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## Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	85	Letters to the Editor	89
Three New Governments in East Africa	85	Background to the War	90
Kenya Election Results	86	Rural Education	94
Bishop Wynn Jones on Reconstruction	87	Company Meeting British Central Africa Co.	99
The War	88		

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

EAST AFRICA'S FIRST NEED is, of course, to be treated as that one great economic and administrative unit which the adjacent British Dependencies of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika represent geographically. For two decades and more we have been pleading this cause of East African union, which for most of that period has been steadily supported by such authoritative bodies as the Joint East African Board and the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa—though, unhappily, not so consistently by the political leaders of Kenya, who at one crucial period unwisely decided to suspend their demand for amalgamation or federation in the forlorn hope of obtaining self-government for that Colony. The result was inevitable: failure to secure either objective. But Kenya's political leaders have for the past dozen years agreed with the business community in urging union. The outstanding administrative and political lesson of the war in East Africa is, indeed, that no territory can live to itself alone, and that none can make its due contribution unless planning and execution be on an East African basis.

Because the Colonial Office had so obstinately resisted the advice of the leading non-officials—and some of its ablest Governors and other senior officials also—the outbreak of war found the three territories with no better cohesion or collaboration than that provided (or supposed to be provided) by a Governors' Conference in which neither officials nor non-officials put much trust. It quickly proved so unsatisfactory a substitute for unified action that—since the obvious course of union was still rejected—a heavy top-hammer of new councils, boards, committees, sections, sub-sections and conferences had to be progressively created. It took four full years for them to reach that stage of usefulness which silenced at least some of the universal criticism, but there is still probably no unprejudiced person in East Africa with full knowledge of the facts who would claim that this makeshift machinery is to be compared with centralized control of inter-territorial policy. Having decided upon the unstarbly but still to be removed, the three present Governors, and Secretaries. One might therefore have taken the logical course of appointing a single Council, and we had no expectation of any other decision—then this clean sweep is assuredly wise.

### Make-shift Machinery Instead of Union.

Not even their best friends would claim that Sir Henry Moore and Sir Charles Dundas have been successful in their appointments. Sir Henry Moore, who did well as Chief Secretary in Kenya during the Governorship of his first years of the Great Depression, has been a sad failure in his appointment as Governor.

His first act of office is, we believe, fairly epitomized in the five words "too little and too late." Where in the record is there evidence of a sense of urgency, of vision, of vigour, of eager questing after solutions for problems which have clamoured for attention? If any reader deem the judgment harsh, he can test it by asking which problems have been realistically tackled by the present Governor of Kenya until after protracted public pressure. We recall only one occasion of notable action without such prodding—the establishment of the Kenya Civil Defence and Supply Council; but then the impetus was applied by the Japanese, who had fought their way into the Indian Ocean. Otherwise Kenya's plans have been reproductions, not infrequently belated, of the action taken in other territories, the Protectorates having repeatedly shown the way. Not leadership from its official head, but excellent work by so many district organizations has been the real secret of Kenya's great war effort on the home front. It is moreover ironic that the man who as Chief Secretary did so much to persuade the Indians in Kenya to abandon their policy of non-co-operation should have aroused such dissatisfaction among his own officials that they passed by a full vote of over a hundred to fifteen a resolution which was tantamount to a vote of no confidence; and appealed over the Governor's head to the Secretary of State. And there can have been few documents more damaging of a Colonial Government than the report of the Maize Commission appointed by Sir Henry Moore; it bluntly charged his administration with middle and myopia.

Yet no previous Governor of Kenya can have had so splendid an opportunity of obtaining the support of the Imperial Government, backed by almost limitless funds, for a bold and clear-sighted policy, pleaded with conviction. The war had made Kenya of immense strategic importance from the military and economic standpoints, and at the Colonial Office such Ministers as Lord Lloyd, Colonel Stanley and Mr. Harold Macmillan were prepared to disregard precedents in support of strong-minded subordinates. Not less surprising, the

Treasury was no longer parsimonious: it could be almost munificent when persuaded of the need. These statements of indisputable fact are the measure of Sir Henry Moore's lost opportunities. In fairness, we add that he has been and still is personally popular. The same must be said of Sir Charles Dundas, whose previous long service in Eastern Africa, including Northern Rhodesia, had scarcely have led those who had followed its course to see in him a successful successor in Uganda to so purposeful a Governor as Sir Philip Mitchell. The Colonial Office, which whatever its views in that matter, nevertheless sent him to Entebbe, must now know how well warranted were the misgivings of others. The quite recent statements of European official members of the Legislative Council and the annual reviews of the President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Planters' Association, for instance, afford abundant testimony to local feelings, even though the Governor had the great advantage of reaping where his noble predecessor had sown. His Native policy, like that of his colleague in Kenya, has been weak.

If there is to be any honesty of judgment, the student of East African affairs cannot escape the duty of writing these hard words, partly because the stewardship of the head of an administration ought to be

**The Inner Spark examined from the point of view of Statesmanship.**

examined from the point of view of Statesmanship, and partly because the Colonial Office, which has so often found governorships for officials of its good grace, instead of taking special pains to find the best possible men for Colonial tasks, will be entrenched in that practice unless the failure of its favourites be candidly revealed by the Press for the public good. In the conditions of the Colonies today good fellowship, good sportsmanship, and even good intentions are quite inadequate qualifications for the higher posts. Strength of character and manifest competence are essential in every candidate for the Governor's chair if demobilization and development are to be wisely handled. Unless there be strength of character there will not be that inner fire of conviction and confidence without which there can be no statesmanship. Sir Philip Mitchell gave proof of it in Tanganyika Territory, both when he was the instrument of an unpopular policy and later as Chief Secretary; he showed it in regard to administration and education in Uganda. Even though the details are still State secrets, it is known that he took a courageous stand in difficult circumstances concerning Ethiopia (the treaty with which he signed on behalf of His

Majesty's Government). Apart from this combination of sagacity and courage, he has initiative, vigour, and persistence. It goes without saying that he knows all there is to know about Tanganyika and Uganda, whose confidence and co-operation he will be exceptionally qualified to encourage. There is no one in the Colonial Service who, at least in Africa, would have preferred as their first Governor-General. The next best thing is to have him as Governor of Kenya, and *primus inter pares* with his colleagues in Tanganyika and Uganda.

Sir William Battershill did well in difficult circumstances in Cyprus; is open-minded, progressive, approachable, no devotee of conventional red tape, and likely, we believe, to take a stand when necessary.

**The New Governors Ten Years Younger.**

A considerable period of Sir Philip Jones's resignation. Sir Wilfrid Jackson, who has been in excellent health since he arrived in Tanganyika to find it deprived of several of the able departmental heads who once formed a strong team and

where a "mark time" policy, and he was dependent at the outset upon a Chief Secretary who was likewise in poor health, and exceptionally non-operative. But that Chief Secretary, another popular official, and has duly gone on to a governorship. Though we have received any number of complaints from Tanganyika during the year, we do not recall a single knowledgeable person expressing an adverse judgment upon Sir Wilfrid Jackson personally; yet there have been literally hundreds of criticisms from Kenya of Sir Henry Dundas, and scores from Uganda of Sir Charles Dundas. They are commonly regarded as downright failures. (But quite often referred to as "our chairman, Excellence" Sir Wilfrid Jackson as the victim of circumstances. Sir John Hathorn Hall, who will leave England in a few days to return to Aden in his capacity as Governor of Zanzibar and Aden to his credit. It may be noted that the average age of the three new Governors is exactly fifty years, while those whom they replace have an average almost exactly ten years higher.

**Three New Governors for East Africa.**

Sir Philip Mitchell, Sir William Battershill and Sir John Hathorn Hall

OUR EAST AFRICA was about to be printed we learnt, and briefly reported, that Sir Philip Mitchell, Sir William Battershill and Sir John Hathorn Hall had been appointed to be the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda respectively.

SIR PHILIP LOREN MITCHELL, K.C.M.G., M.C., was born in 1890, educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Oxford, and joined the Colonial Service in 1912 as an Assistant Resident in Nyasaland. He served throughout the last war with the King's African Rifles in the campaign against the German East Africa, being in 1917-18 adjutant of the battalion. He was awarded the M.C., mentioned in despatches, and demobilized as a captain.

After being A.D.C. and private secretary to the Acting Governor of Nyasaland, he went to Tanganyika Territory in 1919 as an Assistant Political Officer, and seven years later was made Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs. In 1928 he was promoted first a Provincial Commissioner and then secretary for Native Affairs by Sir Donald Cameron, who made him his chief assistant in the introduction of his policy of indirect rule. Becoming Chief Secretary of Tanganyika in 1934, he went to Uganda as Governor in the following year, and in 1940, soon after the outbreak of this war, resigned that appointment at his own suggestion in order to become Deputy Chairman of the Conference of East African Governors.

At the end of that year General Wavell, then C.O.C. in C. in the Middle East (which command at that time included East Africa), summoned him to Cairo, and, without any prior intimation of his intentions, appointed

him Chief Political Adviser for the Italian and Italian-occupied territories which the British armies were attacking in East and West Africa. Sir Philip Mitchell, a major-general, arrived in Cairo in January, 1941, to begin this work, which was concerned chiefly with British, Italian, Somaliland and Ethiopia. (With the success of the campaigns in those areas, he transferred his headquarters in 1942 to Nairobi where he was Chief Political Officer on the staff of the G.O.C. in C., East Africa (by this time a separate command under General Sir William Platt).

Some months later he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, this being at a time when the threat of Japanese invasion of those territories were serious, and when it was clearly necessary to have at the head of affairs a man of strong character and convictions.

**Resigned Governorship to Aid War Effort.**

Sir Philip Mitchell has given abundant proof of his ability, and has been recognized to be one of the most open-minded, unprejudiced and most courageous of East African officials. Almost the whole of his working life has been devoted to the solution of East African problems, on which he takes a wide view, as was strikingly shown by his resignation of his governorship in order to improve the inter-territorial war liaison and supply services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

In Uganda he has given greater powers to provincial headquarters as the executive instruments of government, increased expenditure on the provision of water supplies and soil conservation, the development of the veterinary, agricultural, education, medical and other scientific services, and shown firmness in difficult administrative matters. The reorganization of Makerere College as the central university for East and Central Africa is largely due to him, as was



the appointment of the strong Deputy War Commissioner. The Higher Education of East Africa... Sir Philip and Lady Mitchell... white settlements and enterprises in East Africa... Governor has... declared his belief in the necessity and inevitability of Union of the British East African Dependencies.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON... will take up... Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika... Sir Philip Jackson... From the outbreak of the last war until 1910 he was on active service in India and Iraq with the 6th Battalion The East Surrey Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment... made clerk to the... 1928, not from the following year until 1932... Colonial Secretary in Jamaica... Cyprus, and for a short period Chief Secretary in Palestine... Governor of Cyprus from 1937 to 1941, during which he... German invasion...

He became an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Office in 1941... was promoted a Deputy Under-Secretary.

SIR JOHN HATHORN HALL... B.S.O., M.A., who occupies... was born in 1887, educated at... Colleges, Oxford, and... last war until 1919 in Belgium... Commissioned in The Royal... in 1914, he was... the Ministry of the Air, and had meantime been mentioned in dispatches and awarded the M.C., the B.S.O., and the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

In demobilization he joined the Egyptian Civil Service, spending two years in the Ministry of Finance. Appointed an Assistant Principal in the Colonial Office in 1921, he was promoted Principal six years later, and seconded to the Fife and Forfar Office in 1932. In the following year he went to Palestine as Chief Secretary, and a year later became British Resident in Zanzibar, which he left in 1939 to take up the duties of Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Aden. His very much in the war zone and the object of periodic Italian air attacks from Eritrea.

In Zanzibar he had to deal with serious economic problems, especially in connection with the coffee marketing, debt settlement and land... which had aroused strong feelings, particularly among the Indians. He reorganized various departments of government, made a home of administration, and... himself able and energetic administrator. He was greatly helped by Lady (then Mrs. Hall) in social... the organization of work for... and the encouragement of the education of girls.

We understand that Sir Henry Morden will leave Kenya for London in October, and that Sir John Dundas will leave Entebbe in November. Sir Philip Mitchell is expected to fly home from Fiji at an early date. It is probable that Sir William Battershill will not leave Sir Wilfrid Lawson at Dar es Salaam until 1945.

[Editorial comment on these appointments appears under Matter of Moment.]

Entebbe Press Comments

So far there has been specifically no comment on these appointments by the Entebbe Press. Indeed, the only reference worth quoting is that of Time and Tide, which, in the course of a crusty para-

graph, takes very much our view of the non-success of the present Governor of Kenya, saying:

One searches the record in vain for any really constructive movement during his régime, for a single one of Kenya's many problems energetically tackled, let alone solved.

The appointment of the failure of the Imperial Government to appoint one Governor-General for the three African Dependencies has been expressed by the East African Standard of Nairobi, which wrote:

There are... a... of a... Government... the... to be found... that in recognizing the need to co-ordinate under... activities under... the greater... time... would have led to a... of united... machinery... more disappointing... find that not only... evidence of the recognition of this need, but that the... announcement of three new Governors... to have... the opposite effect... Kenya... upon unilateral action by... for East Africa.

Kenya Election Result

Major Joyce Defeats Colonel Crogan

As we close for press, we have received cable news of the results in the four constituencies contested in the local election in Kenya.

In the Aberdares, Mr. E. H. Wright polled 143 votes, against 88 for Colonel Sutcliffe, 75 for Mr. Hopcraft, and 2 for Colonel Kenchay. In Mombasa, Mr. George Nicol polled 102 votes, against 91 for Mr. Granville Roberts by 102 to 91. In Kisumu, Mrs. Olga Watkins received 358 votes, compared with 269 for Dr. G. V. Anderson. In those three constituencies, therefore, the former members have been returned again. In Lamu, however, Major F. de V. Joyce defeated Lieut. Colonel Warde Crogan by 154 votes to 89 votes. This result had been widely expected.

Next week we shall comment editorially on the election and give brief biographies of the European elected members of the new Council.

"We have been a raw material country for 66 years and our white population is 90,000. We intend to be a modern industrialized, and it will not take us another 66 years to get another 60,000 Europeans." - Mr. M. Ganziger, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia.

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of October 2, 1924

Mr. Olmby Gore and his colleagues of the East African Commission are guests at Government House, Dar es Salaam. They are to spend just over three weeks in Uganda before visiting Kenya.

The export of cotton from Uganda, which in 1904 was nil, in 1923 reached a value of £2,500,000. This year's total to date has passed the 100,000 bale mark.

Tanganyika, last of the territories now represented in the East African Pavilion at Wembley to come under British administration, is the first to make a definite stand for the continuation of the Empire Exhibition.

Outside the Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, a pepper tree proclaims that this tree was planted by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Theodore Roosevelt sowed similar seeds for Iowa with the arboricultural effort of his royal neighbour!



# Bishop Wynn Jones on Post-War Reconstruction

## Points in an Address to the Tanganyika Missionary Council

THE AFRICANS with whom we shall have to deal after the war will be the soldiers who come back the unsettled remnant who have remained in the country in days of organized labour for rubber production and other war emergencies, and the practically unskilled African who has been nurtured by the immediate effects of the war.

Of all the educative agents which have ever come to Africa, the war has proved the most drastic, and in many ways the most effective. Where Missions and Government have worked out syllabuses and courses of work for industrial instruction in special schools, the war has produced highly efficient craftsmen *en masse*; military clerks are working with a responsibility and precision unknown in many Departments of long standing; while the Army Education Unit is one of the most successful and best staffed in the Continent.

There has been the development of the men, whose impressions have become deep-rooted, and they will bring back with them these impressions and their accompanying demands. A catechist urgent whom I met in the Middle East last year writes to say that he has stopped his remittances in money and is purchasing ploughs in Egypt for his more extensive farming schemes after the war. He was asked this week by a man on leave to supervise the building of a house for his wife, as he was too disgusted with the bugs he found in his old home to his return to leave. He gave me up to £30 to go on with as an earnest token of his sincerity.

### Break from Local Sanctions

It is not only in these things that the men have had a new vision. Some of them have deepened their appreciation of Christian principles in the light of what they have seen abroad. A few months ago I met a soldier in Uganda whom I had confirmed in Palestine, and was glad to find that one of his first acts on his return on leave was to straighten out some marriage irregularities.

The war has brought with it an alarming break from local sanctions, whether tribal or Christian—the inevitably extravagant attitude of members of the Army, the assumed superiority over civilians, the much higher scale of wages, the sense of independence, to say nothing of the homosexual and other irregularities which unnatural conditions have brought about. The soldier, then, is a much more informed and experienced man than the African we knew before the war. The change has not been all for the good, but certainly it has not altogether been for the worse.

The unsettled remnant is of immediate concern, for while the war has hardly touched us directly, there has been an abnormal change in a subnormal period of time which has altered the whole outlook of the African who has not gone abroad as a soldier. The recent famine and its mass feeding, the paradoxical increase in cash wages, due to the military remittances and shortage of merchandise, the wholesale transportation of labour, and recruiting for war effort, and the consequent breaking up of family life, have all contributed to a new condition of affairs.

Welfare schemes, plans, organized impacts, and missionary activities have made a remarkably small impression on the African *en masse*. The eleven is doing its work, but in all our war or even present planning this fact must be borne in mind. You can bring the African to the water, or even pipe it to him, but you cannot make him drink. It is with such people that the memorandum on mass education deals. They are not concerned with matters beyond their reach, and if it were not for the overwhelming tide of modern incursions, should question the possibility of a 30-year literacy goal. Even in spite of it I have grave doubts as to its advisability.

The African setting for our post-war visions is brought about not only by war conditions but by years of constructive effort on the part of Government and Missions and the mass contributing agencies, commercial and industrial, which have been teaching Africa for so long. Whether we like it or not, vital changes are happening in all phases of African life.

Around the central group are those who have, or think they have, a right to a larger share in the reconstruction pie. First of all there is the Government with its varied and specialized concern over the development of the country, not only for its own sake, but in relationship to many other parts of its Empire and world-wide interests. It is of the greatest importance that some of the ablest of its servants have been released for dealing with these problems, and that it should be possible to contribute to no other branch of the community than it is in the interest of good government that there should be a wide participation and consideration for the days ahead.

### Challenge to Missionary Societies

The missions are another group, whose raison d'être in Africa is to bring a spiritual life to the masses. Life around them, their close contact and pioneer work with the African in all his stages of development, make it vitally important that they should be deeply concerned in what may mean a tremendous increase in their opportunity of preaching and teaching the Gospel, and not adequately met with the existing staff and training of men and an under-estimated work already being done.

A very important contribution will come from the group of educated and advanced Africans, but in the past the way things have been, is seen in spite of the discomfort of social and economic indigestion to go with it, and to prepare for better things in the future both for his family and, I believe in many cases, for the community as a whole.

To these must be added those who have other interests in the country—the traders, settlers, and industrial leaders. I do not think that in all cases their interests are selfish, though they may come to Africa to get rather than give. While I have been struck by the piece given by many large industrial concerns and by other employers of labour to the physical as well as spiritual needs of their African employees, I am appalled at much of the inhuman disregard of African workers in other work who are wholly unconscious of any responsibility to those they employ.

If Government, with its boundless resources and authority, were to go ahead with legislative measures for improvement and reconstruction for the post-war period, the result would be limited to official action and its all too often leading results. If the missions were to go ahead with their own particular interpretation of Christian propaganda, the result would be lacking its wider contribution to the people as a whole. If the Africans with their self-awareness of the needs around them were to go ahead with their own plans for self-advancement alone, the result would be equally lacking in any balanced concept. If each interested group were to go ahead independent of the others, there would be competitive rather than co-operative action.

It is a matter of concern that there seems to be a lack of coordination of thought and work in this matter of post-war development and demobilization. There is as yet only official representation on the boards already set up by Government in the Provinces for investigation into needs and possibilities. There is also, I fear, a tendency on the part of missions and other bodies to fail to seek outside consultation when considering points of vital importance to the community as a whole. In both of these groups there is all too little use made of African thought and experience. Our problems are neither black nor white, but a complex combination of the two.

### Failures through Short-sightedness

Much will depend on what is done now and in the days of demobilization. In all the deliberations let our eyes be kept well ahead. There have been so many failures in Government, mission, and other policies because of shortsightedness. Schemes have been promulgated in education and social services without counting the cost or taking heed to contingencies. The work of the Church has been hindered by lack of forethought and training of leadership, undue optimism, or by lack of depth in our faith in Our Lord. If we have confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Gospel, we shall do well to follow the lead of the Master who spent some 30 years in preparation for the culmination of His task.

I ask you as a Christian Council to look at your place in the picture I have tried to present, and more especially to you as individuals and you as a group, to get in it. Having found that we can get together with the object of setting our resources and aspirations in the common interest of all.

May I quote a sentence in a recent letter from this Conference of British Missionary Societies to the Secretary of State in response to an invitation to discuss the future of Africa.

