

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 31, 1944

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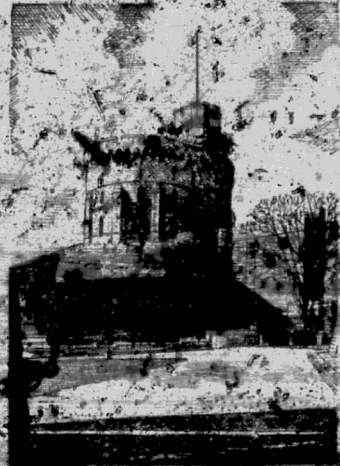
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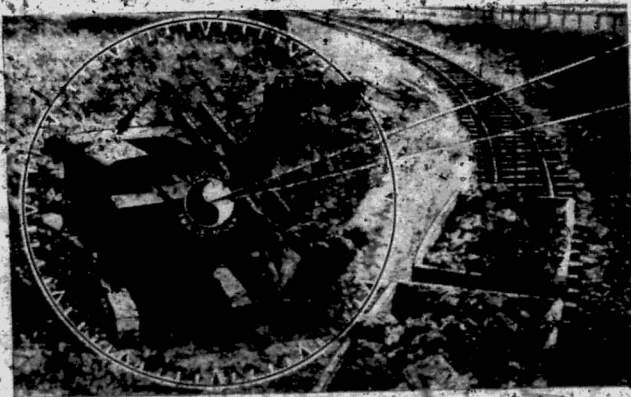
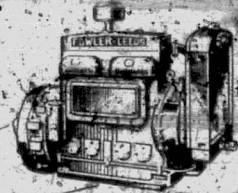
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

GENERAL SURPRISE has been caused by the announcement that the Sudan Government will not extend the concessions of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Limited, and the Kassala Cotton Company, Limited, beyond June 30, 1950. Not even the directors of those two enterprises had foreseen such a culmination to long-continued work which has been highly creditable to all concerned in its execution; now they have told the shareholders that they had not expected news of this kind in view of the measure of agreement which had been reached before the outbreak of war in negotiating for the extension of the concessions. Since the decision of the Sudan Government will not take effect for six years, it is the more astonishing that the directors should not have been informed confidentially that termination was being considered. Men who have for so many years worked in the closest contact with the authorities would be less than human if they did not feel aggrieved that such a momentous decision should be sprung upon them without warning. But the Government does at least state specifically that the companies were advised immediately it had determined its policy in the matter. If that practice of prompt disclosure were more faithfully followed by all the Governments in East

Africa there would be much less irritation among members of the non-official communities, who frequently find that official intentions in regard to questions in which they are directly concerned are withheld from them for unreasonable periods; indeed, their first knowledge is sometimes received through the gossip of people without any claim to prior knowledge.

The tribute of the Sudan Government to the two companies which have done so much to establish cotton growing as a major industry is deservedly generous for these public utility enterprises have

**Outstanding Example of Co-Partnership.** acquitted themselves well. The Sudan has gained immensely both from their commercial operations and from the spirit in which they have interpreted and discharged their other responsibilities. At a time when so many ill-informed publicists lay extravagant charges against private enterprise, the record of these two companies ought not to be overlooked. The Government's scheme of the Plantations Syndicate is as one of the world's outstanding examples of successful co-partner-

With this Issue  
**EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA**  
begins its twenty-first year of publication

ship between the State, the people, and the efficient management. It appeared to provide a model for emulation elsewhere in Africa, and there will be widespread regret in territories to the south of the Sudan that the undertaking is to terminate.

The plan, so soundly based that it survived the worst trade depression of modern times, has brought the benefits of irrigation and scientific agriculture to about a million acres of land in the two great Khartoum, Kosti and Senhar, an area equivalent, as Mr. Arthur Gatskell said in describing it in the thousandth issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, to a strip fifteen miles wide on each side of the Great Western Railway's main line from London to Bristol. That comparison will convey an idea of the magnitude of the achievement to those who cannot comprehend the extent of a million acres. On the eve of this

war, as the same writer pointed out, the Syndicate was contributing one quarter of the whole revenue of the Sudan; it paid £400,000 yearly to the Sudan Government Railway for the carriage of goods; it circulated £200,000 annually by way of loans and profit payments to the Native cultivators, who numbered twenty thousand; and the labour in its workshops and factories received a further £100,000. Such are the dimensions of the largest enterprise in the country—and one of the most modern agricultural enterprises anywhere. So satisfied is the Government with the high standards obtained by the staff of the companies that it intends to invite many of them to enter its own service to carry on a tradition of which they have every reason to be proud. It is thus clear that the continuation of the concessions is in no way a reproach to the undertaking, which is caused solely by developments outside its control.

