68,406. Plant and machinery £5,622. Stores £14,781. Buildings £1,000. Debt £1,000. Reserve £10,877 (£8,082) in bullion in transit, £2,000. Defence bonds £2,000. Tax reserve certificates £2,000. Cash £2,000. J.E. W. Lewis is retiring by rotation and offering himself for re-election at the forthcoming meeting on Tuesday. The other members of the board are Dr. W. A. G. Miles, Chairman and managing director, Sir Charles Newton Anderson, and Mr. Thomas Proudfoot Patterson.

Bushtick Mines Report

Bushtick Mines (Gold) Ltd., which owns 107 gold claims situated about 28 miles from Bulawayo, announces a profit for the year to June 30, 1944, of £87,233 (compared with £83,926 in the previous year). The amount brought forward £3,763 (£2,322) and income tax took £20,887 (£15,000) of the reserve received £8,000 (£7,000), increasing it to £5,000 (£2,000) to capital expenditure and £1,000 (£2,000) to development. The funds available for carrying out the 500,000 ton plan at the end of the year are £11,750 remains to be carried forward. The directors report that they have received 100s. gross per fine oz. gold produced in June, 1943, 16s. 6d. from August 1st to March 31 last and 168s. gross thereon for the Southern Rhodesia Gold Mining Co., Ltd. for the year ended August 31, and June 30, 1944. During the year 131,200 tons of ore were milled, and a fine gold average of 4.19 dwt. per ton and a mill output equivalent to 88,000 fine oz. gold in the previous year, 22,000 tons milled and 35,700 fine oz. gold. The mill output at June 30 last was computed at 100,000 tons averaging 3.55 dwt., compared with 158,770 tons averaging 4.1 dwt. a year earlier. The directors are Mr. E. B. Baines (Chairman), Mr. H. S. Sims and Mr. H. C. Hardie. The meeting was held at Bulawayo on September 14th.

Tanganyika Gold Mines.—The directors of the Tanganyika Gold Mines, Ltd., announced that their production in the Territory's gold output for the year 1943-44 is producing steadily and that their output is greater than that of all the other mines in the dependencies put together. The Mines' output is expected to be maintained during the war, when restrictions on international trade have delayed a spectacular recovery will be felt in the gold mining industry of the country.

Sherwood Starr Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Co., Ltd., will be held at Southern Rhodesia on December 1. The directors retiring by rotation and offering themselves for re-election are Mr. E. M. Boyle, B.Sc., and Mr. George V. Burn. **Dividends.**—Minerals Separation, Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 10% for the same as last year's total distribution was 30%. Central Mining and Refining, Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 10% (the same).

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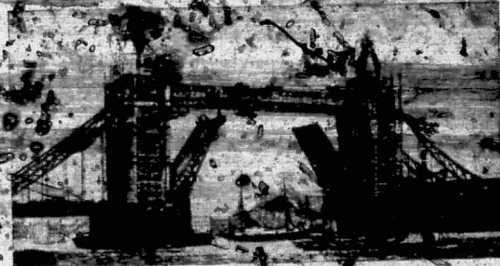
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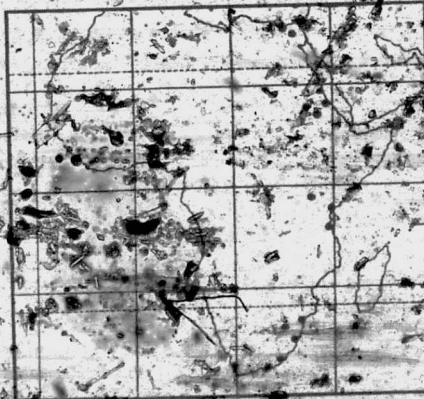
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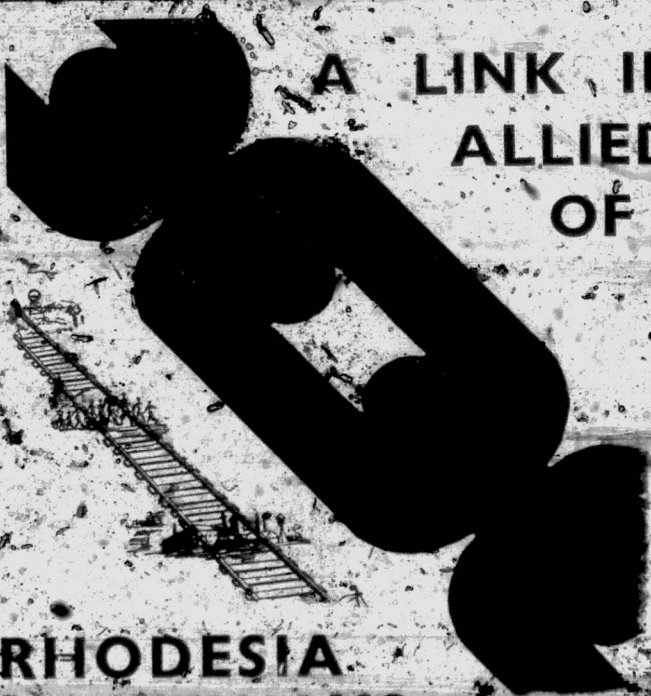
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