Although the Societies do not envisage, as a result of a discussion with the Government any new developments which contemplate with a view to modification of missionary service to permit of their participation in these new

(Continued on page 88)

## The War

### S. Rhodesia's Lancaster Squadron

#### Two Victoria Crosses and Other Honours

Wing Commander F. W. Thompson, D.F.C., A.F.C., who commands the Rhodesian Squadron of Bomber Command, is on his way east to South Rhodesia last Saturday night on the first of a series of operations with the now famous Lancaster, the first to carry out precision attacks on small selected targets in enemy territory, and the unit to be selected to carry out the recent low-level mining of Stellenbosch harbour (for which four immediate awards of the D.F.C. were granted). The squadron supplied two flights for the great daylight attack on Augsburg led by Squadron Leader Nettleton, who was awarded the Victoria Cross, while his second pilot, Patrick Dorehill, of Wauke, received the D.F.C. Dorehill, now a flight lieutenant, also holds the D.S.O. and a bar to his D.F.C.

All bases of the pilots of a Rhodesian fighter squadron now in France are Rhodesians. The flight commander and one other pilot are English, and one is an American.

Flying Officer A. R. S. Proctor, of Thomson's Falls, Kenya, is in France, with an R.A.F. squadron flying rocket-firing Typhoons.

Burwayo was one of the 33 cities which joined with Edinburgh in paying tribute to London's fortitude under flying-bomb attack, the only other African signatories were Cape Town and Durban.

#### Army Exhibition in East Africa

General Sir William Platt, G.O.C. in C. East Africa, issued the following message at the close of the Army Exhibition in Nairobi:—

Exactly five years ago today the British Empire was forced in honour into war. They have been arduous and arduous years, but courage, endurance and faith now reap their reward within sight of victory. The fate of Germany is sealed. Many here, in filled hour by hour with the news of historic events, wish their lot had been to partake in the defeat of the tyrant of Europe. Destiny and strategy have called us to arms in another duty—the defeat of Japan, the tyrant of the East. That our children may live in peace, freedom and liberty, the accomplishment is an equal necessity.

Thousands of soldiers have gone from East Africa to play an active part in the struggle. Most will go, and set more, until the task is completed. The road may be rough, but its end is clear. Its length will depend on the efficiency, fitness and unselfish zeal with which it is pursued.

During the 10 days 57,000 people visited the exhibition and a further 41,000 saw the arena displays. It was the first opportunity that the people of East Africa had had of seeing the full picture of their army—which helped to liberate Ethiopia and Madagascar and is now facing the Japanese. The object was, in General Platt's words, to show the people of East Africa our responsibility for the future as well as our stewardship during the past five years.

Two well-known K.A.R. bands which had been on tour in the Middle East and Ceylon respectively, returned to Nairobi in time to take part in the East Africa Command Exhibition, at which the band of the Rhodesian African Rifles was also engaged. The band which visited Ceylon was that of the G.O.C. in C., formed in April, 1943. Their bandmaster, Lieut. S. Hutwell, who has 35 years' service, said that on one occasion he missed all the bandmen and found them riding up and down in the hotel lift—an experience which none had previously known. The other band, that of the 9th Battalion, is under the direction of Bandmaster F. R. Hartley. The Middle East tour was its fourth, following a highly successful recruiting tour of Nyasaland in 1940, visits to Ethiopia and British Somaliland in 1942, and to East African units in Madagascar last year.

The 11th East African Divisional Scouts are now officially reported to have been operating in Burma with the 81st (West African) Division.

Lieut. General Corfield Bucknall, who now commands a corps in France, served in the Sudan in 1920-21 and commanded the 5th Division during the invasion of Madagascar in 1942.

#### Casualties

A Group Captain Percy Charles Pickard, D.S.O., D.F.C., who is now officially reported to be missing at the age of 28, after having been posted missing in February, was formerly a settler in Kenya. He became widely known to the public through his appearance as pilot of the bomber "F for Freddie" in the R.A.F. "Target for Tonight" film. He was the first R.A.F. pilot to be awarded the D.S.O. and two bars in this war. He was a most modest, gallant, determined pilot, popular with all who knew him. He leaves a widow.

Lieut. Colonel Disney Barlow, who is now in the Colonial Office, was formerly a Secretary of State.

Lieut. Colonel Gerald P. Kilkelly, 8th Hussars, only surviving son of Lieut. Colonel C. R. Kilkelly, C.M.G., and Mrs. Kilkelly, of Mengagan, Kenya, and Co. Galway, Ireland, has been reported killed as the result of an air action in August while he was a prisoner of war in Germany.

Major "Eddie" Charlton, late the 4th Battalion, The King's African Rifles, who has been killed in action, was the son of the late Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Charlton.

Lieut. H. T. Paterson, the son of Mrs. W. H. Paterson, of Burwayo, has been killed in Burma. He was formerly employed by Messrs. Hubert Davies and Co.

Pilot Officer Ian Hugh Forrester, who has been killed on air operations, was on the staff of the Standard Bank in Burwayo before the war.

Sub-Lieut. E. R. Bailey, R.N.V.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bailey, of Lusaka, has been reported missing, presumed killed, on active service. Sub-Lieut. Bailey, who was 21, had been taking part in operations off Normandy since D-day.

#### Rhodesians Repatriated from Germany

Five Rhodesian officers were among the prisoners recently repatriated from Germany. They were Flight Lieuts. C. Godden and R. G. Bennett, Flying Officers M. Shapiro and Eric Ope, and Captain "Bob" Heaton.

Flight Lieut. Godden said on arrival in London that he was wounded whilst flying over Tobruk in May, 1941, and parachuted down near Rommel, who, finding that he came from Southern Rhodesia, spoke of the many, of which he appeared to be informed. After treatment in hospital in Derna, Flight Lieut. Godden was flown to Benghazi, where he was unpleasantly treated by the Italians. On arrival in a prison camp in Sulmona, Italy, he found two other Rhodesians, Ian Stewart and Ken Wilson, and they were later joined by T. E. Lewellyn Lloyd and R. G. Bennett. Stewart, Bennett and Godden were later transferred to Modona, whence they were sent to Germany after the Italian capitulation, the journey of nine days being done in cattle trucks. He paid the warmest tribute to the Red Cross parcels, which, he says, alone kept the prisoners alive, the rations supplied by the Germans being no more than background food. He also received 125 parcels from Rhodesian sources. The Red Cross is described as "the finest organization in the world."

Two Germans and an Italian, who escaped from a prisoner of war camp in Kenya stole a yacht and crossed Lake Victoria, taking 18 days on the trip—only to be arrested immediately on landing.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Colonial Economic Policy

Dangers of Bureaucratic Delay

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

The warning given by Mr. E. L. Kirkwood, to which you gave prominence in a recent issue, that the large-scale schemes of social improvement contemplated over the next 10 years or more will eventually involve our Colonies in increased standing charges and possibly higher wages, seems highly pertinent. That these schemes will in the main be carried through appears as probable as it is desirable that they should be both from the moral and the material standpoint. It therefore seems vitally necessary that there should be a parallel advance in the economic sphere if serious repercussions are to be avoided in the years to come.

At present far more attention is being devoted to political and social advance than to long-term economic development, notwithstanding that the Allied Governments have determined on a policy of economic expansion after the war. It is true that some progress is being made, notably in the direction of research, but industrial research will lead nowhere unless it is rapidly applied. The appointment of economic officials and advisory committees of experts, and the establishment of territorial development committees may be helpful, but one is apt to question whether they will ever be in a position to bring about anything of real-life fruition without endless delays and obstructions.

Judging by a recent report of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons, he refuses to countenance a Colonial Development Authority to initiate and implement large-scale and long-term territorial or inter-territorial schemes of economic development in co-operation with local Governments and private enterprise, despite the lessons of what has been tried in the U.S.A. or by the Russian Government in its backward areas in Central Asia. Nor does his Department give signs of warm-hearted encouragement to schemes of European commercial enterprise, immigration and settlement, all of which have done so much in the past to raise the purchasing power of the indigenous populations.

Improved communications without commercial and tourist traffic, and costly air ports without a continuous flow of passengers and freight, will be burdensome extravaganzas. Similarly, urban housing schemes where the houses through lack of regular earning power are unable to pay their rents, whether these be economic or sub-economic, will soon become a serious financial liability to their promoters.

Pending a pronouncement by the Secretary of State regarding the steps which he proposes to make to ensure that real economic development proceeds faster in the future than it has in the past, it would seem that the only action the non-official elements in the Colonies can take is to form their own development committees, formulate their own short or long-term ideas, and place them in cold storage until Whitehall realizes that social and economic progress must advance *pari passu*, and that a fair proportion of the funds which it has available year by year must be earmarked for short- and long-term economic development, the planning and execution of which must be undertaken by men of vision and audacity untrammelled by the usual bureaucratic delays.

Yours faithfully,  
ESTINUS.

London, S.W.1

Alderney Has No Income Tax

Advantages to Those on Pension

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, The great majority of Colonial Officers proceeding on pension when the war situation permits will doubtless return to the United Kingdom. But there are some who, like others before them, are concerned about the restricted purchasing power of the pension as existing rates further reduced by inflation. For this and other reasons they are considering the advantages of joining their retired partners in places such as St. Malo, Dinard, southern France and Corsica.

They may be interested to consider another possibility which they have almost certainly overlooked. Alderney and Jersey are well known (low income tax, etc.), but Alderney is not to be confused with them. It is a separate and constitutionally independent island owing to its small size it would be uneconomic to attempt to collect an income tax from so small a population, and there is therefore no income tax at all. Rates are purely nominal, and far below Guernsey and Jersey levels. The climate is mild but invigorating, and the residents are long-lived. There is an air line as well as sea communication with the mainland.

I am not making a case for tax dodging: the officers in question are those who do not intend to take up residence in the United Kingdom anyway. But I am arguing that residence in Alderney has special advantages, since it is equivalent to at least 40% increase in pension.

There are, of course, disadvantages. It is permissible to visit the U.K. for only a few weeks each year, and not habitually; but that applies to all "residents overseas." There is only a second-rate cinema. As for social intercourse, 24 officers have already discovered the place!

My object in writing this letter is not altruistic. In view of the miniature independent Government of the island, I wish to attract "invisible imports" in the shape of imported pensions. Even a small increase of expenditure and currency circulation within the island is of direct benefit to the islanders, for whose well-being I am responsible. Domestic expenditure, by an increased number of residents who are comfortably off means so much the more cash takings for our farmers, market gardeners, fishermen and shopkeepers.

As soon as there is evidence of interest by a number of retiring officers - it can only be a small number, for the island is limited in its capacity - I would prepare to approach one of the larger building societies with the object of persuading it to finance the erection of suitable modern residences. A few houses are available now, but new building is necessary to meet the requirements of the type of officer and family we wish to attract.

I shall be glad to answer inquiries addressed to me at the address below, while the island remains closed, and at The Judges' Chambers, The Courthouse, Alderney, C.I., as soon as the island is re-occupied.

80 Marsham Court,  
Westminster,  
London, S.W.1.

Yours faithfully,  
F. G. BRANCH,  
Judge of Alderney.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Vicinity in Better Dress

I like the types you have begun to use for headings. They seem to me a real improvement. When any other newspaper I have ever read has introduced such a change it has made what I think was a fortunate call. I do not remember your mentioning the matter in your correspondence, particularly which was, I thought, rather curious. I have for a long time read East Africa and Rhodesia as among the most able journals in the Empire - virile and exceptionally authoritative. Now I think it better dressed than the day soon come when you and all other publications will be able to use better quality paper.

# Background to the

## Beveridge with Variations.

The White Paper on Social Insurance, an epoch-making document, is essentially founded upon the Beveridge report. The whole legislation is to be compulsorily applied for all basic needs, and the administration of social insurance arrangements is to be placed in the hands of a single authority, the Ministry of Pensions on the Beveridge plan. The unemployed worker taking an approved training course will receive not unemployment benefit, but a higher training allowance; there is to be no marriage grant for women, but the single wife who becomes a mother is to have an attendant's allowance for four weeks; the self-employed worker will be entitled to sick pay for four, instead of after 13 weeks; orphans and elderly widows are to be treated more generously. Retirement pensions under the Beveridge scheme would have started at 14s. for a single person and 22s. for a couple, rising in stages to 24s. and respectively over a period of 20 years.

The Government prefer to raise pensions immediately to 20s. for a single person and 35s. for a couple. The position assigned to children is far less satisfactory. The rates of unemployment and sickness benefits are to be those proposed by Sir William Beveridge, except that adult rates will be paid from the age of 18 instead of 21, and that the insured married woman with a job will receive 20s. instead of 16s. unemployment pay. Taken as a whole the Government's plan is, the Beveridge scheme revised to give more weight to the needs of the aged at the expense of those of the young. With estimates for medical services and industrial disability benefits excluded, the Government's budget for 1945 (a token year) amounts to £502,000,000, compared with Sir William Beveridge's £510,000,000; for 1965 the totals are £620,000,000 and £671,000,000 respectively. The White Paper seems to reflect the fact that pensioners have votes while children have none. *The Times*.

## Mistakes on Both Sides.

Mistakes have been made on both the Russian and Polish sides since 1941. The reasons for the differences between Poles and Russians are not only strategic, economic and even social, but psychological, arising out of the background of mutual suspicion and of the *faits accomplis*. —Dr. J. H. Retinger, on arrival in London from Warsaw.

## Call to Foreign Workers.

In certain areas of Germany foreign workers of the organic cells are to be provided with means of resistance. These instruments will not be effective if they are used carelessly or without purpose. Those of you who find them should immediately read the instructions that are provided, and memorize them. Then destroy the instructions. Hide the instruments in a safe place. Determine carefully where and how the instruments can be used most effectively. Work out your plan of action. After your plan is complete in every detail and only then put the instruments to the use for which they are designed. Bear in mind that foodstuffs and crops in Germany will be needed after the defeat of Hitler. Act wisely. Do not underestimate the power of the Gestapo. However, remember that today the Gestapo stand in fear of the 12,000,000 foreign workers who, by acting now, can seal the fate of the Third Reich. —General Eisenhower, to all foreign workers in Germany.

## Doctors Defeat Huns.

The call-up of Frenchmen for work in Germany in 1941 was the signal for a number of eminent French doctors and surgeons to get together to find means of defeating the German orders. We decided that we could help best by giving false illnesses through injections. First, we gave jaundice. That was very successful. But we could not give everyone jaundice. Next we injected an oil which caused inflammation of the knee. The knee swelled up in a few days and remained like that for about a month. Unfortunately this worked too well, and many of the men bound for Germany did not fully recover after their interrogation by the Germans. Next we injected bismuth, which sets up spots under the skin. These came out in X-ray photographs as though the men had spots on their lungs, and tuberculosis was one thing the Germans feared. We injected spots in different places so that the Germans would not become over-suspicious. Our final subterfuge was to inject extract of artichoke, which set up the kidney trouble known as uraemia. I handled from five to 12 cases daily. Every time I made a man ill I had to take the chance that he would not give me away. Between us we must have made at least 20,000 healthy Frenchmen temporarily sick, but we saved them from the humiliation of working in Germany. —Dr. Joseph Reinhorn, of Paris.

## Help of the F.F.I.

During the early period of the Allied bridgehead in France, the French Forces of the Interior enabled the Allies to economize in troops in Brittany to the extent of three to four divisions, and in the south-east of France four to five. In the south-west the mopping up was effected with a single column having to be diverted, saving another three or four divisions. On an increasing scale since May Allied armies accepted heavy risks in supplying the F.F.I. with arms and ammunition. The F.F.I. will be incorporated in the French Army, and the greatest possible number of units prepared to fight on German soil. From 250,000 to 300,000 Frenchmen are sufficiently well armed to fight the Germans; 200,000 will wish to fight until the end of hostilities, and perhaps 100,000 will apply to remain in the army. —General Koening, Commander of the F.F.I. and Military Governor of Paris.

## Organized Loot.

About a dozen German trains stranded in the yards of Nijmegen were full of loot. One whole train was packed with parcels from German soldiers to their families and friends. Anything and everything the Germans could loot in Holland was being sent to Germany. Parcels addressed to 'fraulein this or that' contained a gross of brass curtain rings, a dozen bicycle pumps, half-a-dozen boxes of cut-throat razors. There were dental instruments and tin whistles, plumbing gadgets, and cases of hair sets, of engineering tools, and boxes of aspirin. If the goods of Europe have been pouring into Germany at this rate for the past four years, the place must be stocked for another decade. —Mr. Alan Moorehead, in the *Daily Express*.

## U.S. Must Prove Sincerity.

The Bretton Woods proposals are no substitute for economic reconstruction. The U.S.A. must substantially reduce her tariffs and convince the world of her sincerity of purpose. Lend-Lease did not come into effect until Britain had been serving as a bastion of democracy for about 18 months, during which she spent very large sums here. As an essential element in world economic reconstruction the United States should provide Europe with a grant-in-aid sufficiently large to establish stability between the dollar and the pound. —Chairman of the Chase National Bank.

# Other War News

**Opinions Exaggerated.**—For many as an independent sovereign State is a sure guarantee of war.

Captain G. D. Martin, in his opinion, Mr. J. L. Gavin.

"German generals now spend their spare time on building trenches and building fortifications."

German News Agency.

"The United Nations must not be led away by false sentiment in favour of Germany after the war."

More German soldiers are now in the cages than it was believed Hitler had in the whole of Western Europe."—*Daily Express*.

"The 'Royal Navy' has more than 40 aircraft carriers in the sea, and the U.S. Navy more than 100."—*Jane's Fighting Ships*.

"Britain will commit economic suicide if the Government signs the Bretton Woods monetary agreement."—Mr. Robert Brantley, M.P.

"Casualties in the U.S. military forces now exceed 400,000, made up of 387,743 in the Army and 63,017 in the Navy."—Mr. Stimson, U.S. War Secretary.

Canada has discontinued rationing of tea and coffee which has been in force for five years."—Mr. R. T. Mohan, Tea and Coffee Administrator.

"The most important thing about the Bretton Woods proposals is that they make the dollar the supreme international currency."—Sir Charles Morgan-Webb.

"Churchill was the best man for Prime Minister—vigorous, imaginative, full of drive, with great qualities of leadership."—Mr. J. L. Gavin, Morrison, Home Secretary.

"Let Britain declare plainly to other nations that if they wish to avoid themselves of the British market they must buy from us."—Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P.

"The number of wounded flown from the Continent out of units at one time or another within the 21st Army Group since D-day is 23,087."—Spokesman for 21st Army Group.

"The number of flying bomb casualties admitted to London hospitals is more than 14,500. Just on 100 London hospitals received damage."—Mr. Wallink, Minister of Health.

"Georges Claude, the well-known French scientist, who was arrested in Nancy, has admitted that he invented 'V.1' and surrendered his patents to the Germans."—French National Radio.

I came back to America in a fast ship. There were 3,000 German prisoners aboard. They were fed on bread, butter, apples and oranges."—*Daily Mail* correspondent, New York.

"The damage to our factories during the 80 days of the flying-bomb assault was less than that inflicted by Bomber Command on Germany in a single night."—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister.

"The total active service casualties in the New Zealand forces to July 28 last were 31,907, including 6,066 killed, 108 missing, 15,330 wounded and 1,241 prisoners of war."—New Zealand Government announcement.

"There seems to be some doubt among the *Herrenvolk* whether Hitler really bites the carpet or not, but there is no doubt that he is now well on the way to biting the dust."

—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

"When the battle of Arnhem is over it should be noted that the paratroops flown back to England to march through London just as they are now, with six days' dirt on their faces."—An airborne sergeant taking part in the battle.

"Nineteen flying bombs have fallen in Folkestone, 12 exploded in the air over the town, and 593 were destroyed within view over the sea. Three people were killed, 157 injured, and 472 properties damaged."—Official announcement.

"It is the failure of politicians to face facts and appreciate spiritual values that causes war. If there had been good political leadership there would have been no war. It is not the Church that lacks leadership, but the State."—The Rev. A. G. Moore in *The Times*.

"The United Kingdom must become Empire-conscious before it is too late. Unless this Kingdom recognizes the necessity for maintaining its place within the Empire, she will sink into insignificance as a slough in the North Sea."—Viscount Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada.

"Two German scientists were specially consulted about the danger of flooding of the Pontine marshes which would best favour the propagation of the anophelis mosquito. Fortunately about four and a half tons of quinine were captured from the Germans during their retreat from Rome. That is enough to keep the whole of Italy supplied for several years."—Col. Russell, American expert in charge of Allied anti-malaria work in Italy.

"The political reality is that Germany must conquer because otherwise the Reich will go under. The military and economic reality is that Germany can conquer. The national and spiritual consciousness says that Germany will conquer."—Schmidt, German Foreign Office Press Chief.

"The strength of the 51st (Mixed) Central Postal Directory is 131,676 men on A.M. duties, 1,000 with general duties, 100,000 on bomb disposal work, Women auxiliaries number 30,000."—*The War Office*.

"England since 1914 has written the finest chapter in all her history. None before an enemy reputed to be invincible, she smothered an avalanche of steel and by the sword of the spirit she has stood with all her strength. What would France be today without her?"—*Frankie Lister*.