## The Training of Colonial Civil Servants

### Specific Proposals for a Colonial Cadet Course

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL P. PENN

THE COLONIAL CIVIL SERVANTS are not trained to deal with many of the matters which will in future be an essential part of their duty and every day life has been repeatedly stated in Parliament and the Press so far, but no one has yet made positive suggestions as to what is required of the Colonial Services and published proposals for their training.

To train all officers of the Colonial Department at a high standard of commercial ability would be difficult and not advisable; but it would greatly benefit the Empire if all its servants were put through courses of acquaintance with business, commerce, the ways of the British Empire and what it all means.

Every entrant to the Colonial Services should be better prepared for the common task of development ahead of him. He should be given to understand that his job in life is not so much to go out and "govern" his fellow men as to be a cog in a small but highly efficient cog in a great machine—the British Empire; to be a good cog to find a fit into his place in this great machine, and to help the other cogs to find. For this to be possible the Empire servant must be this mighty Empire machine actually at work.

#### Stout Hearts & Keen Brains

Colonial civil servants have been drawn from many types, the selection being in the main educational, the academic men being through keen brains but repellent stout hearts, harnessed to less scholarly brains. Admittedly, there must be an appropriate standard of education and character, but not comparative. Given the necessary minimum standard, the prospective candidates should be selected on the basis of their aptitude for Rhodesia. If successful, he should then begin the great business of qualifying for the Colonial Service.

This course should take the form of a Colonial Cadet Course, benefits reserved to an open C.C.C. throughout the whole period of the course. The syllabus

should dispense with the services of those who did not continue at the standard desired must be exercised.

The purpose of this article is to make definite suggestions about this C.C.C., which does not require expensive establishments or highly paid technical staff. The suggested C.C.C. is severely practical. Cadets would be called upon to make their own domestic arrangements for accommodation in the localities concerned, and would not be a hardship for "homework" to be done in less than ideal conditions; in fact, it would be training reality. Owing to pressure on space I cannot give full notes and comments, but they are available.

One general condition must be stated, whatever the department, all must do the C.C.C. Otherwise how can the cogs be in gear?

Below the course is set out in weeks. It is not suggested that these weeks should follow in the order in which they appear. Each course would, of course, benefit from the preceding one. Some of the public bodies referred to in the curriculum may consider that they are having their elbows jogged rather forcibly. Well, we have reached a stage when it is a case of jog or be jogged. All must march with the times. The curriculum is admittedly a quick-change one, but not more so than some of the training courses carried out in war time. Will not the duties of the new generation of Colonial servants demand the ability of quick switching to a many-sided task? A one-rut outlook bred of insularity is the one thing we must avoid.

#### First Period

- 1 week.—Introduction to C.C.C. and individual preparation.
- 1 week.—Liverpool Dock. Practical work on import and export of Colonial goods.
- 1 week.—Birmingham. Practical work on all progressive local industries.
- 1 week.—Reading. Practical work on all progressive local industries.

- 1 week - London: visit Colonial Office, House of Commons during debate on Colonies; Royal Empire Society
- 1 week - Individual task: make inquiries as to a prospective settler in a given Colony
- 1 week - Introduction of Commerce: Manchester Chamber of Commerce
- 1 week - The Cotton Industry: practical work and visit
- 1 week - Elements of agriculture: practical
- 1 week - Attachment to selected firms of wholesalers
- 1 week - Inauguration of simple office system: instruction at business college
- 1 week - Road layout and simple bridge construction: practical
- 1 week - London: one day each at Royal African Society, Royal Asiatic Society, British Council, Royal Geographical Society, Overseas League, with appropriate addresses and discussion of problems
- 2 weeks - Leave and compilation of notes on first part of course

**Second Period**

- 1 week - Practical: irrigation scheme
- 1 week - Attachment to selected road transport companies
- 1 week - Attachment to selected retail firm
- 1 week - Agriculture (continued)
- 1 week - Board of Trade and Department of Overseas Trade
- 1 week - Attachment to selected county council
- 1 week - Post Office; trade union; public assistance boards
- 1 week - Defence of Empire
- 1 week - Visits to commercial concerns, e.g., tannery, cannery, etc.
- 1 week - Attachment to a few examples of elementary education
- 1 week - Attachment to selected centres of technical education
- 1 week - London: one day each at F.B.C., Chatham House, Air League of British Empire, Institute of Transport, Zoological Society
- 2 weeks - Leave and compilation of notes of second part of course

**Third Period**

- 1 week - Practical: harvesting
- 1 week - London: One day each at headquarters of a Colonial Missionary Society, British Empire Producers' Organization, Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Trade Union Congress, Rotary, with appropriate talks
- 1 week - London: one day at Crown Agents for the Colonies; three days at Dominion Office
- 1 week - Stamina week: a week's grind and fast
- 1 week - Preparation of Part III notes: Discussion on C.A.C.
- 6 weeks - Attachment to selected secondary industries and article thereon
- 6 weeks - Attachment to selected commercial concerns and article thereon

During these 12 weeks there would be frequent evening discussions on the day's work.

I lay emphasis on the idea that candidates, during the course, should work in syndicates of six made up of the following lines: one present Colonial servant of over eight years' service, and one cadet each from the executive, medical, agricultural, railway and police branches. Each cadet would in turn be syndicate leader for a week, in that period acting both as syndicate man and secretary.

The reader is entitled to ask the nature of the personal experience of the proposer in such a plan. It therefore seems fair to state that it includes experience as a settler in Tanganyika Territory; as managing director of a private company that has attempted to carry out a settling scheme in West Africa; as the owner of a struggling commercial concern in East Africa, under-capitalized from private funds and over-controlled by various Government departments; as liaison officer between a County Council and its local authorities; in command of an Indianized infantry battalion in command of East and West African troops; as a Ministry of Information speaker to many Rotary Clubs in Lancashire on the subjects of India and East Africa; close liaison with many large commercial houses which would be most interested in the development of our Colonies; regional civil defence.

The whole spread over a period of 30 years. The proposals are thus the result of practical effort, not of desk work.

## Better Education for the African

### Proposals of Tanganyika Central Education Committee

**THE IMPACT OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION** affects every department of the African's life—his religious beliefs, his social structure, his environment, and, last but not least, his economic life and his ambitions.

It is possible to emphasize too strongly the nature and degree of this impact: there are still many large areas of Tanganyika Territory where the white man is a rare visitor, and where, to the eye of the passing European, the people appear to live as their ancestors have lived for many generations. But even these areas are not untouched by some form of alien influence: it may be a new religion with its new values, the establishment of a market and the introduction of money, the advent of a retail shop with its manufactured goods involving the decay of local arts and crafts, or merely the annual necessity to pay in money a tribute once paid in kind.

Education connotes the whole life of man. It includes his attitudes as a religious, moral, spiritual and economic being, as well as his physical and mental development.

Its true aim is to develop the whole man by ministering to his well-being and growth in body, mind and spirit.

Africans have a strong sense of spiritual values and recognize them in the motives and sanctions which govern morality. We believe this to be true, not merely of those who have become Moslem or Christian, but in its degree of those also who are called animists. An educational system, and the atmosphere of its schools, fail to take cognizance of the spiritual needs of its pupils, the consequent loss of character and morals may be grave and their future value to their country correspondingly endangered.

For these reasons we stress the importance of providing, wherever possible, for religious teaching in schools, and in this we include such indigenous teaching as is of moral value. This teaching should be given to adhere to by recognized and accredited religious teachers as an integral part of the curriculum. We stress the importance of concentrating the pupil's attention on religious, moral and ethical principles rather than on the institutions that may represent them. Parents must be allowed full freedom to withdraw their children from religious teaching if they so desire.

\* Being further extracts from a report which was reviewed in our last issue.

The principles described above are part of the law of the Territory and are being carried out by the Government. It is desirable to emphasize them that they are being carried out. The Government has accepted the task of providing for the training and development of the people of the Territory. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of the people of the Territory. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of the people of the Territory. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of the people of the Territory.

The Commission on Higher Education in Tanganyika Territory has reported that the Government should control the education of the Territory. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of the people of the Territory. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of the people of the Territory. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of the people of the Territory.

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**The School Population**

There are probably about one million children between the ages of 6 and 18 in the Territory—850,000 males and 150,000 females. At the end of 1938 there were 27,170 boys attending Government, Native Administration and aided private schools. In addition, the returns for unaided private schools bring a total of 1,000. Thus the percentage of enrollment to the total population in the Territory is 1.2 per cent. It is not a true reflection of the number of children who may be said to have benefited from education. It is not a true reflection of the number of children who may be said to have benefited from education. It is not a true reflection of the number of children who may be said to have benefited from education.

The number of girls attending schools at the end of 1938 was 22,500. As we have estimated the female population of school age at 520,000, this enrollment represents 4.3 per cent. Making the same assumptions in regard to literacy as in the previous paragraph, existing schools may assure permanent literacy to 2.6 per cent of the girls of school age.

Government educates 6,121 boys, the Native Administration 5,771, the aided voluntary agencies 17,339, and the unaided voluntary agencies 26,119. The corresponding percentages are 11.4, 6.8, 62.3 and 49.5.

Government educates 122 girls, the Native Administration 15,771, the aided voluntary agencies 7,995, and the unaided voluntary agencies 13,843. The corresponding percentages are 1.0, 0.8, 50.8 and 61.8.

We support the principles set out in the Colonial Office memorandum entitled "The Place of the Vernacular in Native Education," while at the same time stressing the necessity for making provisions for early instruction in English of those who may be expected to continue to secondary studies.