"After the war British industrial interests should be prepared to take over and operate for civil production some of the munition factories built in Australia during the war. Establishment of British industries, capital and technicians would enable us to maintain British influence in the Pacific."—Mr. Curran, Australian Prime Minister.

"Officers of the R.N.V.R. coming from every walk of life, now form rather more than 60% of the present officer strength of the Royal Navy. There are probably a good many more than 2,000 R.N.V.R. officers. During the war they have been awarded 12 George Crosses, 45 George Medals, 32 D.S.O.s, and 32 D.S.C.s."—The First Lord of the Admiralty.

"Mein Kampf" which deals exhaustively with the cause of the collapse of Germany in the last war, and also with British propaganda, does not even mention Wilson's Fourteen Points, which were rejected by every organ of public opinion in Germany and by every Party except the Independent Socialists. The German mind is such that they were never likely to appeal to it."—Mr. J. H. Freeman.

"It would be wise to accustom ourselves to the thought that perhaps no organized authority will surrender before the total occupation of Germany by Allied troops. Hitler and Goebbels certainly intend to fight right across Germany and even afterwards to conduct an underground struggle. There is nothing to our success in the prospect. On the contrary a running fight through Germany would produce a situation in which many Germans chose to be Nazis. No propaganda could disguise a complete defeat on German soil."—*Daily Telegraph*.

# PERSONAL

Lt. Colonel Sir Henry Galway, C.B., on Monday, Miss Irene Coughlin has won the Nakuru ladies' golf championship for the second year.

The wife of Captain Stanley Cayana, of the East Africa Command, recently gave a party in Bulawayo.

Mr. R. L. Wroughton has returned from Zanzibar from Sierra Leone to take up his appointment as District Officer of Custodian.

Mr. S. S. White, assistant town clerk of Bulawayo, and Miss Marie Isabel Pearce of that town, were recently married.

Mr. E. Scott Russell and Miss W. Gebbie have been married in Bulawayo, members of the Bulawayo Caledonian Society.

Captain Michael Thirkell, former R.A.F. officer, and Miss Mary Mackenzie, B.A., have been married in Nairobi.

Mr. S. Dewdney, lately manager in Lusaka, of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is now manager in Hartley, Southern Rhodesia.

Viscount Bledisloe, Chairman of the Royal Commission of 1938 on closer union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, was 75 last Thursday.

Major Lord Davies, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, has been elected Chairman of the Princess Sahai Memorial Fund, in the place of his predecessor.

Dr. Funn, former Bishop of Victoria, and of St. Albans, is now living in Wantage, Berkshire. He visited the troops in East Africa during the last war.

Mr. James Blanco Clegg, of Sandiacre Valley, Leicestershire, and Miss Mary Blundell, of Garsdale, August, Lancashire, have announced their engagement.

Dr. J. Brock, Professor of Medicine at Cape Town University, who has been visiting East Africa is a son of one of the first medical practitioners in Kenya.

Nyamankwana Farmers' Association has re-elected Mr. J. Forbes its Chairman, Mr. J. M. Tredgold as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. R. H. Leaves honorary secretary.

Flight Lieut. Joseph Brown, R.A.F., of Melbourne, and Miss Sheila Mary Garrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. V. Garrett, of Ascot, have been married in Kenya.

Councillor D. Macintyre, M.P., leader of the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party, has been elected Mayor of Bulawayo, with Councillor Mrs. G. Taaylor as Deputy Mayor.

Mr. Montague Gwyn, late of Northern Rhodesia, who has been living in Kenya, is shortly leaving Kenya for the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa.

Pilot Officer George G. Kingston, R.A.F., and Miss Olive Margaret Douglas, daughter of Mrs. W. Middleton, of Gwamby, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. Beresford Stooke, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, left Lusaka in the middle of this month for a tour of the Northern Province, which is expected to last about three weeks.

Dr. Hugh Bennett, head of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States, was to have visited Southern Rhodesia after his tour of the Union of South Africa, but he had to cancel his visit.

Mr. Alfred Halford, who left £28,866 (net personally) in 1918, was director of Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Co., Ltd., and of Fanti Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd.

Miss Marie Ney, the well-known English actress, is to visit Lusaka as the guest of Sir John and Lady Waddington from October 1 to 5. She will give a Shakespearean performance and probably also broadcast.

The Nyamankwana Farmers' Union of Southern Rhodesia has elected the following officers: Mr. P. O. Brock, President; Mr. E. C. Hallam, Vice-Chairman; Mr. M. V. Fitzpatrick, hon. secretary and treasurer.

Mr. A. F. Burke, one of the chief assistant directors of British East Africa Airways Corporation, has decided to take up an important post on the technical side of civil aviation and has resigned his directorship.

Miss Dorothy Smith will address the 1944 annual meeting of the Transvaal branch of the Royal Anthropological Society, which will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, W. 2, at 3.15 p.m. Bishop Funn will preside.

Mr. G. Evans, who is retiring from the Sudanese Service after 40 years' service, has the good fortune while recently stationed at Khartoum to find that the Royal Air Force has posted his son to that same town.

Captain Terence O'Donnell, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Calbraith of Edinburgh, formerly of Livingstone, have been married in Northern Rhodesia.

The engagement has been announced, between Mr. Henry Peter Nutten, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Nutten, of Ilkley, Yorkshire, and Miss Inna Elaine Mawdsley, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Mawdsley, of Odzi, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. H. Barlow, Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, Ltd., is Chairman of the Social and Industrial Commission of the Church Assembly, which last week published a report on "The Church and the Planning of Britain."

Councillor Henry V. V. who has been elected Mayor of Que Que for the fifth time, is a garage proprietor in the town, in which he settled in 1922 on arrival in Southern Rhodesia from England. The Deputy Mayor is Councillor N. M. Coghill.

The Rev. G. Calcraft, who has been made an honorary canon of the Upper Nile Diocese, was a vicar in Bradford from 1928 to 1931 and then for two years in Great Horton. He joined the C.M.S. in 1934, and has been rural dean of Teso, with Ngora as his headquarters.

Major-General D. P. Dickinson has been appointed Secretary to the National Rifle Association and will take up his duties on October 2. General Dickinson was for some months G.O.C. in East Africa in the early part of the war until he was succeeded by Lieut. General Sir Alan Cunningham.

Major Van G. Maclaurin, Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late A. J. Maclaurin, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and of Mrs. Maclaurin, of Parkstone, Dorset, and Miss Kathleen Mary Hastings (Kay) Jones, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Jones, of Ashford Kent, have announced their engagement.

The Directors of Medical Services and Public Works, the two Provincial Commissioners, Mr. M. P. Barrow, M.L.C., and Major F. D. Warren have been appointed by the Governor of Nyasaland to be a standing committee to consider all questions relating to the shore development of Lake Nyasa, including fishing.

Mr. G. McGregor is now manager of the Blantyre branch of Barelays Bank (D.C. & O.) and Mr. H. Porter, manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa branch in the same Nyasaland town. Mr. H. Blair and Mr. R. H. Wisdom, their predecessors, have been transferred to Johannesburg and Cape Town respectively.

The wedding took place in Bodmin, Cornwall, in the month of the Rev. Christopher Cooper, elder son of the late W. L. Cooper, of Wilton and Manchester, and of Mrs. M. M. Cooper, now of Treath House, Helford, Cornwall, and Miss Dorothy Davis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Davis, of Forest Avenue, Dulwich, South Australia.

### Bishop of Masasi Resigns

WE ANNOUNCE with deep regret that Bishop Lucas, of Masasi, one of the outstanding leaders of the Church in East Africa, has sent his resignation to the Archbishop of Canterbury to take effect from the end of this year. The Bishop, who joined the University Mission for Central Africa in 1896, and was consecrated bishop of the new diocese of Masasi in 1926, worked for years in Dar es Salaam early in his career for the treatment of leprosy, and since he did not respond satisfactorily he was sent to the General Hospital in Johannesburg, where an operation was performed to relieve pressure on the nerves. This operation resulted in more serious trouble than had been suspected, a malignant growth was removed, but X-ray examination subsequently showed that the bones of the spine had been affected. When he was recently told that he could in future do no more than sedentary work, and might not even be able to walk, Bishop Lucas felt that he ought to resign at once. There is no more popular bishop in East Africa, and none who has made a deeper study of African laws and customs. All will wish him a better recovery than the doctors dare forecast.



### M.P.s Interested in E. Africa

Several members of the House of Commons with East African and Rhodesian interests have decided to stand for new constituencies at the next general election or to retire from Parliament.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will, as we have already reported, not be a candidate in the Westportland division, which he has represented since 1924, but will contest Bristol as a Unionist.

Sir Wavel Wakefield, who has been visiting East Africa and the Rhodesias as a member of the Parliamentary Delegation which is now in the Union of South Africa, has represented Swindon since 1935, but is to stand for another seat, which has as yet been named.

Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P. for Birkenhead West since 1931, and for many years a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, is to stand as a Conservative in South Norfolk. He recently paid a brief visit to East Africa.

Mr. Walter Fletcher, who was in business in East Africa for some time after the last war, is to be a candidate in Buty.

Sir Eugene Ramsden, who visited the Rhodesias some years ago and has maintained his interest in African affairs, has decided to retire from Bradford South, which he has represented since 1931.

### Mr. G. W. Chace

Mr. G. W. Chace, whom we recently reported to have been appointed chief mechanical engineer to Nyasaland Railways, was born in South Africa in 1887. After serving his engineering apprenticeship in South Africa, he was for three years with Messrs. Armstrong-Whitworth in Newcastle-on-Tyne and then for a similar period with the North British Locomotive Company in Glasgow. He joined the mechanical department of Rhodesia Railways in 1912, and has been in Southern Rhodesia ever since. He was Mayor of Umjali from 1938 to 1941, Chairman of the Railway Institute and the Native Welfare Society, President of the Umjali Golf Club and Vice-President of the Hillside Golf Club, Chairman of the Umjali area of the Southern Rhodesia National War Fund, and a member of the Hospital and Schools Board. So Nyasaland gains a man who has given much time to public service.

### Obituary

Mr. Daniel Greenslade has died in Nairobi at the age of 70 years.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Claxton has died at Blantyre, Nyasaland.

Mr. Stewart McDonald, who has lived near Kitale, had been farming in that area since 1913.

Mr. Joseph Harcombe, a well-known coffee planter in the Embu district of Kenya, died last month.

Miss Eva Sarah Steadman, formerly of Rhodesia, has died at Rhodesden Manor, Harare, at the age of 67.

Mr. Ross Ernest Bell, well known in Rhodesia as a mining engineer, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 71.

Mrs. M. Jones Hannah, whose death in Berea, Bulawayo, was announced, was the wife of Dr. H. W. Hannah, of the C.M.S.

Mr. Herbert Dainant, manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa in Frankfort, Orange Free State, and formerly of Johannesburg, North-West Rhodesia, died at the age of 50.

Mrs. Isabelle Magdalene Cummins, a resident in Southern Rhodesia since 1894, has died at the age of 64 in Enkeldoorn. She had for many years been active in charitable and social work.

Mr. H. B. Figgis, whose death it was reported, was a partner in Messrs. Samuel Figgis and Co., the Colonial produce brokers, who have for many years had connections with East and Central Africa.

Mr. Hugh Jackson, eldest son of the late H. M. G. Jackson, former Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, has died in the Colony at the age of 46. He was on the staff of the Native Affairs Department.

Mr. William George Smart, who began coffee growing at Mitubiri in 1921 and was well-known in Kenya coffee planting circles, has died in Nairobi at the age of 69. He leaves a widow, two sons and five daughters.

Mr. Vivian R. J. Roberts, who died recently in Lourenço Marques at the age of 52, was managing director of Mann, George and Co. (Delagoa) Ltd., and also a director of Mann, George and Co. (Beira), Ltd. He leaves a widow, two daughters and two sons, one a prisoner of war and the other serving in Italy.

Mr. C. J. Shirley, who has died in Johannesburg at the age of 62, lived in Southern Rhodesia for 30 years, spending most of the time as a road engineer and farmer in the Marandellas-Bremley District, though born without arms or legs. He was a good rider, and so good an artist that he illustrated a book of animal tales which he recently wrote. He was an Australian Ex-Imperialist.

Mr. Michael Muirhead, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 90, was born in Queensland, reached Beira in 1891 (and built the lighthouse), walked to Umtali two years later, and began business in Salisbury in 1894. He served with the Mashonaland Horse during the rebellion, and in the Royal Engineers and Labour Corps during the last war. He was at one time a member of the Salisbury Town Council and chief of the Galedan Society.

Brigadier General R. E. Ludlow, C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 87, saw active service with the Nile Expeditionary Force of 1894 which attempted to rescue Gordon from Khartoum, commanded the mounted infantry which defeated Osman Eigna in 1888; in the battle of Firket, which recovered the Dongola province from the Mahdists in 1896, he commanded the camel corps, and he was present at the battle of Omdurman in the following year.

### Sir William Lead Memorial

A Sir William Lead Memorial has been created by the Mangochika Sisal Growers' Association in recognition of his services to the Territory in general, and to the sisal industry in particular. The trustees are Lady Lead, and Messrs. J. H. S. Tranter, H. Tanner, A. L. Le Maitre and Abdulla Karim.

## Proposals for Rural Education

### Remedying Past Neglect

THE REALIZATION BY GOVERNMENTS of the social evils and dire economic consequences resulting from past neglect of their rural communities is one of the most striking features of present-day political thought. Only a few countries such as Denmark, where rural education in its widest sense has been in hand since the economic heyday of agriculture, have escaped the blight which the growth of nineteenth-century industrialism has cast over the rural scene.

We advance the thesis that education in this country, especially in rural communities, should be based on a broader conception than that on which it is at present organized. Only by the reasons which lead us to this conclusion, in particular that the changed and changing conditions caused by the impact of foreign civilization both from the East and from the West call for a wider mental training and a broader outlook than mere literacy education by itself can provide if the man of tomorrow is to grapple successfully with the environment and influences in and with which he will spend his adult life.

The rise of a new social economy, inevitably producing a more individualistic existence, is bound to involve a modification of tribal sanctions, new concepts of law, a new distribution of the diseases of man, animals and plants, and the possible exposure to commercial civilization all demand the best help and brightest intellect which civilization in the dispensance of the term can afford.

The criticism has been raised both within and without the Territory that the Advisory Committee's suggestions in its memorandum on the education of rural communities (Colonial Paper 103 of 1935) impose too heavy a burden of responsibility on the village school and the teacher. The criticism is apposite, and we shall discuss it in more detail at a later stage.

### Agricultural Bias Not Enough

We received an interesting memorandum from Mr. J. M. King, Agricultural Officer. His views on the function of a village school correspond closely with those of the Director of Veterinary Services, who states: "It appears to me that to give village education simply a bias towards animal husbandry or agriculture is not enough. In my opinion the training should be devoted to the main to practical instruction, and school-room teaching should be restricted to the three Rs, in the first instance, and later to notes on the elementary principles of agriculture, animal husbandry and human health."

In contrast, the Director of Agriculture advocates "the adoption of a system of primary education with a biological background rather than the introduction of vocational agricultural training as the basis of instruction in elementary schools."

It is obvious that the question of education in agriculture and animal husbandry is of the utmost importance. We consider that the possibilities of the "homestead" or "kaya" school, whether as originally conceived or in a modified form, merit the most careful consideration; if the system proposed is obviously not suitable for whole-scale introduction throughout the Territory, but it would be wise to investigate with the aid of the Native Authorities whether such systems rooted in indigenous custom, if they exist, may not be developed to meet local needs.

The staff of the rural middle school should include an agricultural teacher and a handicrafts teacher, whose training should be based on that of the rural industries course. The remaining staff should be drawn from the best vernacular teachers who have proved themselves in the field.

It is essential to emphasize that the supervisory teacher must be a servant of the Native Authority. Were his responsibility to be direct to any department of Government his local position would be difficult, and he might become a source of embarrassment to the Native Administration.

Excerpt from the Southern Province Committee, we have received from each provincial committee a recommendation that a Government training centre should be established within its province. Mr. R. J. Mason's proposal that one centre should serve the Lake and Western Provinces, one the coastal belt of the Tanganyika and Eastern Provinces, and one the Northern

Province and the up-country part of the Tanganyika Province, was rejected in favour of a centre for each province. The Pare district of Tanganyika Province should be considered for educational purposes as part of the Northern Province.

### Provincial Education Officers Urgently Needed

We unanimously recommend that provincial education officers should be appointed without delay, and in this view are supported by the provincial committees.

The function of the provincial education officer will be to inspect the schools of the province, to discuss and to recommend to co-ordinate all educational matters, to be directly responsible to the education officer of the Government of his province, and to correlate the work of the education department with that of the other social departments existing in the province.

We consider that Mr. Mason's memorandum does not stress sufficiently the part which missions can play in any scheme for rural education. The Advisory Committee regards as the invaluable part which the Church can take when it possesses vision and a wide community outlook. Mr. League Smith, of the Moravian Mission, in a valuable memorandum to the Western Province Committee, enlarges on the ability of missions to have a special vision to foster a living reality of the mission, and the Advisory Committee's memorandum endorses Mr. Mason's plan.

We are in agreement with his views, and consider that missions should be encouraged and assisted, and that help should be given to those missions which are willing and can equip themselves for this work. We think that much larger provision of grants-in-aid is necessary to enable missions to run their schools adequately and supervise them efficiently. The great difficulty experienced by all missions in obtaining professionally trained educationists is fully recognized as a limiting factor.

The Committee recommend that, in addition to African staff salary grants which may amount to 75% of the salaries of registered teachers, annual equipment grants should be paid at the rate of £20 for schools containing Standards I and II and £20 for schools with classes additional to Standards I and II.

There is often a wide discrepancy between the salaries paid to Government and mission teachers. In some cases, this discrepancy is more apparent than real in that mission teachers frequently have privileges and hidden emoluments which are

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\* These extracts are taken from the report issued by the Central Education Committee of Tanganyika Territory.



deducted to Government teachers. In other cases the discrepancy is real and arises from the inability of the employers to pay what they themselves realize would be an adequate wage.

At present Government salaries do not apply to the whole Territory. When the educational system can be organized on a provincial basis, the possibility of provincial rates of pay should be examined. It is our opinion that when this has been done, the maximum rates of pay should approximate to 75% of those paid by Government. At present funds are needed to pay full salaries to teachers already assigned and to those which have been promised to them. Without the assistance of the provinces the Government cannot meet the needs of the Territory.

We are of opinion that the question of agricultural education needs urgent consideration. We are impressed by the evidence of several provincial committees of the need for the establishment of agricultural training centres in farm institutes to provide agricultural teachers for the schools, demonstrators for the districts, and instruction for such groups of Natives as will recognize its value.

As far as schools are concerned we think that agricultural instruction should be planned as follows:

(a) Village Schools.—As at present, simple biology should be taught, with school gardening on the individual plot system to include the major crops of the district. Where the large acreage of school is possible it should be encouraged.

(b) Rural Middle Schools.—Rural science and practical work in agriculture and animal husbandry should take a prominent place in the curriculum.

(c) Teacher Training Centres.—(1) Rural science should be taught and practical work given in agriculture and animal husbandry. (2) Certain teachers should be selected for an agricultural course of nine months or one year at the provincial farm institute.

The Director of Veterinary Services has expressed his willingness to provide a course of animal husbandry and agriculture for teachers. As in the case of supervisory teachers, we think that agricultural teachers should be chosen from village school teachers who have shown a special aptitude for this kind of work.

**Public Works Department prefers Indians.**

It would appear that few openings are available in the Public Works Department where the experienced Indian "hand" is preferred to the African, who at present is less experienced. While sympathizing with that Department's desire to complete an undertaking as quickly and cheaply as possible, we feel that, in the ultimate interest of the Territory, Government should make it possible for Africans to gain experience under trade working conditions, even at the cost of some sacrifice of the standards to which the P.W.D. now feels bound to adhere. A plea for a similar concession in the awarding of Government contracts is probably premature.

Native Administrations should be in a position to send boys for training and to guarantee employment on their return to those who have successfully completed the course.

There are few independent African artisans since the apprentice, when he has completed his course, lacks capital to start on his own. At the Government School, Dar es Salaam, some facilities are available whereby ex-apprentices can use the school workshops and receive guidance from the European industrial instructor in both the execution and the economics of any job they may have secured.

But the principal difficulty—the lack of capital remains. It was suggested that instead of receiving allowances during training, the whole or part of these allowances should be credited to the apprentice, who on leaving school would thus possess a sum adequate to purchase the materials he needed. As a precaution against the expenditure of this capital on purchases of doubtful relevance to the work in hand, it was suggested that the capital should remain with the principal of the school and be expended only on his advice. While realizing that these proposals are not without difficulties, we welcome them not only as a means of achieving the immediate object in view but as a way by which the principles of thrift may be encouraged and as a possible preparation for the introduction of co-operative credit societies.

**Christmas Parcels**

Christmas mail and parcels sent by surface through the Forces in East Africa, India, Ceylon, and South East Asia should be posted not later than Monday, October 2.

**United Party Congress**

The United Party of Southern Rhodesia is meeting in congress in Bulawayo tomorrow and on Saturday. Congress, the governing body of the party, will elect the Central Executive for the next year and decide upon a five-year programme.

**Statements Worth Noting**

"Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God, that He may exalt you in due time."—1 Peter v. 6.

"Unless taxation can be reduced in Southern Rhodesia after the war there will be stagnation."—Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister.

"Be younger and more intelligent Africans, very little interest or share in the system of Native Government."—The Bishop of Nyasaland.

"If a cattle breeder wishes to increase the uniformity and breeding merit of his herd, he must increase the closeness of his selection."—Dr. J. E. Nichols, in a broadcast talk.

"The partnership of conscience and criticism is the salt that saves the Empire from going bad, and always has done since the days of Burke and the anti-slavery movement."—Miss Marger Perham.

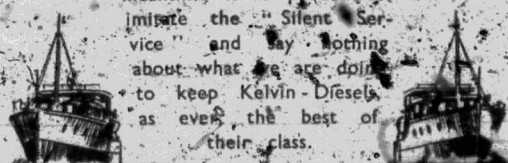
"We must improve the health, education and living standards of the African, not by spending an additional 50%, but by spending 10 or 20 times the amount now expended on those social services."—Mr. F. T. Russell, addressing the Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference.

"Government inspectors visit estates without without approaching the manager and discuss matters with the labour force. This has a most demoralizing effect on the labour. It is not done in any other country."—Mr. D. N. Stafford, President of the Uganda Farmers' Association.

"My wife and I are genuinely sorry to leave Southern Rhodesia. I believe in the future of this Colony. She has a second-to-none war effort to be proud of. She has not stinted her hand on any job undertaken for its furtherance, and stands high as a contributor in many ways."—Sir Evelyn Baring.

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## A Fortnight in S. Rhodesia

How COULD A VISITOR best spend a fortnight in Southern Rhodesia?

One authoritative answer is provided by the itinerary mapped out for the Empire Parliamentary Delegation from this country which recently visited the Colony.

Arrives Salisbury by air on the morning of Saturday, August 13. Through eight M.P.s. visited Domboshawa in the Sterbuck; the Maranki and various Chris Estates on Sunday; Maranki and various Native areas on Monday; visits in Domboshawa district the Vumba and Inbessia Lodges, spending a second night in Umtali; the Maranki Canal and Nyahadyzi irrigation scheme for the following day, concluding at Hot Springs and spending the next night in Melssetter, on visit to the Maranki estate and Birchough Bridge to Glenhys, the Ruimsig Ruins and Morgenster Mission, Inbani and the mine, and through the Inbani Reserve to Gwelo, adjacent air stations and the Wandevu mine, on the road to the Globe and Phoenix mine, and Gatooma, seeing the cotton research station and cotton mills; and then to Bulawayo for three days, with visits to the Matopos and the Walker Gallery, before flying south to the Cape.

The social engagements include a sundowner party at Government House, a Government dinner in Salisbury, and Town Council dinners in Umtali, Gwelo and Gatooma.

### The Broader View

In furtherance of Native development, this Committee endorses the parallel development policy of the Government, but stresses a more realistic attitude in the work of carrying it out. It is the development of the Native territories north of the Colony, Imperial Dominion and international assistance is demanded. Indeed, in the interests of a united Native policy, the Committee would view with gratification an Imperial interest in the development of the Southern Rhodesian Native belt. The Committee visualizes the whole problem of immigration and European and Native settlement as a concentric ring picture. In the centre is the enlarged European township, the Lancashire Plan; around this is the Bourdillon-Murray scheme; around all are Native areas. The concentric ring picture represents a simple triple-purpose planning for all territories as far as Kenya. It combines Native development from whatever angle one views it, with a European immigration that will play a permanent part in Native uplift.—The Eastern District Vigilance Committee of Southern Rhodesia, in a memorandum to the Prime Minister.

## Rhodesian National Farmers' Union Congress

The Rhodesian National Farmers' Union was due to meet in congress in Salisbury last week. Among the proposals to be considered were re-organization on the lines of commodity associations, plans for the stabilization of prices of primary products for three or five years, the immediate creation of agricultural training centres for ex-Servicemen, and the future generation of young Rhodesian farmers; and the establishment of a program of a General College.

### Control of Good Husbandry

The Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia proposes to issue to farmers who adequately conserve the lands of their land a document to be known as the McIlwaine Memorial Certificate and a road sign painted on a plough disc in distinctive colours, bearing the name of the owner and farm and the Board's monogram. Chairman of farmers' associations and local production committees in a letter to the Board, the lists of farmers considered eligible for such recognition, the ratio being restricted to one in 25 members of each association annually.

### Controlling Bilharzia

According to Dr. Alan Motley, of the Southern Rhodesia Medical Research Unit, who has been studying the bilharzia snails of the Colony since 1939, there is general agreement that infection with bilharzia in Southern Rhodesia has increased during the past decade. Dr. Motley, however, is convinced that there should be no insuperable difficulty in first controlling and then eradicating bilharzia in limited areas. Laboratory tests have shown that even very small quantities of malachite (unmeralized basic copper carbonate) in water kill all bilharzia snails within from 12 to 48 hours.

### Maize Control Board's Large Surplus

The annual report for 1942-43 of the Maize Control Board of Northern Rhodesia has just reached this country. It gives full details of the operation of the Board for the 12 months ended May 31, 1943, in which period 424,786 bags of maize were handled; 10,266 bags have been grown by European farmers in Northern Rhodesia, about 50,000 bags by Natives, and the balance imported—128,681 bags from the Belgian Congo; 29,527 from Nyasaland, 10,190 from Kenya, and the remainder from other sources. There was a surplus of 444,227 on Native Pool account, the total surplus of the past six years amounting to £85,301. The members of the Board are Mr. Keith Tucker (Chairman), Major A. K. McKee and Messrs. E. W. Dechow, C. Gordon James, C. M. Landless and P. H. Truscott.

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## News Items in Brief

Ethiopia is to issue a series of postage stamps commemorating the centenary of Menelik II.

Airgraphs can now be sent to civilian addresses in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania at a cost of 1d.

The East African Power and Lighting Company is constructing a new power station near Ruiri, some 20 miles north of Nairobi.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has received the first of four aircraft to be delivered to his use under a lend-lease agreement with the United States.

We recently reported that a leopard had been killed in the Native quarter of Nairobi. Another is now stated to have visited the business area of the town.

Mulavani has three women as city councillors for the first time in its history. When three women recently stood as candidates in Salisbury they were defeated.

The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia is to reassemble in Bulawayo on the same date but has been tentatively fixed for the opening of the new session of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

Lusaka is to hold on October 7 its first race meeting for nearly 10 years. It is being organized by the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society, and all profits will be given to the Red Cross.

The London office of the Sudan Government, which were evacuated to Harpenden a short time ago in consequence of flying bomb damage, are now again at Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

General Smuts's York aeroplane has flown 5,000 miles within 24 hours to take Lord and Lady Killeath from Cairo to South Africa as guests of the General. The first stop after leaving Pretoria was Gismu.

The headquarters of the Tanganyika Labour Department have been transferred from Lyamungu to Dar es Salaam. The Labour Commissioner's telegraphic address is now "Labourcom, Dar es Salaam."

Pan-American Airways has applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board of the U.S.A. for permission to extend their services southwards from Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo to Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Messrs. Robert Hudson, Ltd., of Leeds, the well-known makers of sisal trucks, light railway track, switches, turn-tables, etc., have appointed Messrs. Gaillet and Roberts to represent them in Kenya and Uganda.

What have hitherto been called African Regional Councils in Northern Rhodesia are henceforth to be known as African Provincial Councils, in view of the new international significance of the term "regional councils."

The Native-grown tobacco crop in Nyasaland this season totted about 10,000,000 of fire-cured leaf, which sold at a price for an average of 8sd. per lb. The European crop of fire-cured leaf averaged 121d. for a total of about 2,000,000 lb.

The Industrial Development Advisory Committee of Southern Rhodesia is to publish for world-wide distribution free of charge an illustrated publication of about 160 pages concerning the Colony's industries. The volume will be ready for circulation before the end of November.

The Umani Sisal Estate Company, Ltd. was to be offered by sale by auction in Dar es Salaam last month. The property consists of 210 hectares of freehold land and 1,000 acres of lease-hold land planted with sisal and a partly completed factory. The estate is within 18 miles of Dar es Salaam on the Bagamoyo road.

Stocks of women's low-grade holiday-type shoes, now frozen in this country, are to be exported to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar under a new Ministry of Supply Order. Applications for export licences for these goods should be made to the Leather, Footwear, and Allied Trades' Export Corporation, Ltd.

The Sir Henry Segrave Lodge of the Sons of England Patriotic and Benevolent Society has been revived in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

The Government has placed an order for 100 Lancaster bombers to be converted into passenger-mail planes. They will carry 10 passengers at an average cruising speed of 235 miles an hour and 4,000 lb. of mail. These machines will form the nucleus of British Overseas Airways' immediate post-war fleet.

July receipts of the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. were £540,220, making £5,371,806 for the 10 months, as against £3,721,138 and £5,051,842 respectively in the previous year. The total receipts for the 10 months for the month were £30,014, and for the 10 months £814,071, compared with £77,777 and £683,280.

The Christian owners of restaurants in Salisbury having decided by an overwhelming majority to close their establishments for the whole day on Sundays, an order giving effect to the decision is about to be issued by the Government. Any person who wishes his premises to remain open on Sundays will have to show cause why an exemption should be made for his premises.

An amateur boxing tournament held in Bulawayo on Friday in aid of war funds and the Staff Club was the first such meeting in the Northern Rhodesian capital for more than seven years. Boxes were broken by the Roan Antelope mine, Levenia, and the Army took part, among them several Northern Rhodesia champions.

A Lockheed Lodestar aircraft of the Sabena Line which left Leopoldville on September 13 arrived in England four days later. The passengers included two Belgian senators, Mr. Ledger, the British Consul-General in the Belgian Congo, M. Carta, Director-General of the Sabena Company, and the manager of the Banque du Congo Belge in Leopoldville.

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**COMPANY MEETING**

**The British Central Africa Company, Limited**

**The Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow's Statement**

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on Thursday last.

THE RT. HON. SIR MONTAGUE BARLOW, Bt., P.C., K.B.E., the Chairman of the company, presided.

In the course of his statement circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts the Chairman said—

"As to our main activities, tea still continues to show good results and fresh acreage comes into bearing each year. In the year under review the output, owing to favourable conditions, was, as seen in the directors' report, about the same as the previous year. The whole of the output in the form of made tea, as in previous years, was taken by the Government at prices which reflected satisfactorily the high average figures obtained by our tea in the London market before the war.

"In tobacco the results were not quite so satisfactory as last year the area under cultivation having been 827 as against 1,019 acres, whilst the yield per acre, owing to exceedingly unfavourable weather conditions, fell by about 8%, even below the somewhat poor output of the previous year. The output was all disposed of locally, thus saving costs of freight, etc.

"The soya bean is taking its proper place as one of the most nutritive of vegetable products, our output in the year under review of 540 tons, which was somewhat less than that in the previous year, was disposed of satisfactorily, and at a fair profit.

The sisal output was slightly higher than in the pre-

vious year; part of the output has already been disposed of at profitable prices, but a certain tonnage has not yet been realized.

Now a word or two as to the current year, namely, since October 1st, 1943. With regard to tea, the season opened unfavourably; this was followed by an improvement in climatic conditions, this, however, our general manager in his report for April, recently received, states has not been so fully maintained as he had hoped. In spite of that he anticipates that there will be an increase in output compared with the previous year.

**Current Year's Prospects**

As to tobacco, the total crop appears to be generally of rather light weight, but the crops in certain areas have improved with better weather conditions, and we have reason to hope that the prospects of the whole season will be more favourable than last year. Prices for brights are reported as above last year's level.

The soya crop is reported to have done in fact, factorily to the bad weather conditions, and the yield seems likely to rank as favourably as that for the year under review.

Labour supply has varied, but generally has proved sufficient. Effort has been continued along the same lines as last year, (such as medical treatment, improved sanitation, etc.) to make better provision for the welfare of Native labour. With regard to Native housing, it is satisfactory that huts which our general manager has under construction have received official commendation.

The Board have again great pleasure in recording their cordial appreciation of the work of our general manager in Nyassaland, Mr. Kaye Nicol, and of Mr. Follitt, our secretary in London. Our thanks are due to them and the staffs working under them, for the loyal and efficient fashion in which they have carried on the work of this company during the year.

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FIG. 846  
THE "CULWELL" DOUBLE-ACTING POWER PUMP

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### Bishop Wynn Jones's Address

(Concluded from page 99)

and talents, and would be equally glad to submit their own plans for advances in the Government authority.

This referred in particular to medical services, but it throws out a suggestion as to the mutual attitude of trust which should be sought. I know that this is somewhat lamped by past experience. Ideas have been shared or proposed and before the originators knew where they were or how to come to a definite plan, they were dragged overboard and put into a heap by a more powerful body.

At the end of the war, an attempt was made to form townships, I would like to apply this to one in the Dodoma township and was met by the official answer that it was probably not needed now in the Post-War Reconstruction Committee they had proposed to build a huge social hall in Dodoma after the war. After a pooling of thought in the Provincial Commissioner's office we came to the conclusion that our plans did not clash, but that there was room for both, and that mine was probably nearer on the horizon than the proposed building of the future. It would have helped me if I had had an opportunity of sharing our ideas before the war.

I could give more, and so could give instances where bodies and their Government have acted on the experience and matured ideas of another. I would press in this Council for a readiness on the part of the missionary societies to share in the practical work of us, and to prepare well thought out suggestions for their share in them and at the same time to ask Government to make adequate provision for representation of the Christian missions on the boards now being set up for this preliminary work.

On what lines should our plans be made? I suggest a four-point statement, namely that this Council base its post-war hopes upon: (a) evangelism through the witness of individual Christian; (b) the ministry of the Church Universal; (c) co-operation as far as possible in the medical work of the Territory; (d) the establishment of an educational policy which provides for the primary education of all children African, European and mixed, and in which religious instruction is made for religious instruction and practice without prejudice to any particular denomination or school of thought; (e) the widest co-operation and opportunity for participation by all who are interested in other social services teaching the life of the community.

### LATEST MINING NEWS

## Company Progress Reports

**Kagera.**—The output for August was 331 tons of tin concentrates (including 1 ton from tributers).

**Rosterman.**—In August 4,000 tons of ore were milled for a gold recovery of 1,578 fine oz. gold, valued at £18,255. The working costs were £7,588, and £1,361 was spent on development. Working profit was £4,306. The main shaft was sunk 18 ft. to a total of 1,142 ft. On the 11th level north and south crozents were started and extended 8 ft. and 7 ft. respectively. On No. 18 level on the east drive No. 3 footwall reef was extended 4 ft. and the west drive 17 ft. In low values, No. 17 level, No. 4 reef, the total tonnage was 24,240 lb. to a total of 331 tons, averaging 1 dwt. over 54 lbs.

### Rhodesian Mining Federation

The 11th annual congress of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, held at Que Que, the following officers were elected: President, H.E. the Governor; Vice-Presidents, the Minister of Mines, the President of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, Major E. Tulloch, Mr. D. V. Burnett and Mr. A. Kwiliva; Davies, Chairman, Mr. P. L. C. Owen; Vice-Chairman, Captain W. E. Kennedy and Mr. A. G. G. G. Kennedy; Council, Messrs. R. A. F. Smith, J. MacAllister Smith, G. E. Woolley and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each Smallworker Association.

### Wankie Colliery's Output

The year before the war the coal output of Wankie Colliery just exceeded 1,000,000 tons. Although the production figures for the past year are not yet available, Mr. A. J. Darby, the general manager, has hinted that they were about double the pre-war total. He added that about 75% of the past year's tonnage had been used in the production and transport of war supplies and in other ways directly furthering Southern Rhodesia's war effort.

### Mining Personalia

Brigadier R. S. G. Stokes has been appointed an assistant managing director of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and Mr. Ronald Wankie Towns have been appointed directors of the African and European Investment Company. Mr. Witkop has been associated with the company for 20 years, first as secretary and then as South African manager.

### Ancient Mining in S. Rhodesia

Only 8% of the area of Southern Rhodesia has mining opportunities, according to Major B. Lightfoot, Director of Geological Survey in the Colony. In his opinion the ancient gold workings were made by skilled miners and some showed beautiful timbering; the Natives must, he is confident, have worked under supervision to make such mines.

### Can & Motor Meeting

The annual meeting of the Can and Motor Gold Mining Co. (1919), Ltd., will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 1. Viscount Elbank and Sir J. M. Bailey, Bt., are the directors retiring by rotation and offering themselves for re-election.

### Thistle-Etna Dividend

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., announces a dividend of 10% (the same).

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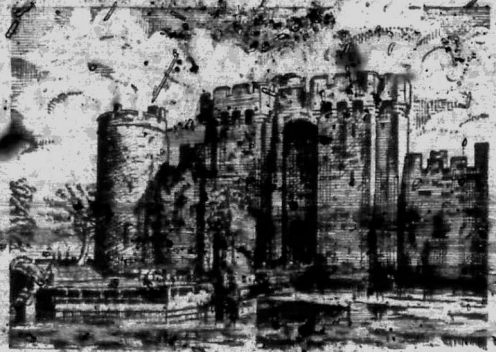
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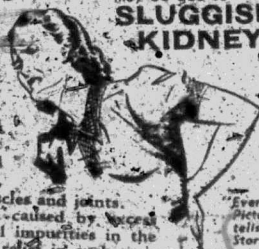
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## Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	103	Questions in Parliament	116
Kenya Election Results	106	Company Meetings	
N. Rhodesian Election	107	E.A. Power and	
The War	109	Lighting Co.	122
Background to the War	112	Thurle - Etna Gold	
Mr. Robert's Club and		Times	123
Lloyd Craddock	115	Latest Mining News	124

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**KENYA WILL TACKLE** her manifold and difficult post-war problems under the leadership of a new Governor of strong character and in a capacity (whose record was examined in last week's lead-

**Kenya's New Legislative Councilors** ing article), a new Legislative Council, and, it may be hoped and expected, several new head-ship departments and other

senior officials. In our news columns this week we give particulars of the European elected members of the new Council, who are Mr.

Major Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. V. C. Colver, Mr. F. J. Couldrey, Major F. de Vries, Major A. G. Keyser, Mr. George Nicol, Mr. W. F. O. Trench, Mr. Alfred Vincent, Mrs. Olga Watkins, and Mr. E. H. Wright. There are thus only two new-comers to the team—Mr. Trench and Major Joyce; but as Mr. Bowler and Major Keyser acted as substitute members towards the end of the last Council, and Messrs. Couldrey and Vincent were returned at by-elections a couple of years ago, all the eleven are either new or relatively new to the regular duties of the Legislature. It has, of course, been a long time since there have been references in newspapers published in East Africa to the election of the old Council. For that gibe there is no fair foundation; and it should be added that no unprejudiced person could regard the remaining five members who

have been re-elected as adherents of any alleged "gang." None of them have been in frequent conflict with their colleagues, and others have been quite prepared to take a stand when they thought it desirable.

If the newly elected members work as a team, they may well achieve much more than it would be safe to prophesy on their terms as individuals. And team-work, be it remembered, does not imply the

**Experience of the New Team** waste of the special gifts of any participant, but their right ease for the common

end: the quick-thinking, swift-moving right or left may, if unselfishly helped in appropriate circumstances, break through the defences more easily than when who are more closely grouped. At least eight of the new eleven appear likely to take an inter-territorial point of view on most matters and there are few things more necessary in Kenya than consideration of problems from the wider East African angle. Not fewer than six may be expected to show themselves critical, outspoken and progressive—and under the right leadership our minimum of six may, it is to be trusted, will prove, decidedly conservative. Seven are farmers; six giving most of their time to their agricultural operations, while the other, as editor of the most widely read newspaper published

in the Colony. At least six are mainly concerned with agricultural and pastoral affairs. Two are engaged on large scale trading as active directors of important enterprises, three others are directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and another is a former member of the board of that organization. One is an ex-member of the Colonial Service. Among the public offices held by the non-official Legislative Councillors are the Chairmanship of the Agricultural, Production and Settlement Board, the Pyrethrum Board, the Wheat Board, the Dairy Association, the Africa Board and the Land and Water Preservation Ordinance, and membership of many other local bodies. Let any reader derive the impression that missionary endeavour is not represented, we add that the Rev. E. J. Beecher is expected to be re-nominated by the Governor to represent Native interests. The other such member is, for the first time in East Africa, to be an African.

The chief regret must be that there were contests in only four of the constituencies, for making every allowance for the handicaps of war-time, when so many of the younger men with political gifts are out of the country, and for the general satisfaction felt with four of the members of the old Council with short service in it as substantive or substitute members, seven unopposed returns in so small a total as eleven scarcely suggests profuse political vigour.