- (a) In summary, we recommend—
- (b) the necessity of retaining Swahili as the medium of instruction in the vast majority of primary village schools for many years to come.
- (c) the urgent need for expansion in existing opportunities for instruction in English.
- (d) that at the present stage this expansion should bear a close relationship to the estimated capacity for the absorption of its products into employment.
- (e) that it should only be taught by qualified teachers, as recommended by the B. E. W. C. Commission.
- (f) that any long range policy be visualized, it is reasonably certain that within the educational system English will increasingly displace Swahili.

In the statement given to the Commission on Higher Education, the probable requirements of Tanganyika Territory for the next 10 years amounted to 238 boys with a secondary school education and 167 from the Higher College. Departmental revisions show that this statement was a considerable underestimate of the needs of the Territory. We understand that the Medical Department alone would welcome 650 boys with a Standard X education.

With these considerations in our mind we recommend that facilities should be provided as soon as possible to allow for an annual intake of 1,000 into Government and aided schools. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of the people of the Territory. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of the people of the Territory. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of the people of the Territory.

We consider a junior secondary education (that is, completion of Standard VII) a necessary prerequisite of any vocational training for which the knowledge of English is obligatory. It should be remembered that the one of our members paraded it as a "brilliant" message of tomorrow will be the youth who has done his part at Standard VIII.

**Secondary Schools**

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In all Tanganyika Territory I met only one German who was openly, avowedly and most courageously a self-announced Hitler hater; and his name was Mr. Wesley Farson, in a broad sense a representative of the B. B. C.



## The War

### Rhodesian Typhoons in Normandy

Visited by Mr. F. M. Stokes

Mr. F. M. C. Stokes, Public Relations Officer, Southern Rhodesia in London, who has just visited a Rhodesian Typhoon Fighter Squadron in Normandy, writes—

"The boys were happy, comfortable, full of the infectious high spirits that still pervade the army and air force."

"On the whole, the general attitude and hospitality of the boys is cheerful, sunny and generous in affection for their leaders. There is only one non-Rhodesian pilot in the squadron, an one that came from the American Forces, Captain Norman Graham. He is exceedingly popular and, like one of the boys, I noticed one of our pilots, bearing American insignia."

"If the faces over their tents had been loaded with the usual quantity of cigar ash, they would have been indistinguishable from a holiday camp off some dusty road in the Hartley or Gwelo districts, except that the Hun had left skillfully built dugouts in various places of concealment, made by Russian prisoners. The accompaniment of B.B.C. broadcasts, shared breakfast, whisky and afternoon tea and dinner with the Rhodesians at tables in the big mess, as well as a mess for the wing, and enjoyed more varied and cooked food than I get in England. At the bar, drinks were obtainable."

#### 48 Hour Passes to England

"It is a strange life that consists of reading, rest and comfort, sun-bath, writing, and writing and leisurely personal chores interspersed with short periods of intense energy. The London morning papers are received the same afternoon, and home mails are coming forward satisfactorily. On off-days visits are sometimes paid to French towns and villages, and then a supply of French wines is brought back to the squadron. In turn there are 48-hour passes, with air transport to and from England."

"When the front was nearer, it was at least possible for an aircraftman to light a cigarette after seeing his machine off to battle and have it smoke alight when his pilot returned. Even now, when the front is much farther away, the tremendous speed of these aircraft made the interval seem very short as I watched our men take off and awaited their return from action."

"I witnessed the tense, quiet and careful attention as the pilots were being briefed, and caught their excitement as, relaxed on return, they chatted over the mission. They are top dogs now and know it. The squadron may do four ops. a day, or two for each of the flights, a pilot's total spell of duty, pounding hell out of the bewildered Hun, being two or three hours a day. But each hour contains sufficient adventure for a lifetime."

"What are the boys thinking and wanting these days? The answer is simple: to finish the job and get home."

#### Casualties and Appointments

Group-Captain J. A. ("Speedy") Powell, D.F.O., O.B.E., R.A.F., formerly of Rhodesia, has been reported missing, presumed killed, on air operations. His wife, Mrs. Mary Powell, lives at Hambleton, Oakham, Rutland.

Squad-Lieutenant R. N. R.N., who has been officially reported as killed, is the son of Captain and Mrs. R. H. R.N., of Lusaka.

Second-Lieut. George Watt Hendrie, The Royal Tank Regiment, who was killed in action in France last month, was the 21-year-old youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Hendrie, of Bulawayo.

Mr. Alex. McLeod, formerly employed by Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., in Northern Rhodesia, is reported missing from air operations over Germany.

Mr. William Makin, who has visited East Africa, has been severely wounded while serving as a *Daily Sketch* war correspondent with the American Army in France. Before the war, he was operated on by a German doctor during a war journey, and was left behind when the enemy was compelled to evacuate the position. The Lord Mayor of Leeds has been asked to help trace a photograph of Sgt. W. Paterson, a Southern Rhodesian, which is believed to have been taken in Leeds about the end of the war. The photo shows a man in a military uniform, and the writer is anxious to obtain information to have further prints.