**Regrets and Reminders.** Northern Rhodesia, which faced precisely the same war-time difficulties, has made a far better showing with contests in all but one of its electoral areas. It is likewise unfortunate that so few of the candidates in Kenya issued categorical statements of policy. In Northern Rhodesia each declared his position in the customary manner. A third surprise is that there appears to have been no sort of general, or even localized, understanding in Kenya that room shall be found on the non-official side of the Legislature for new members when the right kind of men are demobilized. We should have liked to see some Servicemen or ex-Servicemen of this war on the non-official benches. But at least six of the members served in the last war, and they may be relied upon to apply themselves to the problems of the rehabilitation of the men, European and African, who have been on active service since 1939. Kenya, however, should not forget and remember that in both the Rhodesias it is common ground that men now on active service must be given early opportunities after their demobilization of entering the Legislature. All parties in Southern Rhodesia are agreed that one of two things must be done

either that a general election must be postponed until demobilization has brought back most of the men to the Colony, or that if an early general election is held, it must be regarded as a temporary expedient, and that the new members of Parliament must be prepared to go to the country again within a couple of years at the most, and preferably at an earlier date.

An interesting problem in Kenya is that of non-official representation on the Executive Council. The present Governor's nominees from among non-official members of the Legislature have been **Non-Officials on Lord Francis Scott Executive Council.** (who did not offer himself for re-election) and Major Cavendish Bentinck (who has held a paid post under Government throughout the war, is no longer Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Elected Members' Organization, and is not expected to be elected to either of these offices). When Lord Francis Scott and Major Cavendish Bentinck were appointed to the Executive Council, they were undeniably regarded by almost all Europeans in Kenya as the leader and deputy leader of the settled non-commercial community. Two men new to these positions of leadership are almost certain to be elected, and if precedent is to be followed by Government in taking the leader and deputy leader into its inner councils, then there will be changes in the non-official membership of the Executive Council.

**THE RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION IN NORTHERN RHODESIA** have reached us too late for extended comment. As will be seen from the details reported in our news columns, there are three newcomers to the Legislature, for the Livingstone, Nkana and Luanshya constituencies. Livingstone has been held, as expected, by the Labour Party, which put up a strong candidate in Mr. Priest; Mr. Goodwin, standing as an Independent Labour candidate in the Nkana area, easily beat his official Labour opponent, and in Luanshya another Independent defeated his Labour rival, though by a stiff vote only. One of the features of the election has been the narrowness of the margin between success and failure in several of the contests. For instance, Major McKenna held his seat by twenty-nine votes, Mr. ... by seven, and Captain Campbell and Mr. Pelletier by five only in each case. Thus the four former members who have been re-elected had between them an aggregate majority of more than forty-six votes. Mr. Welensky, the leader and

driving-force of the Labour Party, has only one colleague in the Chamber in place of three, with the possibility, or probability, that the new Independent Labour member will support him in most matters. Whereas in the last House the non-officials were equally divided between Union and non-Union, in the new there are five Independents and three Labour members. It remains to be seen whether the Government, in addition to re-appointing Colonel Gore-Brown to represent Native interests (which is universally assumed to be inevitable), will add a non-official member (perhaps the Bishop of Salisbury or a Rhodesian) or an African. On balance, it seems probable that it will be the next Council, not this, which will have the first African member, and that attention will be concentrated in the meantime on the development of Native provincial councils.

**THE DEATH** within a few days of Mr. Robertson Gibb and of Lord Craigmyle has removed two men who were immensely interested in the development of Eastern Africa, not merely because they were Two Leaders of for some years respectively the Union-Castle and the Union-Castle in East Africa, but because they were convinced of the important part, strategically,

economically, and politically which the territories within the sphere of this newspaper must play in Empire and world affairs. If shipping was naturally the main concern of each, neither took a narrow view. When in the inter-war years British Governments were fatuously inactive while the German, Italian, Japanese and other Governments heavily subsidized their shipping companies so that they might compete unfairly with British lines serving the coasts of East Africa, some residents in those territories, ignoring the fundamental facts of the situation, withheld the support they could and should have given to the British companies, but lost few opportunities of emphasizing how their services. We made a point of forwarding to the interests primarily concerned all complaints of any substance which reached us, and we do not recall a single occasion on which the matter was not dealt with as actively as circumstances permitted. Our experience convinced us that, in anything like fair competition, the two great ocean transport systems headed by Mr. Gibb and Lord Craigmyle would have provided services at least as satisfactory as those sailing under any other flag. Though leading a defeated industry, they were not among the defeatists when the appeasement of anti-British interests was the vogue. The Empire was in their debt in both peace and war.

## Result of General Election in Kenya

### Biographies of New European Elected Members.

**ONLY ONE EUROPEAN ELECTED MEMBER** of the last Legislative Council of Kenya who was a candidate in the general election which closed last week was defeated, namely, Lieut. Colonel Ernest S. Grogan, who lost his seat of Ukamba to Major F. de V. Joyce. There is, however, one other, newcomer to the Council, namely, Mr. W. F. O' French, who was returned unopposed for Rift Valley.

The European elected members of the Council are therefore Mr. W. A. C. Bower, Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. Frank J. Childrey, Mr. S. V. Cooke, Major F. de V. Joyce, Major A. G. Reyser, Mr. W. G. H. Nye, Mr. F. O' French, Mr. Alfred Vincent, Mrs. Olga Watkins, and Mr. Ernest H. Wright.

**MAJOR W. A. C. BOWER**, returned unopposed for the Uasin Gishu, had previously served that constituency on several occasions as a substitute member and was elected at the by-election which followed the resignation of Colonel Gherst. He made a strong impression on the Land Control Bill a few months ago, and is an ardent advocate for the doubling of Kenya's settler community. He is one of three directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association to be elected to the Legislature without a contest at this election.

**MAJOR F. W. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK**, O.C., returned unopposed for Nairobi-North, represented that division in the last Council and was one of the two European elected members nominated to the Executive Council. He is Chairman of the Agricultural Produc-

tion and Settlement Board and of the Kenya Association, and a director of various local companies. He is a good speaker and had been most active in public life.

**MR. FRANK J. CHILDREY, D.S.C.**, who was returned unopposed for Vanzai, had been elected to the last Council by that constituency in a by-election. He promptly proved himself a forceful member, direct in criticism and receptive of progressive ideas. He is Chairman of the Pyrethrum and Wheat Boards and founder and editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*. Recently, he spent several months in this country, partly for health reasons and partly to establish contact with Kenya's friends and critics.

**MR. S. V. COOKE**, who represented the Coast Province in the last Council, and has been returned unopposed on this occasion, has a record of persistence in prodding the Government and reminding it for its procrastination. A former member of the Colonial Service in both Kenya and Tanganyika, he went to live in Kenya on retirement from the public service.

**MAJOR FRANK DE VÈRE JOYCE, M.C.**, who defeated Colonel Grogan in Ukamba by 154 votes to 89, has farmed in the Ulu district of that constituency since 1912, and in 1938 acted as an alternate member of the Legislature for Sir Robert Shaw for a few months. He has a long record of public service, being for many years the representative of his district on the Executive of the Convention of Associations, for two years a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and still Chairman of the Kenya Dairy Association and of the Appeal Board





that the responsibility of elected members is to oppose the Government, not make proposals to help it. Consequently, he is not a good member of a team, whose other members consider that the non-official should put forward their own plans for the advancement of Kenya.

Mr. JACK N. HOPCRAFT, who polled 20 of the 352 votes cast for the independent candidates in the Aberdare Division, is a professional grower and a brother-in-law of Mr. I. D. Hopcraft, a very well-known Kenya settler. The candidate has no long record of activity in public life, but is a fluent speaker. He is a member of the Oxford Group, and served for a short time in the East African Medical Corps during the early part of this war.

Captain E. N. VAUGHAN ("Pat") KENEALY, who received only 21 votes in the Aberdare constituency, is a former member of the Legislative Council, a breezy speaker, and one of the pioneer settlers of the Nanyuki district.

Mr. GRANVILLE ROBERTS, who unsuccessfully contested Mombasa against Mr. Nicoll, is a professional

journalist who spent seven years in the Far East before joining the *Mombasa Times*, of which he became editor on the death of Mr. Dunkerley. He joined the R.N.V.R. soon after the outbreak of war, and was later commissioned a paymaster sub-lieutenant on the staff of the Naval Officer in Charge, Mombasa. Going afloat about the end of 1942, he returned to Naval Headquarters in Mombasa early this year with the rank of paymaster lieutenant. He was demobilized in order that he might fight this election.

Lieut. Colonel A. W. SUTHERNE, D.S.O., who polled 83 votes in the Aberdares, recently retired from the Colonial Service in Kenya, was District Commissioner of Nairobi for several years before the outbreak of this war, and then became A.O.M.C. (Major) to General Cunningham and later A.A. & O.M.C. in Somalia. Then he did special duty as General Platteau's adjutant and honored in dispatches for his services. He was in the 1st Parachute Battalion in Kenya and is Chairman of the Mount Kenya Association.

## Three New Members in N. Rhodesian Council

### Four Members Re-elected by Narrow Majorities

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has just received cabled news from Northern Rhodesia of the results of the general election in that Protectorate.

Major McKee, Captain Campbell, and Messrs. Pellerier and Page have all retained their seats; Mr. Welenisky was not opposed; and the new members are Messrs. Priest, Godwin and Morris.

In the Midlands constituency Major McKee polled 212 votes, against 183 cast for Mr. van Eeden and 124 for Mr. E. B. Evans.

In the Ndola area Mr. Pellerier beat Mr. C. Allen by 229 to 218.

Captain Campbell held the Southern seat against Mr. J. M. Walker by 95 to 90.

In the North Eastern constituency Mr. P. S. Page also won by a narrow margin (94 to 87).

Mr. Priest won Livingstone by 228 votes to 96 cast for Mr. R. H. Orr.

At Nkana Mr. Goodwin polled 573 against 451 for Mr. Wykerd.

Mr. Morris won Luanshya by 406 to 398 votes cast for Mr. Murray.

### Biographies of Elected Members

CAPTAIN RICHARD ERNEST CAMPBELL, who represented the South-Western electoral area in the last Council, and has again won the seat by 69. Educated at Bedford Grammar School, he went to India in 1892 as a planter, and remained until 1910, except for a period of service during the South African War with the South African Light Horse. He served during the last war with King Edward's Horse, and went to Northern Rhodesia in 1919 to start cattle, maize and tobacco farming. He is a member of the Cattle Marketing Board, the Tobacco Board, and various farmers' associations, and Chairman of the Pemba Road Board and Pemba Traders' Association. He stood as an independent, and favours amalgamation, abolition of the 1931 White Paper policy, and parallel development of Native and European. He keenly supports all schemes for water conservation and soil preservation, for which he has fought during the past six years in the Legislative Council. He declares his firm faith in the future of Northern Rhodesia, in which he says that he hopes to die.

Mr. BRIAN GOODWIN, who stood as an Independent Labour candidate at Nkana, is on the staff of the Rhokana Corporation. Born in 1914, he was educated in Natal. For many years he served on the Executive of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, of which he was President in 1943. He led the strike on the Copperbelt in 1940, and represented the Union on the arbitration board recently established to consider the question of rates of pay for European artisans employed by the mines. He played Rugby football for Nkana for many years.

### Major McKee Wins Three-Cornered Contest

MAJOR HUGH KENNEDY MCKEE, M.C., who represented the Midlands constituency in the last Council, and had to fight three opponents on this occasion, joined the Royal Scots in 1914, was commissioned in the King's Own Scottish Borderers, wounded while serving with them in France, and awarded the Military Cross and bar. His commanding officer having been a settler in Northern Rhodesia, Captain McKee (as he then was) went to Choma in 1920 as a soldier settler. Deciding that agriculture offered less satisfactory prospects than business, he built a new hotel and store in Choma and remained in that township for about 12 years. Then, when the capital of the Northern Rhodesia was being moved to Nkana, he purchased a business in that township. He has served on most of the local commercial, social and sporting organizations, and was one of the founders of the flourishing Lusaka Lunch Club. During this war he has been Director of Civil Supplies in Northern Rhodesia, and some months ago came to England as the non-official member of a Supplies Mission representing the Government of the Protectorate.

MR. JAMES FREDERICK MORRIS, a candidate for Luanshya, is a metallurgist at Mufulla. Born in 1898 in Cape Colony, he was educated at the Marist Brothers' College in Uitenhage and the South African School of Mines. Arriving in Northern Rhodesia recently as 1940, he has been President for the past three years of the Mine Officials and Salaries Staff Association, and is a member of the Copper Production Committee and the Factories Ordinance Advisory Board. He advocates a referendum in regard to amalgamation of the Rhodesias. His eldest son is serving in the South African Artillery.

MR. THOMAS SPURGEON PAGE, who represented the North-Eastern area in the last Council, was born in England in 1879, educated at the City of London School, and after being in business in and near London, went to Nyasaland in 1908. In 1908 he settled in the Fort Jameson area to grow cotton and tobacco, and in 1930 began lorry transport between Northern Rhodesia and the capital of Southern Rhodesia. During the war he has been in France and Italy for Northern Rhodesia.

MR. GODFREY PELLETIER, who represented Ndola in the last Council, was born in Victoria, Australia, in 1901, spent three years on a cattle and sheep station in that Dominion, and then seven years at an auctioneer's office. He arrived in South Africa in 1927, spent some time in Southern Rhodesia, and from 1931 to 1936 was manager in Johannesburg for various agency firms. Then he founded Pathfinders Ltd., of which he is managing director. He is also managing director of Northern Rhodesia Industries Ltd., President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia, and a past President of the Ndola District Chamber of Commerce.

MR. HEDLEY WILLIAM PRIEST, the official Labour candidate for Livingstone and Western electoral area, is proprietor of the firm of Pitt and Anderson, millers and produce merchants, Livingstone, of which he is a former mayor. He was recently discharged on medical grounds from The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, with which he had been serving in Madagascar, for part of the time on the brigade staff. He favours amalgamation, advocates energetic development of the resources of Northern Rhodesia after the war, and opposes the 1931 White Paper policy.

MR. ROY WELNSKY, J.P., leader of the Labour Party, was the only candidate to be returned unopposed by the Broken Hill electoral area, which he represented in the last Council. He was also one of the non-official members of the Executive Council, and has been Director of Man-Power during the war. Born in Southern Rhodesia in 1907, he was professional heavy-weight boxing champion of that Colony from 1925 to 1927. Employed by Rhodesia Railways, he has been prominent in trade union affairs since 1933, is a member of the National Council of Railwaymen, and Chairman of the Broken Hill Branch of the Railway Workers' Union. He was a member of the Sir John Goster Commission which investigated the Copperbelt riots and of the Conciliation Board appointed during the last year's strike. He has shown marked ability in public affairs and courage in expressing unpopular views.

#### Unsuccessful Candidates

MR. CHARLES ALAN, the official Labour candidate in the Ndola area, is on the staff of the mechanical department of Rhodesia Railways in Ndola. Born in 1900, he was educated in Glasgow, and served during the last war with the Royal Air Force. He joined Rhodesia Railways in 1921 in Bulawayo. He plays Association football and golf.

MR. MARIE VAN EEDEN, who stood as an Independent in the four-cornered contest in the Midland area, is the first European born in Northern Rhodesia to stand as a candidate for its Legislative Council. He was born in the Fort Jameson area in 1919 and educated in the Union of South Africa. He is in favour of amalgamation of the Rhodesias, parallel European and Native development, the expansion of agriculture and secondary industries, better educational facilities, and conservation and better use of the natural resources of the country.

MR. EDWIN BERNARD EVANS, one of four candidates in the Midland electoral area, is a farmer in the Lusaka district and well known as a breeder of Afrikaner pedigree cattle. Born in 1911, he was educated at Dulwich

College, and has lived in Northern Rhodesia for the past 14 years. At one time he commanded the Lusaka Defence Force. As the official Labour candidate, he favours the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and the adoption of the policy enunciated in Lord Passfield's White Paper of 1931. His hobbies are zoology and ornithology.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARD JOHN PATRICK MURRAY, the official Labour candidate at the Livingstone constituency at Mulumba. Born in Lady Smith in 1917 of British parents, he was educated in South Africa, served in Southern Rhodesia with the British South Africa Police from 1930 to 1936, and then arrived in Northern Rhodesia. He was President of the Mine Workers' Union from 1940 to 1942, having been Vice-President in 1939-40.

#### Seven Times Mayor of Livingstone

MR. ROBERT HOOD ORR, O.B.E., who stood as an Independent Labour candidate in Livingstone, was born in that town since 1921. He advocates amalgamation, production of copper, a vigorous agricultural policy, amalgamation of the Rhodesias, promotion of social security, greater educational facilities, and abolition of the 1931 White Paper policy. Before going to Africa he was Chairman of the Glasgow branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, a member of the Clyde Works Committee and the Glasgow Trades and Labour Council. He has been a member of the Livingstone Municipal Council for 14 years, was mayor for more than seven years, Chairman of Livingstone Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Education Advisory Board of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. GRANT BRUCE ROBERTSON, who as an Independent fought the North-Eastern area, was born in 1895, educated at King's School, Bruton, and served with The Leicestershire Regiment in France in 1915 and 1916, being awarded the M.M. during the Battle of the Somme. He then served with the King's African Rifles from 1917 to 1919, retiring with the rank of captain. Settling near Fort Jameson in 1920, he is Vice-Chairman of the North-Eastern Rhodesian Agricultural Association, a member of the Eastern Tobacco Board, the Farm Labour Committee, the Provincial Supplies Committee, President of the British Empire Service League in his area, District Commandant of the Defence Force, and a member of the Land Tenure Committee. He sees an increase in the number of tobacco planters and steps to ensure a firm market for Northern Rhodesian leaf.

MR. JOHN MILTON WALKER, a candidate in the South-Western constituency, is a farmer in the Mazabuka district, where he has also a motor business. Born in 1903 in Hampshire, he arrived in his present district in 1919, and has served on most of the local public bodies, being particularly prominent in sporting circles. He favours Rhodesian amalgamation, parallel development of white and black, maximum educational facilities for the education of European children outside the territory, State ownership of the railways, and nominal taxation of motor transport.

MR. JAMES KNOCK WYKED, the official Labour candidate at Nkana, is a shift boss at Nchanga. He was born in 1904, educated in South Africa, and was the founder and is now the Vice-President of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salary Staff Association. He served with the Grenadier Guards for three years.

#### Kivu Settlers Want Increased Powers

The Chamber of Commerce of Eastern Rhodesia and the Kivu Agricultural Union have joined to form a political party, to be known as the Congolese Democratic Union, for the purpose of pressing for an elected Government in the Belgian Congo. Delegates are to be sent to Belgium to explain this programme and to secure the support of candidates at the impending general election.

The War

Tribute to S. Rhodesian Squadrons

Gold Cup Presented by Royal Air Force

A GOLD CUP bearing the inscription 'To Southern Rhodesian Air Force from the Royal Air Force' is being presented to the Southern Rhodesian Air Force by the High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa...

The cup was accepted in transmission by Mr. M. M. Main in the name of the Southern Rhodesian High Commissioner in London at an informal ceremony at the Air Force Club...

Four Empire Squadron in the Field

As this stage of the war draws to a close, the beginning of the end for some of our 'Empire' squadrons like to recall the No. 1 Rhodesian Squadron (now No. 237) Empire Squadron...

Rhodesia was also first in the field in connection with the Empire Training Scheme. The first Rhodesian school was the first E.A.T.S. school opened in Rhodesia in 1940...

No. 44 Squadron can also claim a 'first' in that it was the first squadron to be equipped with Mustangs, and I think the first to have its own Rhodesian commander - Wing Commander J. V. Thompson, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

The third Southern Rhodesian Squadron, No. 206, is a Typhoon squadron, which began operating from Normandy very soon after D-day. We all know what terrific work the Typhoons have done in the breaking up of Germany's forces.

And all this from Southern Rhodesia with a white population of under 70,000. But these 70,000 have placed no fewer than 4,000 men in the fighting services, of whom as many as one-quarter are in the Royal Air Force...

Well, the Air Force has its tribute to these 4,000 Rhodesians, and expresses also its thanks for the generous hospitality shown to our air crews who were trained in Southern Rhodesia and thoroughly enjoyed their stay there.

Mr. Langham O'Keefe said he knew how deeply this sense of good will would be appreciated in Southern Rhodesia by the Air Force, the Government, and the people. Southern Rhodesia's Air Force had to undertake a great air training programme on behalf of the R.A.F. but, of course, in carrying this through it had been greatly helped by the generous help by the local officers and the provision of equipment.

The gold cup was given by Wing Commander Edward Hack, who has already provided similar cups for the R.A.F. to present to other Air Forces of the British Commonwealth.

Wing Commander J. V. Dawson, Air Liaison Officer for Southern Rhodesia in London, was among those present.