Group-Captain William Allan (Commodore) Lamb, London, D.S.O., who has been appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, R.A.F., based at Masbety, Madras, in Nairn.

The Rev. F. W. Ellis, R.N.V.R., formerly a U.M.C.A. minister in Northern Rhodesia, is now in southern India.

Captain Richard Anderson, having been discharged from the Army, has returned to Ndebe to resume the management of the Ndebe branch of Messrs. Jamson and Fletcher, Ltd. He led the expedition in September, 1939, for the United Kingdom as a volunteer.

Mr. G. Griffin Spill, acting as Director of Supplies in Uganda.

Mr. T. C. Hands has been appointed secretary of the Uganda Civil Defence Board on the retirement of Mr. C. T. Mitchell.

Mr. A. H. Sox, until recently Resident of Buganda, has been appointed Civil Dispensary Officer for the African soldiers of the Longata Military Discharge Centre, Nairobi. Mr. Cox has settled at Karen since his retirement.

#### Four Years of Splendid Service

The 4th Battalion of the 6th Rajputana Rifles, which served with distinction during the campaign in Eritrea, has returned to India after four years of active service in the Middle East and Italy. Not one of the original officers is left and only 107 other ranks, casualties having numbered nearly 2,000, of whom 123 were taken prisoner. The battalion has won two Victoria Crosses during the war and many other decorations.

The Red Cross and St. John Fund has received during the war rather more than £55,000 from Kenya, £28,000 from Tanganyika, £17,000 from Uganda, £10,000 from Nyasaland, and £3,500 from Zanzibar.

The total subscribed to the Nyasaland War Community Chest Fund to the end of December last was £17,222. During that year Nyasaland also raised £2,500 for the British Red Cross Society, £2,800 for the War Fund, and £1,000 for the British Legion.

Mrs. D. Katze, Vice-President of the Nairobi Division of the British Red Cross Society, who is responsible for running the Red Cross Shop in Nairobi, has the satisfaction of reporting that between January, 1942, and the end of April this year, the shop contributed £7,000 to the general funds of the Kenya Red Cross and St. John War Organization. The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., gave the use of part of its showroom for the purpose.

A Services dance club, sponsored by the Directorate of Education and Welfare, has been provided in Nairobi by the East Africa Command. Known as the "Kudu Club," it is mainly for the use of non-commissioned ranks, but will be available for officers on one night a week.

## Sudan Plantations Syndicate

### Concession Not To Be Renewed

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT announced on Thursday last.

The Sudan Government has notified the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., and the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., that in view of certain developments now taking place and under contemplation due to conditions resulting from the war and because of certain social changes which have taken place, the Government will not be in a position to extend the concession for the period beyond June 30, 1945, which is the date when the concession expires.

The Government has thought it right to advise the companies of this decision as soon as made, and at the same time to advise them of the high appreciation of the great services which these companies have rendered to the Sudan. It is less than a quarter of a century since the Government undertook the results in the establishment by them of a prosperous industry to the lasting benefit of the country, and on many occasions they have given proof in the conduct of their operations that they had the welfare of the population at least as much at heart as their own immediate interests.

It is the hope of the Government when it takes over the organization so carefully built up that many of the members of the existing staff will continue in its service to carry on a tradition of which they have every reason to be proud.

Both companies immediately issued circular letters to their shareholders, giving the text of their announcements.

Sir Alexander MacIntyre, the Chairman, wrote to the Sudan Plantations Syndicate shareholders.

### Government's Decision Not Expected by the Directors

It will be recalled that in the report for the year ending June 30, 1943, attention was drawn to the fact that the concession was due to terminate in 1950, but in view of the measure of agreement which had been reached in negotiating for an extension of the concession, negotiations which it was thought had only been postponed by the outbreak of war, the present announcement was not anticipated by your directors. While they greatly value the generous acknowledgment of the part which the Syndicate has played in the development of the Sudan in partnership with the Government, they cannot do other than regret that the end of this association must come in its years time.

They recognize, however, that certain tendencies towards devolution and Native administration, to which the war has given impetus are the declared policy of the Government, and they sincerely hope that the conclusion of any new agreement will be similar to those which have been appropriate in the past, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that many of those who by their labours have brought success to this great agricultural undertaking will be enabled to assist in its fuller development.

Land which was mostly desert now provides a livelihood for thousands of the Native population and produces a crop which makes a notable contribution to the revenue of the country. A partnership between the Government, the growers and commercial management whereby all participate in the financial results was probably unique in its conception and has often been cited as a model which others might well consider under similar conditions.