Typhoon Squadron now in Belgium

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TYPHOON SQUADRON, said Flying Officer Gunnison in a broadcast talk on Sunday last, has now moved from Normandy to the Belgian frontier. It has recently attacked pockets of resistance in the Boulogne and Calais areas and when sent to attack lock-gates on canals along the Scheldt, every aircraft achieved direct hits, so that the gates were completely destroyed. Afrikaans-speaking men of the

squadron get on excellently well with Flemish-speaking Belgians and Rhodesian cigarettes are welcome articles of barter against butter, eggs, chicken and other necessities.

Flying Officer Gunnison mentioned that an aircraft down by Chimbo, France had been hit by anti-aircraft fire near Calais but had been brought back safely.

Southern Rhodesian airman now safely back in the British Isles has told of the first time he ever saw the enemy's machine guns.

Captain S. N. K. Bagwood, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has received an honour for his gallant leadership following an operation in which he displayed great personal bravery while fighting with the Long Range Desert

V.C. for Son of Tanganyika Doctor

Major Frank Gerald Blaker, M.C., son of Dr. G. N. Blaker, now of Tanganyika, has been posthumously awarded the V.C. for his gallant leadership and outstanding courage in action in Burma. As an evacuee of the Tannton School, he joined the Somerset Light Infantry at the outbreak of war, was commissioned in 1941, and went to India with the Highland Light Infantry. He was promoted captain and awarded the M.C. in 1943 for gallantry in patrol duties. The citation of the award of the Victoria Cross reads -

Major Blaker advanced ahead of his men through very heavy fire, and in spite of being severely wounded in the arm by a grenade, he located the machine-guns which were the pivot of the enemy defence, and single-handed charged the position. When hit by a burst of three rounds through the chest, he continued to cheer on his men while lying on the ground. His fearless leadership and outstanding courage inspired his company that they stormed the hill and captured the objective, while the enemy fled in terror into the jungle. Major Blaker died of wounds while being evacuated from the battlefield. His heroism and self-sacrifice were beyond all praise, and contributed in no small way to the defeat of the enemy and the successful outcome of the operations.

The President of the United States has awarded the posthumous rank of Commander of the Legion of Merit to the late Major-General Dan Pienaar for exceptional meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while commander of the 1st South African Brigade Group in the Ethiopian campaign and of the 1st South African Brigade in the Middle East campaign. His unexcelled qualities of leadership, brilliant strategic and tactical ability, and his indomitable courage and calmness throughout both campaigns were devoted unstintingly to the defeat of the Axis forces, thereby contributing in a very material way to the success of the whole United Nations' war effort.

Brigadier James Awarded Bar to D.S.O.

Brigadier W. A. B. James, former commander of the 20th (East African) Brigade of the 13th Indian Division, and now a commander of a brigade of the 20th Indian Division, has been awarded a bar to the D.S.O. for most conspicuous devotion to duty in Burma. The citation states that "his forthright resourcefulness, initiative, and boldness are worthy of the highest praise."

Wing Commander Norman de Warren, Boulton of Norton, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C. He was chief flying instructor in Rhodesia in 1940. The official citation reads -

In July, 1944, this officer took part in an attack on a target south of Caen. Considerable anti-aircraft fire was encountered, and in his run over the target Wing Commander Boulton's aircraft was hit. The hydraulic gear was put out of action, leading the bomb doors to fall open and the engine wheel to jam. The pilot continued to fly the aircraft until it was sustained. Wing Commander Boulton's gallant leadership and his courage and devotion to duty throughout the operation and in the face of the anti-aircraft fire were of a fine example of courage and devotion to duty throughout the war.

Pilot Officer Mair Anderson, younger son of the Rev. Samuel and Mrs. A. Leitch of Harare and Nairobi,

has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. After serving in the campaign in Italy, he was posted to Egypt as an instructor pilot.

Ten old boys of Chaplin's School, have won the D.F.C., and five of the 10 have already given their lives in this war. One was Keith Laute, the first Rhodesian to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross.

#### Missing

Major (deceased) ... of the General Staff of the East Africa Command, previously reported missing, is now presumed killed in action at sea in July of last year.

Captain Victor Louis Bink, whose death has occurred in the ... Province at the age of 49, fought in East Africa during the last war and this.

Lieut. Jean de Carrière de Maroffenne, R.N., nephew of the late ... ambassador in London, has been killed in action.

Flying Officer D. E. Balsdon, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Balsdon, of Shabani, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action over France.

Pilot Officer Thomas Davie Young, formerly employed in Nyasaland by the African Lakes Corporation, has been killed on air operations over Europe. He was born in 1914 and received his flying training in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia.

Flying Officer Norman Weeks, of Kenya, is missing from air operations over enemy territory. He is 21.

Lieut. C. J. W. (Hamish) Wilson, of Umfolozi, has been wounded in Italy while serving with the Sixth South African Armoured Division.

Pte. G. M. Staunton, of Salisbury, and Tpr. E. E. Boyce, of Bulawayo, have been wounded in Italy.

Tpr. A. A. Troup, of East Africa, has been wounded while serving with the Royal Armoured Corps.

One W. Walker, a Southern Rhodesian, serving in Italy, has been accidentally injured.

#### "Famous Forty" Brigadier at 31

Brigadier J. J. Durrant, D.F.C., the first D.C. of No. 40 Squadron, S.A.A.F., which was formed in the Union in May, 1940, went to East Africa in June, and carried out its first operation over Moyale on July 12, has been appointed to the command of a Royal Air Force heavy bomber unit in Italy. Brigadier Durrant, now aged 31, is the youngest officer of that rank in the South African Air Force. The squadron with which he had such a long connection is known to Springbok airmen as "Famous Forty".

Lieut. P. J. B. Osborne, of Salisbury, is the only Rhodesian serving with a small party of South Africans attached to the 28th British Infantry Brigade in Burma. Lieut. Osborne, who joined The Black Watch in Egypt in 1941, took part in General Auchinleck's advance in North Africa and the fighting in Syria, and took part in recent actions at Kohima.

Flying Officers J. J. Crook and D. P. Rainford, Southern Rhodesians, previously reported missing, are now known to be safe.

Cdr. Patrick Joseph Burke, of Bulawayo, who was a prisoner of war in Italy for two and a half years, has escaped and reached Allied lines. He is serving in the Royal Horse Artillery, and was with the first Rhodesian contingent to leave for the Middle East.

Mr. Ian Rhayne, of Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, who was recaptured after escaping from an Italian prisoner of war camp, is now known to be in Germany.

Cdr. Rhodes Alfred Bowerman, of Southern Rhodesia, who had been a prisoner of war since June, 1942, has now escaped and is safe in Allied hands.

Mr. S. B. L. Stephenson, of Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, has just arrived in England to join the Royal Naval College as a cadet.

Southern Rhodesia is expected to appoint a military liaison officer in Rome at an early date.

When Mr. Franklin, Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia, attended a recent conference of East African Information Officers, he took the opportunity of visiting Northern Rhodesian units serving in the East Africa Command.

An East African Entertainment and Propaganda Unit under the charge of Captain G. H. Hyslop, formerly of the C.M.S., is visiting East African troops in the Middle East and Mediterranean commands.

After two years' work in the territory of the East Africa Mobile Propaganda Unit is to visit almost every district of Kenya, principally to demonstrate to Africans the interdependence of those in the army and those engaged in other work.

Mr. J. H. Robins, the stage and radio star, is on an E.N.S.A. tour of the East Africa Command.

Africans, trained for work in the Movement Control and Transportation groups of the Army in East Africa, are frequently reported to be living in the homes of assistants to railway transport officers at various points, including Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam and Ujiji. They have been recruited from well educated air mission or Government schools and speak and write good English. After undergoing an initial course of two months, they were given six weeks' special training. The officer in charge of their instruction was on the staff of Rhodesia Railways before the war.

#### Funds for War Purposes

The target of £100,000 which the East African War Savings Campaign Committee had set itself to reach before the end of 1944 was passed with four and a half months to spare.

Nkana-Kitwe War Savings Week, to be held from October 2 to 4, has a target of £625,000.

Tanganyika has collected a further £18,000 for the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

The Nyasaland War Community Fund has now collected more than £20,000.

The staff of Sena-Sugar Estates, Ltd., Portuguese East Africa, has forwarded £1,250 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

The Aga Khan gives to the Indian Army Fund all the stake money won by his racehorses in war-time. His contributions to date from this source have amounted to £22,937, made up of £7,335 this year, £5,596 in 1943, £5,063 in 1942, £2,593 in 1941, and £2,427 in 1940.

Mr. J. Miller, Mayor of Ndola, has opened a fund for the relief of English victims of flying bombs.

#### Fly Switch for Field Marshal Montgomery

Chief Nakengongere of Itkui, in the Masomi district of Tanganyika, has sent to Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery a ceremonial switch made from the tail of a wildebeest, with a handle of ivory and ebony. An address accompanying the gift says:

"We send you many greetings. Your name is very well known amongst my people, and many of them have served under your command. We know of your great strength and ability from the manner in which you have defeated our enemies. We have often seen your picture in the papers and we have noticed that it is your custom to carry a switch. Amongst the Bantu a switch is a mark of honour and rank. For this reason my people and I send you a fall from our country. We pray that you will accept this from my tribesmen and me. We pray to God that you will continue to have great success and defeat our enemies in other parts of the world as you did in Africa. We send our greetings to all in your command and wish them a speedy and safe return home."

# British Council to Work in East Africa Active in Ethiopia and Belgian Congo

# £25,000 Needed for Empire Students Appeal for Completion of London House

The report of the British Council for 1941-42 records that Mr. Malcolm Guthrie concluded his survey of the British East Africa and made a final recommendation for the establishment of Council work in the region.

Small sections of the report were presented to a number of schools and training centres. In Ethiopia the Institute of Education had been established in the previous year. The Council attended the celebration of its first anniversary, and in evidence of its general assurance in the progress of the work of the Council's work, and particularly of its assistance in the schools.

Proposed to establish additional departments and classes for police, troops and other personnel. There have been some small first steps and furniture have been acquired for the Institute in Harar. The Council's representative, Mr. H. C. Hillier, has been in charge of the Crown Palace, from which the Council's work is being carried out and sponsored.

### Anglo-Ethiopian Club

Membership of the Anglo-Ethiopian Club has increased to about 200 and there are many and many more. In addition to the club, a number of Ethiopian dignitaries, among them the Ministers of the King, the Chief Justice, and the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Members of the club continue to cooperate with the Ethiopian Ministry of Education. One is temporarily in charge of the High School of Education, and the other is mistress of the prominent school for girls, and the third is in charge of the training centre for Ethiopian women.

Three Ethiopian students were sent to Victoria College, Alexandria, with grants from the Council, and one with small Council scholarship.

A member of the staff was seconded for two months to Harar in British Somaliland to train English-speaking Somalis as teachers of English.

In the Belgian Congo the Council's representative, Mr. R. Adie, relinquished his appointment in December and returned to London. Mr. S. H. Michael Biddle, who had arrived earlier in the year to assume his duties as lecturer in charge of the Council's interests in the Belgian Congo and Director of the Institute in Leopoldville, which is the centre of the Council's work.

### English Lessons by Wireless

In a sparsely populated region with scattered European communities (by the wish of the Government of the Congo the Council's work is confined to the European population) broadcasting is likely to be one of the chief methods of development. On Sunday mornings there is a 40-minute English programme from Radio Leo (the only local station operating at that time) for which the Institute staff in Leopoldville is responsible. These programmes have included plays, readings, talks, book reviews, songs and lectures. The English Forty Minutes, said to be greatly appreciated, is heard not only in the Belgian Congo, but also in French Equatorial Africa, Kenya and Uganda.

Arrangements were made for a course of English lessons to be given on the Radio Congo system. Listenings are supplied with booklets on the course, and can, if they wish, send in written work for correction. Classes are also conducted for Belgian officers at the Camp Militaire.

to construct a hall of residence for students from the various parts of the Empire, needs £75,000 for the realization of the Council of Governors.

Resolution held at the Mansion House last week, which was supported by the Government, the provision of funds to cover the cost of the building of the house, and provide accommodation for about 200 students. Sir William Goodenough, the British representative, had had the same arrangement from the Ministers of all the Dominions and Colonies. He has written:

Every day I find that the Governors are endeavoring to raise the money for the House. I visited London House last week and was glad to see the progress that has been made. It is the responsibility of the British Government to see that the House is completed and that the students are able to live in it. It is the duty of the British Government to see that the House is completed and that the students are able to live in it. It is the duty of the British Government to see that the House is completed and that the students are able to live in it.

The King, the Queen, and the Duke of Gloucester have each made a magnificent donation of £25,000, and the Rhodes Trust has given £5,000.

Contributions could be sent to the treasurer, Dominion Students' Hall Trust, c/o Barclays Bank, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

# Labour Split in S. Rhodesia Mr. Smit to Lead Liberals

There has been another Labour split in Southern Rhodesia, it having been announced in the Colony last week on the eve of the party congress that Mr. H. H. Davies and Mr. J. W. Keller had resigned from the re-nominated Labour Party led by Mr. Macintyre. When the Prime Minister tried to form a National Government and gave portfolios to Mr. Davies and Mr. Keller, they were attacked by a section of the Labour Party for having accepted the invitations to enter the Cabinet, but when they left the Government (after having fulfilled their public promise to put the needs of the country before party interest on all occasions) the schism in the party was stated to have been healed. But there was no unanimity in regard to the leadership, and many observers regarded the state of affairs as no better than an uneasy partnership which could not stand much strain. An open breach had, nevertheless, not been expected, in view of the possibility of a general election a few months hence. Press telegrams from Salisbury within the last few days have also reported that the new Liberal Party is to be led by Mr. Smit, former Minister of Finance, who, after resigning from the Government, unsuccessfully tried to form a new party, and then joined the Liberal Party on its formation some months ago.

## Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of October 9, 1922

The Duke and Duchess of York are expected to reach Mombasa on December 21.

Tanganyika's gold output for the first half of the year totalled 1,463,925. In the first half of 1923 it was 1,36,025, and in the second half 1,010,000.

In the Trans-Nzira, Sotik and Nandi districts land suitable for coffee growing may still be picked up at £2 to £3 per acre. In Kiambu, Nyeri, higher Ruini and Thika, the price varies from £10 to £90 per acre.

M. Wemmer, Governor of the Lusitania Province of the Belgian Congo, has been placed in charge of the Colony's post-war planning. He will reside in Leopoldville over the various commissions and committees formed to study the problems.

# Background to the

Arnhem. Arnhem was not a barren hope. It was a calculated military operation launched for great ends. Every hazard had been counted beforehand. The Airborne Force was the lever with which the Allied Command planned to turn the great wheel of the campaign. Give me a place where I may stand, and I will move the world. These men in the gliders, the parachutes and giant transport planes found their place to stand. They hurled the *Wehrmacht* from this bridge, and saved it intact for the use of British tank, guns, and infantry. But the capture of the Arnhem bridge, last highway into Germany, eluded them. Bitter is the thought that the ultimate obstacle proved too much for them after they had come so near to reaching it. The achievement of these unconquerable men has not been in vain. It stands as an inspiration to us all. From north, south, east and west the enemy pressed upon them. They were mortared, shelled, machine-gunned without rest for days and nights upon end. When they had stood for three days we thought they were dead. After four days, five a week, they were counted superb. Still they fought. Seven days, eight days, nine. It was phenomenal. Even the enemy accorded them hisudging admiration. When they stood and fought others will come—and come more easily because of what they do. —*Daily Mail*.

Supplying the Armies. — From the Normandy Ports and beaches deliveries had to be made to a favoured class of who demanded ever a million gallons of petrol a day and Rept. changing his address. More than 700 miles of pipeline have been laid. From the end of the pipeline tank trucks carry petrol and oil 100 miles to distribution points, where fuel is transferred to five-gallon cans. Two-and-a-half-ton trucks take the cans to advanced Army dumps. Even with Cherbourg and the beaches, pipelines and planes, Lieut. General Omar N. Bradley's armies would never have reached the Reich, as swiftly had it not been for the Red Ball Express Highway. The R.B.E. is a one-way road which begins in Cherbourg and strongs in a great loop, roughly south and east to a point far east of Paris. It returns by a parallel route. On this express belt 4,000 trucks roll day and night at 40 miles an hour—at night with headlights ablaze, for speed is necessary and the German Air Force negligible. Every 30 or 40 miles maintenance companies are stationed to make quick repairs. —*Time*.

No Fraternizing. — The Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force has issued a directive forbidding and categorically prohibiting any fraternization with Germans. There can be no certainty that the German people will not follow new leaders into another war. It may be that hard to convert the Germans from the error of their ways, but that is not another reason why we should make it utterly impossible for Germany to embark on another war. That is the stern resolve of the British and other Allied people, and they will be content with nothing else. —Viscount Cranborne.

Nazism after Defeat. — Himmler is making preparations for the organization of continued resistance during the Allied occupation of Germany. For this purpose specially fanatical young Nazis are being trained. We know the effect of this training upon a section of the population. Every report from a zone where the Germans have been in occupation is that much the worst are the young Nazis. The Germans know that their main work, if they are to pursue their purposes, is to lay the foundations of a secret organization intended to operate many years ahead. Our information is that Himmler's organization is laying the foundation for this future secret organization to revive the spirit and meaning of Nazism among the German people. Our sources of information about that are pretty good. —Mr. Eden.

Hurt Duplicity. — The English and the Americans, in their plain goodness of heart, are more or less incapable of understanding the full horror and complexity, the duplicity of the German character. Anything German has an irresistible appeal for second-rate intellectuals to call it in question challenges their cherished dogma that all peoples are really alike, whereas the truth is that the difference between peoples are fact, not only of common sense but of history and experience. The last thing people will give up is their illusions: they will often give up their lives (and other people's) rather than face the facts about a dear illusion. There has always been a strong strain of sycophancy in the German profane. It is not surprising that 300 of them signed a fulsome manifesto backing up Hitler—they did as much for the Kaiser—and no doubt will do it again given the chance. —Mr. A. L. Rowse, in the *Sunday Times*.

Allies Should Not Use Berlin. —

It is not likely that Germany will learn humility from an occupation by the big three Powers alone. Not only should Germany be occupied by all the Allied Powers, but as far as possible they should be associated also in the administration of Germany. After the last war the moral lesson to the Germans was very largely ruined by unwise and unseemly fraternization. This provided the first springboards for German propaganda, which was afterwards so grotesquely successful. It is to be hoped that the three big Powers are not seriously contemplating setting up their commissions in Berlin to set the seal on Prussian predominance. Our tendency should be to decentralize the Reich. —Lord Vassittart.

Allied Civilians in France. — The Supreme Commander has directed that transportation of American, British, and other United Nations civilian personnel to places in the forward zone for the purpose of opening offices of various private enterprises, will not be authorized. S.H.A.E.F. will provide transportation and otherwise care for civilians accredited by the Service Ministries or by the President or Prime Minister. When the forward zone becomes a military area the question of authorization for the transportation of civilian personnel and their subsequent supervision will not be a matter of military concern, but one for the representatives of the various Governments. Allegations that the above stated policy of the Supreme Commander is being violated will be the subject of thorough investigation. —S.H.A.E.F. announcement.

Harried Heinenfolk. — It is an ironic commentary on the German claim to domination of the Continent by virtue of being a superior race that German methods have failed utterly in every country to win any serious degree of acquiescence in German rule under whatever disguise. The foundations of the New German Empire, built upon violence and an absurd doctrine of racial pre-eminence, are collapsing with a speed that illustrates the madness of reviving ideas prevalent in the Dark Ages in a world that does not admit the claims of any *Herrenvolk*. They have been defeated in battle, but they have also been repudiated and repelled by the peoples of Europe. The organizers and supporters of national resistance in every country have set the seal of history upon a base and criminal undertaking. —*Time*.

# The War News

Opinions Epitomized. — Silchen is golden get rich quick! — British Information Office. — "I hope the Germans will see its way to release more news about the exploits of the Poles who they landed in Normandy." — The story is an amazing history. — Colonel Mitchell, M.P.

"We do not want a state of affairs in which the majority of one must live on the threshold of another." — We want a strong economy. — A. J. C. — "The society." — Sir Cecil.

"Germany must be disarmed and purged of the Nazi parasites and the Gestapo, the war criminals must be punished and Germany shown that she is uninvited." — The Bishop of Chichester.

"We have had milk and water Purism from the social near-Communism from the Tories. The whole idea has been that a party should never stand for its principles." — Mr. W. B. Harkley in the Daily Express.

"The Republic of Weimar is not so content with attacks upon its own system as it once was, they now include my little dog. The like the members of the family, he rents this, being a Spoils President Roosevelt."

"The big and cheap motor cars are overdone. We were in a case in which a man can take a pig to market, come back with two sacks of coal, and in the time have his wife and family comfortably seated in the back." — Lord Brabazon.

"A strong official delegation of M.P.s. from all parties should be sent to Moscow to convey our regards to the Russian people, the greetings and gratitude of Britain's Parliament and people." — Mr. Maurice Webb.

"Justice to Germany does not mean that its people shall not suffer for what has happened. I cannot see any other argument than a people being responsible for the acts of its Government. There has been very little evidence in Germany of any underground movement." — Sir Walter Gifford.

"In some parts of Yorkshire 20% of the wheat crop has been ruined. It is heartbreaking to see the corn sprouting a rot in the fields, and to think of the labour of months spent on it. We owe to the agricultural community a great debt for all they have done to save the nation from hunger. In the days of peace we must see that this debt is honourably repaid by giving the farming industry the encouragement and help which had been so shamefully withheld from it in the interval between the wars." — The Archbishop of York.

"High officials in New York are confident that once Germany is down and out Russia will throw her weight against Japan." — Mr. Donalddon.

"German aeronautical scientists appear to have solved the majority of the problems of jet and rocket propulsion." — Mr. Frederick Tunnicliffe.

"The Government's advice to those already evacuated from London and Southern England is: 'Do not come back.'" — Mr. William, Minister of Health.

"Great Britain has undertaken to buy all exportable surplus of beef, mutton, lamb, butter and cheese from Australia for the next four years." — Mr. Basil Amery.

"We have sold several secret weapons which we shall certainly show the enemy." — Lieut. General Sir Ronald Weeks, Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

"The future of civilization depends on the answer to the question: Can the democracies be persuaded to remain united in peace?" — Mr. C. S. Lewis.

"It is not our intention to allow the escape of Nazi criminals to be effected without exerting almost every resource which civilized Powers can contemplate." — The Prime Minister.

"Your order came to rebuild London. It is a military operation. The health of London this winter is in your hands." — Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, in building trade workers.

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"Arnhem joins the sequence of Florious and tragic episode which will never die in the national memory. It combines the reckless daring of Balaklava, the unbending firmness of Waterloo or Ypres, and the mournful glory of Coruna." — "Liberator," in the Observer.

"The Nazis' concentration for the attempt on Hitler's life were sketched by the ching to make a look after preliminary torture. The hooks were then raised by pulleys and the victims left to die. In one case eight hours elapsed before life was extinct." — Zurich correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

"The motor industry is a triumph of private enterprise, very one of the mass-producing firms in this country and many a success built originally by an individual who had the foresight, courage and engineering skill to translate into commercial form his ideas and aspirations." — Sir Miles Thomas.

"There is always a danger in a dynamic economic democracy such as England. Equality will triumph over quality and similarity over variety. The Government, having provided for the 'first aid side' of life, must turn its attention more to things which make life an inspiration and a joy." — Lord Hinchinbrooke, M.P.

"Argentina and Portugal are the only major nations among neutrals who have not replied to our inquiry as to their attitude to the bombing of Axis war planes. Any neutral nation which gives asylum to Hitler or his codes will find that its relations with the United States will be adversely affected." — Secretary of State.

"The next fortnight General Dempsey and his armour are across the Lek, and if the ports of Holland can be kept working order to shorten the line of supply, the Allies will be in Berlin before the snow. But there will be a long period of guerrilla operations, desperate men, with a price upon their heads, are unlikely to give in tamely." — Lieut. General Sir Douglas Brownrigg.

"Remove the Ruhr from the German war potential and you emasculate the German military machine for ever. To internationalize the Ruhr and put it in the hands of our International Council. It is one of the most imperative parts of the world's peace programme. The finance and credit of Europe are in jeopardy for the restoration of countries robbed and impoverished by German occupation." — Lieut. Colonel Sir Ham L. W. Lytton Hicks, M.P.

## PERSONALIA

Sir Evelyn Baring was 41 last Friday.

A son has been born in Southern Rhodesia to the wife of Squadron Leader John Hoffmann.

Mr. J. G. Macdonald, an respected member of the staff of the Rhodesia Police, is on leave in England.

Mr. G. E. March, Director of Agriculture in the Sudan, is on leave in Tanganyika Territory.

Lieut. Mansell, K.A.R., and Miss Dorothy McClellan, W.K.N.S., were recently married in Kampala.

Mr. J. A. Carson, Chairman of the Tanganyika Grower Association, is at present in this country.

Mr. J. Macdonald, M.B., Ch.S., B.Sc., has been appointed a temporary surgeon in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. de Vrieschauer has been re-appointed Minister of the Colonies in the new Belgian Government.

Mr. J. C. Elliott has been re-elected Mayor of Gatoomba, and Mr. H. G. Mooreton is again Deputy Mayor.

Captain E. M. Persec, M.C., has been acting as Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province of Uganda.

Mr. C. R. Hutchings has been appointed Chairman of the Cement Control Advisory Committee of Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. J. D. Karweka, elected member of the Council, was recently elected Deputy Chairman of the Mombasa Municipal Board.

Mr. E. A. Marr, until recently Native Commissioner in the Mwerwa area, has been promoted Provincial Commissioner in Umtali.

The Rev. J. R. Moffatt has just left Broken Hill to take charge of U.M.A. work in the Fort Johnson district of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. E. Page, until recently Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika Territory, is now Deputy Commissioner of Police in Uganda.

Captain Gordon Kent, The King's African Rifles, and Miss Jean Beecher Anlin, subaltern, A.F.S., have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. Gaitskill, assistant manager of the Sudan Petroleum Syndicate, has been appointed to the Council of Gordon Memorial College.

Lord Baden-Powell, only son of the founder of the Boy Scout organization, recently inspected the 1st Selukwe Cub Pack in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. S. Morgan, K.C., Attorney-General of Nyasaland since 1936, has left for Northern Rhodesia to take up a similar appointment in that Protectorate.

Mr. E. Dauncy Tongue, Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province of Uganda, left England a few days ago on his way back to East Africa after leave.

At the annual general meeting of the Ndaba Golf Club, Lieut. Colonel A. Gray was re-elected President, and Mr. Bruce Anderson was elected captain and secretary.

Mr. A. Retta, Counsellor to the Ethiopian Legislation in London, has become a member of the Council for World Government following the death of Lord Davies.

Colonel W. H. A. Webster, who has been appointed representative of the Port of London Authority in Southern Rhodesia, has just taken up his new duties.

Mr. William Gordon Cox, of Greystone, Nanyuki, and Miss Eriss Gwendolyn Randall, the daughter of the late Clifford H. Randall and Mrs. Randall, of Nanyuki, have been married in Kenya.

Flight Lieut. C. W. N. Wright, R.N.Z.A.F., and Miss Diana Joan MacLachlaine, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. A. H. MacLachlaine, of Matandellas, Southern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

Mr. J. I. Pacey, of the C.M.S., has arrived home in London from the Southern Sudan.

Sir John Hathorn Hall was received in audience by the King last Thursday and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Uganda Protectorate. He has since left by air for Addis Ababa for Entebbe.

Major C. G. Orde Browne, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has visited Africa and Southern Rhodesia, left England on his last of his only leave including visits to the Eastern African Dependencies. He is due to arrive in Durban Saturday for a few days.

Mr. J. Edmund W. Crawford, D.D., Mayor of Great Winton, Gloucestershire, and formerly a C.M.S. missionary in Kenya and honorary Consul of Mombasa, and Miss Annetta Mary, his eldest daughter of the late Colonel W. J. Peel, first Bishop of Mombasa, were married in Weston Park Bath, England.

Rev. R. S. Heywood performed the marriage ceremony of Lieut. Colonel D. W. "Ted" D. Fynn, M.C., of Camberley and London Scottish, second son of the late Hon. Sir P. D. L. Fynn and Lady Fynn, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Vivienne Frances Wilson, F.A.N.Y., youngest daughter of the late Major W. Hayland Wilson, D.S.C., and Mrs. Wilson, of The Grange, Barcombe, near Lewes, Sussex, have been married in Italy.

Mr. Ronald George Darroch, of the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya, second son of the late Lieut. Colonel Duncan Darroch, of Goulcock, Kent, and the late The Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and Mrs. Darroch, of Belvedere, Lasswade, Midlothian, and Miss Diana Graham Smith, only daughter of the late W. Humphrey Smith, late Auditor in Kenya, and the late Mrs. Smith, of Olova, Ngong, have been married in Kenya.

## Joint East African Board

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., was last week re-elected Chairman of the Joint East African Board. Sir Theodore Chambers, proposing his re-election, said that during the 2 1/2 years he had known him he had never heard him say an unkind word about anybody or precipitate a quarrel; moreover, he combined wisdom, caution and approachability in an extraordinary way. Colonel W. K. Tucker was re-elected Vice-Chairman.

## Colonel Sandeman Allen

Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board and Conservative candidate for the South Norfolk Division, is not favourably regarded by the Norfolk Farmers Union, which has resolved to oppose him because he is not an agriculturist and has no knowledge of agriculture.

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## Obituary

## Mr. Robertson Fe Gibb

WE DEEPLY REGRET TO REPORT the sudden death of Mr. Robertson Fe Gibb, Chairman of the Union Steamship and Shipping Company, from Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 27th inst.

Mr. Gibb's life was a life of unflinching determination and persistence, firmness of character, and the power to bear heavy burdens lightly. The large administrative staffs under his control knew that he gave them no tasks which he could not himself discharge at least as efficiently as they. Moreover, any of them could approach him with the certainty of a sympathetic hearing. He regarded his duties as the head of the family—a family not by any means confined to the staff of the line, but also embracing the ships which he supervised, the crews who travelled in its vessels, and even those who travelled by other means, because they were working for the advancement of British, Central or Eastern Africa.

He had travelled widely in East Africa and the Rhodesias, and still more widely and frequently in the Union of South Africa, and from the Equator to the Cape and in African circles in this country he had a multitude of friends and admirers.

## More than 60 Years' Service

He was justifiably proud of the fact that he had started in the service of the Union Steamship Company as a boy of 16, and that 66 years later he was elected Chairman of the Company, created by the fusion of the line and its old rival, the Castle Steamship Company.

Lager to progress, he had learnt shortly after a lad, when it was by no means a common accomplishment to attain speed he was accustomed to take down the sermons in church morning and evening. One day when the company's shorthand-writer was absent from the office, the Chairman wished to dictate a short statement, and Gibb, the most junior of the staff, was the only one available for the task. He did it so well that he soon afterwards got his first promotion.

He progressively made public relations manager, passenger department manager, manager of the joint management department after the amalgamation of the two companies in 1909, joint manager 12 years later, chairman of the managers in 1929, a director 10 years afterwards, and in 1932 Chairman and joint managing director.

The company was then seriously involved in the collapse of the great group of companies of which Lord Kylsant had acquired control. Outside shipping experts and leading accountants were brought in for advice on the position, but it was upon Robertson that the principal executive officer, that they mainly relied, and with such satisfactory results that they warmly approved his election as Chairman of the company.

## Achievements Unparalleled in British Shipping History

Having wrestled with the financial chaos and restored order more quickly than had been thought possible, he started the great reconstruction and reconstruction programme which was to give the Line a fine modern fleet within a period of less than six years. His achievements said to be without parallel in British shipping history. Some of these splendid new liners, built at a cost of many millions sterling, have been among the sacrifices of this war, in which all of them have played a most valuable part.

Shortly before the outbreak of this war Gibb became President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, the highest honour which could be shown him by one of the greatest industries in the country. He had long been a member of the National Maritime Board, the Executive Council of the Shipping Federation, the General Committee of Lloyd's Register, and

the Southampton Harbour Board. He was Chairman of the Jamaica Trading Co., Ltd., a director of Bullard and Co. and other companies, an honorary captain in the Royal Naval Reserve, and at the time of his death Second Warden of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights. His recreation, to which he was devoted, was as a East Coast Warden of England.

His philanthropic work made a strong appeal to him, and the fact that he always took an active part in it also did much in the matter of staff pensions and for the company's sports association. He was a keen and expert cricket club; and was in his element at the annual matches played in previous years at Blackheath on the Downs. Deep sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Gibb and their three sons.

## Baron Craigmyle

WE GRIEVE TO REPORT the death in Scotland, on the 27th inst. of the 1st Lord Craigmyle, former Chairman of the British India and P. & O. Steam Navigation Companies, until his death a member of the Court of the Bank of England, and at the time of his death a director of Smith, Mackenzie and Company, Ltd.

The Rt. Hon. Alexander Shaw, second baron Craigmyle of Craigmyle, was the eldest son of the first baron, the well-known Lord of Appeal and former Solicitor-General for Scotland, who died in 1887. He was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, and Trinity College, Oxford, where he was President of the University in 1905. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple three years later, he practised at the King's Bench Division and at the Parliamentary Bar, and from 1916 to 1922 sat in the House of Commons as Liberal Member for Kilmarlock.

Appointed a director of the P. & O. and British India Companies in 1920, he was elected Deputy Chairman and managing director seven years later, and Chairman in 1932 after the death of the first Lord Inchcape. The great Depression was not a weak and British shipping was in extreme difficulties. That extremity was forcibly represented to the Government in his public utterances, and in the administration of the line under his control he continued far-reaching economies with a programme of new construction. Owing to ill-health he had to resign his chairmanships in 1938, but he remained a member of the boards.

He was President of the Chamber of Shipping in 1927, and an honorary captain in the Royal Naval Reserve. During the last war he held a commission in the Royal Marine Artillery, and served through the Battle of the Somme. He was High Sheriff of the County of London in 1931 and a Deputy Lieutenant of Shropshire.

His heir to the barony is the Hon. Donald Shaw, now 21 years of age. Lord Craigmyle had married Lady Margaret Cargill Mackay, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Inverclyde. There are also three daughters of the marriage.

Major-General Sir George Young, husband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., who has died in Wales at the age of 85, served in the Sudan campaign of 1885.

Mr. Henry Rowland, who has died in Worthing at the age of 70 years, served in the Royal Navy and was active in the 'sixties of last century in connection with the suppression of the slave trade. He met Livingstone in Zanzibar just before he left for the mainland on what was to prove his last expedition, and had recorded that the great explorer said to him on parting: "Remember that you can never be happy without your Bible. Good night."

Questions in Parliament

Germans and British Colonies  
 Demobilization of Colonial Forces

Sir James L. Mac asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would cause regulations to be introduced to debar Germans from occupying commercial or agricultural interests in any British Colonies during a substantial period after the war.

Colonel Stanley: "I am sure that the Government, with my hon. friend's consent, will be most anxious to deal with the question as part of the general policy of the United Kingdom and the British Empire, however when the war is won."

Sir James L. Mac: "I ask whether it is not a fact that after the last war, when we had similar restrictions, they were completely null and void in Tanganyika, while the Germans put the Germans to hold property for them, until they were ready to go into it again; and will the right hon. and gallant gentleman see that this does not happen again?"

Colonel Stanley: "We will try to learn from past events. I think the hon. Member will be glad to see that the Government member that Germany adopted this same sort of policy against us very strongly when she held Colonies in Africa before the war."

Mr. Sorensen asked whether plans for demobilization applicable to Colonial troops had been considered, and when they were likely to be published.

Colonel Stanley: "Plans for demobilization of the Colonial forces are under consideration by the respective Colonial Governments and have reached an advanced stage. Now that the plans for the British Army have been settled, it will be possible to complete the plans for each Colonial force. In view of the wide variety of the conditions which govern the Colonial territories, it will be appreciated that no single uniform scheme will be appropriate. I hope that the plans for each force will be completed and published before the end of the year."

Mr. Sorensen: "May we take it that, broadly speaking, the method we have provided with regard to Colonial troops will follow the British plan?"

Colonel Stanley: "I could not give that assurance. It might very well be that under the local conditions the plan would be quite suitable."

Corporal Punishment

Mr. John Duggdale: "Is there likely to be any extra grant for Colonial troops who are asked to remain for a longer period, such as 30 to 60 days, to British troops?"

Colonel Stanley: "Perhaps, the hon. Member will put down that question."

Mr. John Duggdale: "Why corporal punishment was still inflicted on British subjects in the Colonies for offences not so punishable in the United Kingdom, and if the Minister would take the steps to put an end to this state of affairs."

Colonel Stanley: "I gave the hon. gentleman a long and considered reply on our policy just before the House rose, and nothing has changed since."

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had given further consideration to the pay and allowances of Colonial civil servants, particularly the junior grades, and the difficulties brought to his notice in Africa arising from war strain and rising costs of living.

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. As I stated in my reply to a question by the hon. Member on July 5, the effect of the increase in the cost of living on the position of public servants has been kept under continuous review. Since my visit to the West African Colonies and some of the East African Colonies a year ago, this practice of review has resulted in some measure of revision or adjustment of war-time allowances to civil ser-

vants in all the other Dependencies I visited. The details naturally vary according to local circumstances."

Mr. Riley asked a statement as to the nature of the development scheme in Uganda estimated to cost approximately £2,000,000.

Colonel Stanley: "The scheme comprises a comprehensive five-year programme of development under the headings of education, health, natural resources, social welfare, communications and research at a cost of approximately £5,000,000. Of this, application will be made for £2,300,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. A copy of the scheme is being placed in the library. The Colonial Government will, of course, carry out the scheme."

Mr. Sorensen asked whether arrangements to avert food shortages in African Colonies were now in operation, and whether the supply of labour for the Colonies was adequate to the need.

Colonel Stanley: "The answer to the first part of the hon. Member's question is in the affirmative. This is a matter which all the British Governments wish very keenly, and I have asked them to keep me fully informed. My information is that where shortages have occurred in the past they have been due not to shortages of labour, but to adverse seasons. Steps will be taken, by importation, if necessary, to deal with any shortages that occur."

Export Merchants Guarantee Company, Ltd.

Mr. Dalton asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the purpose of the Export Merchants Guarantee Co., Ltd., registered on July 15, 1944, who were the directors of the company, by whom they were selected; whether any of them had experience as merchants in the export trade; and whether the accounts of this company would be made available to the public.

Mr. Dalton: "The following reply:—"

"The interests of the Export Merchants Guarantee Company are limited to Middle East markets. It was formed to deal with certain goods that may from time to time in present circumstances become available for these markets, but which could be more profitably dealt with through normal trade channels. For example, because the quantities are not large enough to divide equitably amongst the merchants ordinarily engaged in the trade. The company will share any profits derived from such transactions between its members, and membership is open to all general export merchants who have previously traded with the territories in question, or to any others who may be nominated for membership by a Government department."

"The company was formed under the auspices of the National General Export Merchants Group, with the knowledge and approval of the Board of Trade. The directors were chosen by a general meeting of the National General Export Merchants group, and those so far appointed are: Mr. A. Hollan (a director of John Batt and Co.), Mr. R. Homsy (a partner in Selim Homsy and Co.), Mr. D. Bruce Scott, managing director (general manager of Debenhams and Debenhams Ltd.), Mr. A. S. Todd (Chairman of the National General Export Merchants Group, a director of Gordon Woodruff and Co. and of Biddle Sawyer and Co.), and Mr. E. H. Wenham (a director of Mitchell Cotts (Middle East), Ltd., and of Temperley's Hasehurst and Co., Ltd.). The accounts of the company will be dealt with according to the ordinary rules of company law."

M.P.s. to Visit Tanganyika

Sir Walter Smiles, Mr. W. G. Hall and Mr. Pearson, members of Parliament for Blackburn, Colne, Valley and Pontypridd respectively, have arranged to pay a visit to Tanganyika Territory on their way back to this country from South Africa.

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## Production in War-Time

### Sir Charles Lockhart's Review

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART said in the course of a recent broadcast talk from Nairobi on production in East Africa in war-time.

The important agricultural products which before the war were sisal, pyrethrum, cotton, maize, coffee, tea and sugar. Our concern in the present months of the year is not the effect of the war on the production of these crops, but the effect of the war on the production of the products which are essential for the war effort. There were already restriction schemes for sugar and tea, others were begun for sisal and pyrethrum, while the control scheme for coffee was originally introduced in 1939 with an apparently reasonable success.

The entry of Italy into the war and the arrival of the South African and some Imperial troops altered the picture so far as European foodstuffs were concerned. As compared with 1939, wheat acreages have been nearly trebled; barley acreages have been doubled, and bacon output, which in 1939 was only for flag day purposes, resulted in a 100% increase in output. The production of dried milk, jam, canned beef and canned vegetables was begun or expanded.

An important development instituted at this time was the development of vegetables, which are of the finest quality, in the tropics under conditions in which fresh food is impossible to supply. Two factories have been erected at their peak they deal with 40 tons of vegetables a day. In addition, 1,000 tons of fresh vegetables are produced for the Services every month. By far the greater part of these vegetable supplies is the work of African growers.

Africans are also mainly responsible for egg supplies to the Services, which exceeded 2,250,000 eggs a year in both 1941 and 1942. The deterioration of the food position in the Native areas, owing to drought, has unfortunately prevented supplies on this scale from being maintained.

### Large Production of Livestock

The Kenya Livestock Control has handled more than 350,000 head of cattle and 100,000 sheep and goats, and the Pig Control 111,000 pigs. Uganda and Tanganyika have sent 386,000 head of cattle to Kenya. Some farmers may prefer not to know how many camels have been added to the meat supply. Game is being slaughtered in large numbers and converted into dried meat.