The Syndicate will continue to receive its share in the proceeds of crops grown during the remainder of the concession period.

The Zeidab estate owned by the Syndicate was not a part of the concession.

The communication to the Kassala shareholders was in similar terms, except that there was, of course, reference to the Zeidab estate.

The Sudan Plantations Syndicate was formed in 1901 and has an issued capital of £2,425,000 in 24 shares, now quoted at about 51s. It controls the Kassala Cotton Company (formed in 1924), which has an issued capital of £3,000,000 in shares of 1s. each listed on the Stock Exchange at 2s. 5½d. 2s. 8½d.

in a strong financial position. He held the position of Chairman of the sheet, that was the only one of the kind in the world. He was also the only one of the kind in the world. He was also the only one of the kind in the world.

The directors of the Plantations Syndicate are Sir Alexander MacIntyre (Chairman and managing director), Sir Bernard Eckstein, and Messrs. H. A. Hutton, H. Wooding and H. Peynitz Wright.

The board of the Kassala Company consists of Sir Alexander MacIntyre (Chairman and managing director), Sir Bernard Eckstein, Sir William Wooding, Sir Harold Wooding and Mr. Harold Wooding, and H. Peynitz Wright as an alternate director.

Editorial comment appears under various of the names.

### Egypt and the Sudan

Mr. George G. Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, said in a speech in Alexandria on the 27th anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, that after the war Egypt would not be averse to the reversion of the Sudan to Egyptian administration. He had, he said, asked the Governor-General to "maintain Egypt's rights there," adding that Egyptians would always treat the Sudanese as equals, and not act towards them as masters or slaves. During recent months there have been frequent references to the Sudan in Arabic newspapers published in Egypt, the demand usually being that Egypt should be given the right to re-occupy the Sudan after the war.

### Sir Harold MacMichael's Escape

Sir Douglas Newbold has telegraphed Sir Harold MacMichael on behalf of the Sudan Political Service, in which Sir Harold served for many years before his appointment as Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

The Sudan Political Service sends you its congratulations on the cowardly attempt on your life and its congratulations on your escape from death. We have watched your valiant and just administration of Palestine with admiration and pride, and send best wishes for your recovery and that of Major Nicolson and your political driver.

### Ethiopian Appointments

The Emperor of Ethiopia has made the following new appointments: Ato Makonnen Desti, to be Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone; Dejazmatch Asrat Kassa, to be Governor-General of Wollega; Ato Emmanuel Abreham, to be Lieutenant-General of the Ministry of Education; Ato Gebre Meskram, to be Director-General of the Ministry of War; and Ato Gashaw Zelleke, to be Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### Cataclysmic Changes

The Rev. F. R. Shaw, who has been serving as Chaplain with Northern Rhodesian units, said at the recent General Missionary Conference of Northern Rhodesia that the changes experienced by the desert in the Army meant that developments which might normally have taken 50 or 500 years had been telescoped into five years.

### Indians in Kenya

During the five years 1939-43 inclusive, 89,167 Indians entered Kenya and 41,650 left the country. The numbers of immigrants and emigrants respectively were 11,130 and 14,254 in 1939; 37,343 and 11,882 in 1940; 11,000 and 9,722 in 1941; 26,301 and 16,177 in 1942; and 1,110 and 1,407 in 1943.



# Background to th

**Rumania Broke with Germany.**—With a determination and maturity far exceeding what might have been expected from a young man of his age, King Michael handed the situation in a masterful way, and in a few hours succeeded in extricating his country from the impossible position into which years of misgovernment had placed it. Last Wednesday afternoon King Michael, in his return from the front, was received by the King, and he announced to the royal court his intention of leaving, interrupting his duties. He told him that the situation was an impossible one, and he thought he reminded the King of the King's duty. The King then ordered the Government to call an emergency session of the parliament, and to announce Rumania's untenable position to the Allies. King Michael stated that in his opinion not one moment should be lost to attain that object. Antonescu began writing. The King pressed a bell on his desk, and ordered his guards to arrest Antonescu. Immediately all the members of Antonescu's Cabinet were called to the royal palace. A new Government was formed at once, under General Satelescu, marshal of the court, he had been a one-time military attaché in London and led the Rumanian delegation to Moscow in 1940 to fix the Russo-Rumanian frontier after the Russian occupation of Bessarabia. The new Foreign Minister, M. Nucleescu-Buzesti, is 36 years old, and a member of the Rumanian diplomatic service. During recent years, as head of the cipher section of the Rumanian Foreign Office, he has kept the King informed about what the Antonescu Government was doing without the royal knowledge of approval. The new Government is supported by all Rumanian political parties. British officers who were detained in Rumania have been immediately released, and one of them has arrived in Turkey, flying the King's own aeroplane. All reports from Rumania agree that the entire population and Army are on the King's side. —The Times correspondent in Istanbul.

**U.S. Export Prospects.**—While Lend-Lease is a war problem, it is likely to have stimulating effects on the commercial post-war foreign trade of the United States. The war has introduced American products to other countries in a volume and variety never approached before. American industry will have a greatly expanded foreign market. Provided that our international economic policies make it possible for these nations to pay for their purchases. —President Roosevelt.

**Paris Liberated.**—On receiving the order for a general insurrection in Paris and the Paris region, the Free Forces of the North, 50,000 strong, armed and supported by several hundred thousand unarmed patriots, went into action immediately. They took the city of Paris, the Prefecture and turned the Ile de la Cité into a fortress against which the German attacks broke. After four days' fighting the enemy had been defeated everywhere. So the people of Paris played a major part in the liberation of their capital. —General Koenig.

**International Vigilance.**—As a seal upon the victory of whatever international body is to become the custodian of the demerits of Germany's industrial war potential, the very League, instead of sitting in the peaceful dozing of some Shangai-la, should be situated in the Ruhr or in the Rhineland, where it could hardly fail to notice any attempt at infiltration with its own back yard. Perhaps proximity to a possible storm centre would encourage those shocking displays of abstract impatience with which the old League favoured us in moments of crisis, and which were always a comfort to gangsters. —Sir Neville Pearson.

**Fetish of Official Secrecy.**—The fetish of official secrecy has come to a head with the belated release of news of the work of the Navy and of Coastal Command in eliminating the danger with which a concentration of U-boats threatened the invasion of Normandy. What possible reason can there have been for sitting on this information for nine weeks? How could its publication have assisted the Germans? They must have known at once that their U-boats had once again failed? Even now we have had only the baldest statement of what was accomplished. Why should the public be deprived of stirring and heartening news and why should those concerned in the achievement not be brought to notice, as is their due? This particular instance is only one symptom of a paralysis of action and timorousness afflicting large parts of Whitehall. Surely our Government ought to this and other respects to have the courage of the truth, being won for them by the armed forces of the Allies in every field. —Lord Winster.

**Thoughts in Fetters.**—The Minister of Information might be described as a Ministry of the National Mind. The Minister, starting with the whole world blacked-out by authority, switches his powerful beam on to that part of the immense field best calculated to keep us in the right state of mind. However we may differ from controlling other things we surely agree that control of our thinking powers or of the raw material of the brain can never be a spare-time function of our Government. —Sir Ernest Benn, in the Daily Telegraph.

**New British Incendiary.**—A devastating incendiary has been added to the armament of our bomber aircraft. This 30 lb. bomb, measuring 21 in. by 5 1/2 in., consists of a solution of methane in petrol under pressure. Its descent is controlled by a parachute to reduce terminal velocity. When the bomb ignites it emits a flame about 15 ft. long and 2 ft. wide, which burns for two minutes. This new fire bomb did exceptional damage in attacks on Munich, Stuttgart, and Bremen, where many buildings were burnt completely to the ground, with all the walls collapsed. The older types of incendiary usually leave the walls standing. —R.A.F. announcement.

**Flying Bomb Sites.**—Even assuming that all the main flying bomb sites are in the Pas de Calais area, which is now threatened, the Germans may put up a very stubborn defence here, and might even bring troops and reinforcements from other places. The flying bomb is one of Germany's principal propaganda weapons. The German and enemy-controlled Press contains glowing accounts of devastation in London and other cities, and morale is being boosted by the hope that the flying bomb may still be Germany's war-winning weapon. The Germans are bound to use it as long as they can and defend bitterly the bases from which it is launched. An increasing number of flying bombs have been coming from a more easterly direction, as though launched from bases in Belgium or Holland. The Allied armies are steadily and remorselessly crushing the German armies, that is the main objective. If the flying bomb menace can be crushed quickly in the process, so much the better, but the public must not be lulled about an early cessation of the attacks. —Statement from Supreme H.Q., Allied Expeditionary Force.

# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.** In the first four years of the war the total casualties of the British Commonwealth, military and civilian, were over 600,000. Today they may be nearing the million mark. — Lord Halifax.

**Nazi Nazism.** Civilization was made possible not because they were cunning but because we were credulous. — *Daily Herald*.

**Nothing drives the Nazis into a milder fury than British imperturbability.** — *San Francisco Chronicle*.

**The current form the Russians will take is the Order by mid-October.** — *Acad. General*.

**Without the alertness and the backing of the Press the British war effort would have suffered considerably.** — *Newspaper World*.

**We suffer from too much planning at the lower levels and too little at the highest level.** — Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

**When a general goes to Berlin he does not know whether he will be hailed there as a hero or a hangman.** — *Mrs. Churchill*.

**Russia's military effort more gigantic than that of all the other Allies put together.** — *Marshal Stalin* seems to make no military mistake.

— *Mr. J. L. Garvin*.