The timber industry has increased its output by more than four times both for Service requirements in East Africa and for export to theatres of war elsewhere.

Production has had to be planned in conformity with the war programmes of the Allied Nations, not in accordance with our own ideas as to what it would be desirable or easy to produce. The production plan has been put into force by means of central direction on an East African basis, and it is applied in the European farming area through local production committees on the model which has proved so successful in the United Kingdom.

In particular sisal, pyrethrum and rubber became a first priority when Japan entered the war, and it is to their increased output that recent efforts have been chiefly directed. The output of sisal is still rising. With reasonably favourable weather, there will be a notable increase in the production of pyrethrum this year, practically all being reserved for military purposes in the tropical campaigns. Starting from zero, a useful output of rubber is now being reached, which is more than sufficient to provide the raw material for our essential civilian needs in motor tires and tubes.

### Praise for Kenya Pyrethrum

Dr. T. F. West, speaking in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C., said that Kenya had proved the most suitable country yet tried for the growing of pyrethrum. Kenya flowers contained 1.3% to 1.5% of active principles, or about half as much again as the amount present in the Japanese flowers, and the settlers in Kenya had standardized the product from the start by registering all growers and prohibiting export except through the K.F.A. "The vision and method of developing the industry in Kenya ought," he said, "to be studied as a model for the development and introduction of other industries throughout the Empire after the war." Experiments and pioneer work at the Rothamsted Experimental Station had been largely responsible for the establishment of this industry in East Africa 16 years ago. Dr. West added that, according to legends, a woman living in Balmaia about 160 years ago picked a bunch of daisies, threw them in a corner, and noticed when she swept it some weeks later that there were many dead flies around the withered flowers. That was the beginning of the pyrethrum industry.

## Settlement in Kenya

### Mistakes and Proposals

MR. WEDD, a settler in Kenya, said in the course of a recent broadcast discussion from the Nairobi station:

Under the soldier settlement scheme in Kenya after the war a few Government surveyors drew some straight lines at right angles to rivers (which sometimes didn't exist) and marked off blocks which bore no relation to systems of farming which it was possible to build on. Then they handed out blocks to settlers, many with no experience or capital. The Government did was to let the soldier settlers. They did not enforce development clauses because they thought:

The settlers had to borrow on expected rises in the value of the land to develop their holdings. They were saddled with mortgages based on their profits, at the time, but on what they expected they would be by the time the mortgages fell due. The burden of interest in many cases did more to prevent the development than the mortgage did to assist it. A French economist has said that a mortgage supports the farmer as the bank supports the banker.

The Government has laid out farms, with water supplies and buildings, and put them on the market to year remnants with a surplus of land, and with the land under the hand of the Government, there would have been more settlers of a better farming type, and a better farming industry today. It would set up a public land company, a sort of National Trust, which would take over the functions of the Land Bank, keep in its own hands any land which had to be foreclosed upon, and go into the market and buy land when prices were favourable.

### Kenya's New Industries

It is announced that during the first six months of this year new industries started in Kenya by the East African Industrial Management Board produced 300 tons of calcium soda solution, 489 tons of calcium carbonate, 150 tons of whitewash, 40 tons of sodium arsenite, the equivalent of 71,800 gallons of pyrethrum spray, 120,000 pieces of paper, 236,000 fire bricks, and an unspecified quantity of cardboard and building board. A cottonseed oil plant was opened in June.

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News Items in Brief

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 5% (the same).

The taxi fare throughout Ethiopia has been fixed at one East African Shilling per kilometre.

A new film entitled "Pony" by Kenya has been added to the Central Film Library of the Imperial Institute.

The South Kavirondo Local Native Council has decided to afforest a considerable acreage in the Kishi Highlands.

The Nakasero Commercial Corporation, Ltd., has been incorporated in Tanganyika Territory with a capital of £100,000.

English tobacco growth has increased so much in Westland that production may, it is hoped, reach 20,000 tons.

A Kenyan banana bark from Uganda is stated to have had a quinine content of 0.7%, which is believed to be quite a record analysis.

The Ministry of Food has authorized the importation from Kenya of 25 tons of marjoram for the flavouring of sausage.

An association of people from Malaya who have found temporary homes in Kenya has been formed in the Colony.

Pan-American Airways have increased their fortnightly service to Miami, Florida, and Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., announce a dividend for the year to January 31 of 5% (the same). The profit, before taxation, amounted to £43,140 (£25,461).

The Southern Rhodesian Government has offered to buy all wheat available for sale in Northern Rhodesia this season at 1/6 per bush, per 200 lb. bag, f.o.b. Lusaka.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has been advertising for an Assistant Price Controller at a salary of £700 and free furnished quarters.

That Ethiopia will shortly seek a loan either in London or New York, or perhaps in both Great Britain and the U.S.A., is suggested in City circles.

There was a full quorum at an election meeting in Aden, when the Chairman of the Council, Sir Sir Philip, was elected to be the new Governor.

The Colonial Centre in London was recently damaged by a bomb. New temporary premises, which can accommodate 30 visitors, has been found at 15-16 Colingham Gardens, Park Lane.

Commercial Union, Ltd., has been incorporated in Southern Rhodesia with a capital of £250,000. A site has been obtained adjacent to the Government spinning mill, and machinery is on order from Great Britain.

Commercial Union (Holdings), Ltd., will pay a dividend on the preference shares for the half-year ended July 31 last. Cable and Wireless Operating Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 11% (the same) in respect of the year ending December 31 next.

That a special isolated institution should be established to deal with known cases of tuberculosis among Africans has been suggested by Dr. A. H. S. St. John, Medical Officer of Health in Bulawayo. He said that the disease is spreading very rapidly in consequence of the return of infected Africans to their reserves.

The Board of Trade is making arrangements to export accumulated stocks of utility and other rubber-stuffed coats and capes, apparently in ready saleable in this country, to overseas markets, including Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uganda, Kenya and the Seychelles. Messrs. Goode, Durrant, and Murray, merchants in Eastern African trade, have declared the 1944 yearly dividend on the 7% cumulative preference shares, payable on October 20. Consideration of the payment of dividends on the ordinary shares has been deferred until the accounts for the financial year ended July 20, 1944, are completed. Last year the ordinary dividend was 2 1/2%.

Two thousand sets of eight postal stamps, four of the Belgian Congo and four of Ruanda-Urundi, are to bear a surcharge for the benefit of the Red Cross. The surcharge, which is to be equally divided between both territories, amounts to 700 francs for the set of eight stamps, which are 0.50, 1.25, 1.75 and 3.50 francs in each case, making a total of 714 Congolese francs, or £4 1s. The sets may be obtained from 12 Eaton Place, London, S.W.1.

Lord Derby and Empire Cotton Growing

Lord Derby has resigned the office of President of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which has recorded its great indebtedness for his invaluable assistance since the incorporation of the Council in 1921. Lord Derby has accepted an invitation to become Patron of the Corporation.

Latest Trade Report

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) states in its report for August-September:

Southern Rhodesia.—Supplies of cattle to cold storage are plentiful, but there is little movement to the open markets and it is expected that slaughter stock will become scarce towards the end of the year. The tobacco season has now closed, slightly more than 39,000,000 lbs. fine cured tobacco having been sold for £2,750,000.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trade conditions are reported satisfactory, with supplies, principally of textiles, coming forward more regularly. Maize farmers have delivered the crop and satisfactory results are reported.

Nyasaland.—The tobacco crop is progressing favourably, though rain is still needed. The buying has been good; it is estimated that the lower river districts will show an increase in production compared with last year. The controlled prices are very satisfactory to Native growers. Sisal production has been normal and sales are progressing satisfactorily.

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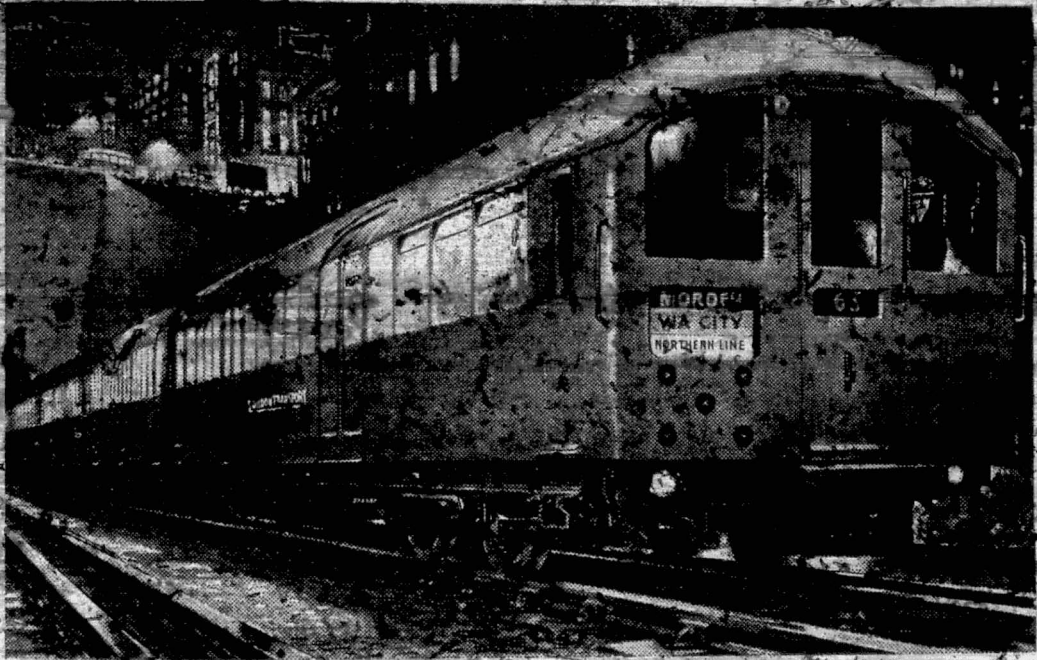
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## COMPANY MEETING

## East African Power and Light

## Annual Report for 1943

## Major H. E. Walsh, Statement

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY (1943) was held in Nairobi on Friday last, September 10th.

Major H. E. WALSH, the Chairman of the company, presided, and said:

You have already received copies of the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1943, and I shall read the report thereon. With your permission I propose to take them as read.

The year under review, owing to the continuance of war conditions, has been possibly the most difficult and anxiety to your directors, to our executive and to the staff.

Increased demand for electricity from plant which was unable to be repaired should have, normally, delays in delivery of replacement parts and spares, increased in some cases by the fact that we have all imposed a heavy strain on the staff, diminished as it has been by the calls of the Services. Instability under present conditions, to recruit and train European and other staff has also added to the operating difficulties experienced.

## Increased Demand

I have been unable for security reasons to follow the 1943 accounts, as given in much detailed information as to the company's progress.

In 1939 the company and its subsidiaries in Tanganyika Territory sold approximately 25,000,000 units. Steady increase since 1934 resulted in the sale last year of 44,000,000 units, an increase of 76%. These figures will indicate to you the magnitude which has resulted on the company's systems has increased.

During the two years the plant position has been somewhat alleviated by the sale of plant on order in 1939 and by the purchase of a quantity of second-hand plant which has been installed at the most needed points in our system. We also constructed a temporary cable from the Upper Mombasa River into the Maragua area thus increasing the output at Nairobi by 500,750 K.W. Although we have produced some 1,000 K.W. of installed capacity from these various sources, still further extensions are now necessary.

## Development Programme

In common with other users of electrical machinery, we have suffered from the restriction of the supply of electrical plant and machinery, as until recently of such new plant was required for work of a higher war priority than we could insist.

In August last year we sent our general manager, Mr. A. J. Dow Smith, to the United Kingdom for discussion with our colleagues on the London board and with our technical and financial consultants, Messrs. Balkin, Beatty & Co., Ltd. About the developments which were under consideration at the beginning of the year.

Arrangements were made for an immediate programme of development comprising extension in Nairobi, Eldoret and Kericho and at the Pangani

hydro-electric station, where the installed capacity is being increased by 7,500 K.W. to 12,500 K.W.; and which will be connected by transmission line to the base. Certain smaller extensions at some of the urban supply stations are also planned. Due to the timing of war requirements, we were fortunate in obtaining facilities for the manufacture of the necessary plant and work on these extensions has been completed or is well advanced. Additional capital will be required for the expenditure when I submit the resolution proposing an increase of our authorized capital to £1,500,000. Tentative programme of post-war development has also been formulated.

As I have indicated, operating conditions during the year 1943 have been difficult and it has been experience of the railways, telephones and water supplies, especially in the latter part of the year, that maintenance of the services is a most important matter. It is essential that the maintenance of the plant and staff should be maintained at a level which will enable us to carry out the various projects available.

## Expansion at Pangani

Every effort has been made adequately to maintain the company's plant and distribution systems, although repair work has often been delayed by some cases through a combination of circumstances, including the shortage of spares and labour and the increased working hours necessitated by war conditions. At one time the maintenance of supplies in Nairobi and Mombasa presented a major problem, but arrangements have been made for additional plant to be installed in these areas. This is now coming into operation and will be of great benefit.

In Tanganyika the demands on the subsidiary company's systems in the Pangani area have increased to the extent that it has been necessary to augment the installed capacity of the Pangani hydro-electric station, in addition; advantage has been taken of the fact that the load in Mombasa has now increased sufficiently to justify the construction of that town to the Pangani hydro-electric plant, thus arriving out plans to this end which were projected as long ago as 1938.

Which has been said regarding the development and distribution of hydro-electric power from great distances to the small towns and villages in Kenya, but unless the demands sufficient to meet the charges on the necessary transmission system, hydro-electric power delivered at long distance cannot be cheaper than power generated on the spot by a thermal plant. In Mombasa the point of economic balance is in sight, and accordingly the requisite hydro-electric plant is being installed at the Pangani station to deal with the Mombasa load.

Progress continues to be made in the areas covered by the District Electric Supply Company and further plant extensions are under consideration in that area.

The reported accounts were adopted and the final dividend of 4% on the ordinary share capital making 7% for the year was approved.

## Increase of Capital

The resolution increasing the authorized capital from £1,250,000 to £1,500,000 was carried unanimously. The Chairman's report in introducing the resolution that, unless unforeseen circumstances arose during the year, any new shares would, following the board's usual practice, be offered to the shareholders when the time for a new issue became appropriate.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the staff for their loyal and excellent work under the trying conditions experienced during the year.



COMPANY MEETING

**Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd.**

**Sir G. B. H. Fell's Statement**

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE THISTLE-ETNA GOLD MINES, LIMITED, was held at the Commercial Office of the company, 411-413 Salisbury House, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, 27th September, 1944.

Sir G. B. H. Fell, K.C.I.E., F.S.I., Chairman of the company, presided.

A representative of the secretaries, Messrs. E. B. Rosdell & Co., Ltd., read the usual convening notice and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman had circulated to the shareholders with the notice a statement and accounts for the 1943-44 year.

Paucity of money and the embargo on the publication of details of mining operations will again this year have had a severe effect.

The company has suffered a severe loss through the death of Major General de Lotbinière, who had been a director from the company's formation and took a keen interest in its welfare.

The accounts, which have been seen in the revised form recently recommended by the Thistle-Etna Chartered Accountants, call for little comment. A survey of the figures, both in the balance-sheet and in the profit and loss account, show a marked similarity to those of the previous year, while the profit for the year only varies by £80 from that for 1942-43.

Since we are restricted, as a condition of the continuation of the Government's generous assistance towards the development of the mine, in the matters of a permissible dividend, the directors have taken the opportunity to allocate £2,500 to general reserves, and may recommend to the approval of the members the pay-

ment of a dividend of 5% less income tax, leaving a sum of £12,007 to be carried forward, against £11,628 brought in. Development expenditure has been written off strictly in accordance with the method explained in my speech at the last annual general meeting.

During the year the company acquired for a small sum 30 claims, the possession of which in other hands might have proved an embarrassment to the company's operations.

**Capacity of the Plant**

The most important decision taken during the year was to increase, at an estimated cost of £1,000, the capacity of the plant so as to treat 6,000 tons of ore monthly. It was hoped to have this work completed by August, but on delays, inevitable under the conditions, in obtaining materials have interfered with the programme, which was also retarded by extensive flooding of the mine in February. When the increased plant is in operation, it is confidently expected to increase the operating mine profit will be increased by some 20%.

In view of all the difficulties of operating a mine in the latter part of a global war, the result, may, I think, be regarded as quite satisfactory and reflect credit on the mine manager, Mr. Hutchinson, and his staff. To them, as well as the company's consulting engineer in Rhodesia, Mr. T. A. B. Prior, and its agent in Rhodesia, Lieut. Colonel McDonald, the thanks of the directors are again due for their zeal and hard work in the company's interests.

The Chairman then moved that the directors' report for the year ended March 31, 1944, together with the auditors' report thereon, be received and adopted.

Mr. Edward Hooper, M.Inst.M.M., a director of the company, seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Sir Godfrey Fell, was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Chalmers, Wade & Co., were re-appointed.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS

## S. Rhodesian Mining Inquiry

## Appointment of Commissioners

Professor Sir H. Frankel (Chairman) and Messrs. H. R. Hill, W. Gemmill, P. W. Durham, and P. H. C. Owen have been appointed S. Rhodesian Commissioners into the mining industry of Southern Rhodesia.

The terms of reference have not yet reached this country but when Mr. L. B. Percival, Minister of Mines, recently undertook to appoint such a body he promised that the inquiry should be of a comprehensive character. The industry has noted that the general conditions of mining in the Colony, the whole basis of mining taxation, assistance to the industry by loans and expert advice, the possibility of subsidizing Government finance for the development of low-grade mines, the development of prospects in remote areas, the present conditions of mining concessions and grants, and the recruitment and conditions of service of Native labour should all be examined.

The decline in the output of gold has caused general concern and dissatisfaction that the industry is the combined result of well acquainted with various aspects of mining.

Professor Frankel, the Chairman, is head of the Department of Economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, has made a special study of the economics of African mining, is author of "Capital Investment in Africa," and reported on Rhodesia Railways not many months ago.

Mr. H. R. Hill, a consulting engineer, is mining consultant to the Union Corporation, Ltd., and a member of its committee, which is now investigating into ultra-deep-level mining in East Africa for the Government of the Union.

Mr. W. Gemmill is general manager of Southern Rhodesia for the Tropical Areas Administration of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and former general manager of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. He served in the East African campaign of the last war, being demobilized with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and has been a member of the governing body of the International Labour Office since 1932.

Mr. B. W. Durham is consulting engineer for the Anglo-French group of mines, and was at one time manager of the Lonely Mine, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. H. C. Owen is President of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, a prominent small worker, and a mining chemist.

## Copperbelt Arbitration

The Northern Rhodesian arbitration tribunal appointed to settle the differences between the Copperbelt mine managements and mine managements is to sit in Ndola next Monday (October 9). The members are Mrs. L. W. G. Eccles (Chairman), Mr. P. F. Branigan, Mr. J. G. Thornton, Mr. R. M. Peterson (representing the Chamber of Mines), and Mr. J. G. Thornton (representing the Mine Workers' Union).

## Rosterman Pay Interim

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 3% (on the same share) less tax at 4% in the £ on the ordinary shares in respect of the year ending December 31 (payable on November 14). Profits for the current year to date exceed those for the corresponding period of 1943, but owing to the involved computations entailed, it is impossible at this juncture to estimate what provision may be made to insure the ability to tax at 4% in the £ on the ordinary shares. The directors have consequently decided to consider the recommendation of a final dividend for the year ending December 31, 1944, as received. It is hoped that they may be made from a view of the total dividend for 1944 was 6.23%.

## Turner and Newall

Mr. Samuel Turner, who has been a director of Messrs. Turner and Newall, Ltd., since the incorporation of the company in 1920 and its Chairman since 1929, resigned the latter office at the beginning of this week, but he retains his seat on the board and has agreed to act as deputy to Mr. W. W. F. Shepherd, the new Chairman. The company has large mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, particularly in asbestos, and is also interested in gold mining in East Africa.

## Tanganyika Concessions

The directors of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., have decided to recommend the payment of a 4% dividend on the 54% cumulative preference stock for the year ended July 31, 1944. Payment will be made on or about November 14. A similar distribution was made last year.

## Eileen Alannah

Following a rumour that the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company might acquire the adjoining Eileen Alannah property, there has been buying of the latter shares on the London Stock Exchange at about 150c.

## S. Rhodesia's Mineral Production

Southern Rhodesia's output of minerals other than gold last year is officially valued at £8,604,000, compared with £9,374,167 in 1942. Gold production in the two years was £4,110,430 and £6,341,255 respectively. During the first half of this year the gold output had a value of £4,191,530 and other minerals of £4,188,000.

## News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. Thomas Smith and John Brown, Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 14% tax free (the same).

Grainbrite and Co., Engineering, Ltd., announce their profit after meeting taxation, depreciation, etc., for the year to March 31 last of £20,563 (against £17,019 for 1943). Provision for taxation of £25,000 made in former years is not now required. £15,000 reserved for staff pensions and £25,000 added to general reserve. The final dividend is 31% (against 28% for the year).

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