**United Kingdom exports, excluding munitions, have declined by more than 50% in value and 40% in volume since the war began.** — *President Roosevelt*.

**The steadiness and good sense of the English, the refinement of the French, and the Russian and Ukrainian love of freedom merge in Canada.** — *Professor Zvyaych*, of Moscow University.

**The Germans prevented the Russians from capturing Warsaw on the last lap of their great central front offensive by throwing in four armoured divisions in the nick of time.** — *Mr. Alexander Werth*.

**Casualties in the United States Armed Forces since the war began total 317,846, including 72,015 killed, 14,994 wounded, 52,549 missing, and 28,088 prisoners.** — *U.S. War Department*.

**It is the Fuehrer's plan to withdraw his faithful and glorious armies behind the unbreakable barrier of the Siegfried Line. To break through this and the inner fortress of the Reich will cost such terrible losses that the Indo-Germans will be forced to demand Germany a peace that will guarantee her rightful place in the future of Europe.** — *Goebbels*.

**The proportions of American and British naval and landing craft employed in the invasion of Southern France are about evenly divided.** — *Mr. James V. Forrestal*, Secretary of the United States Navy.

**During the night of 24-25 on Monday the enemy launched some 450 flying boats against this country, making a total of approximately 7,700 flying boats the attack began.** — *Ministry and Ministry of Home Security*.

**There is no longer much reason to doubt that it was because Goebbels was not making of what was coming had decided to withdraw and the Seine that he was led of his command.** — *Military correspondent of The Times*.

**Six divisions could be culled from the ranks of bookkeepers employed in trade and industry in Germany if the usual methods were rationalized.** — *This is one of the 40,000 suggestions submitted to Dr. Goebbels.* — *Transocean Radio*.

**Antonescu's adventure has cost a country of 19,000,000 people at least 1,000,000 men sacrificed for purely German interests. At least 3,000,000 tons of oil a year were sucked from Rumania's wells into the German war machine.** — *Mr. Frank N. Stanton*.

**I rejoice with Your Excellency and with the whole people of France in this hour of their triumph, as I sorrowed with them through their long years of suffering.** — *The King*, in a message to General de Gaulle on the occasion of the liberation of Paris.

**The battle of Normandy has been a major victory. Enemy casualties in killed, wounded and missing exceeded 300,000. This number will be largely increased before the battle area shifts north of the Seine.** — *Mr. Henry Stimson*, U.S. Secretary for War.

**The flaming enthusiasm which used to inspire nations in their *levée en masse* is not quite in accordance with the German character. This enthusiasm is weighed down by the fact that five years of war lie behind us.** — *Nonnenbruch*, editor of the *Voelkischer Beobachter*.

**The German churches have for generations done their best to foster militarism. They may protest against persecution at home, but never against aggression and all the atrocities with which their second god, the German Army, has twice accompanied the sanctified policy.** — *Lord Vansittart*.

**Disease due to mental overstrain is increasing by leaps and bounds. Our civilization has become a juggernaut which crushes the life out of the best stocks.** — *The most urgent problem is to lessen the strain on those who stand in the van of the economic struggle.* — *Dr. I. Harris*, Research Director, Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Heart.

**There are signs of our being able to promise of British machines of the right quality. The British Government to America and saw the new types of machines promised for delivery next year. It is this happening in America, how can we take up the attitude that transport machines are not war effort?** — *Lord Brabazon*.

**Transport is not the means of uniting nations, not plunging them into rivalry, and to ensure that the air communications of the British Commonwealth and Empire are worthy of it and give the services they need for its life and prosperity.** — *Sir Archibald Sinclair*, Secretary of State for Air.

**In the first 70 days of the invasion of France the Allied air forces destroyed 2,000 enemy aircraft in combat and 651 on the ground, a total of 3,641. During the same period Allied losses totalled 2,930. This figure includes both strategic operations over Germany and tactical operations in support of our troops in France.** — *Supreme H.Q. announcement*.

**Field Marshal Paulus's only complaint against Hitler is that his plans and promises did not materialize. As to the effort committed throughout the length and breadth of Europe, all that is necessary is for the Germans to announce defeat, they are even asked to denounce them. That, apparently, makes everything right. It is a pity that this country's mentality, Pabst and generals like him, have left it rather late before changing their coats.** — *Mr. G. B. Dahl*.

**Allied casualties in the fight against the Japanese in Burma in seven months have been 10,000 dead, 3,000 missing, and 27,500 wounded. Malaria and dysentery has laid low as many as 200,000 men but the medical services have reduced the ravages of malaria by 40%, and nine out of 10 men report fit for duty within three weeks. More than 25,000 of the wounded have been flown to the air transport base and carried 23,000 men and 70,000 tons of materials to battle zones.** — *Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten*.



## Obituary

### Mr. George C. Ishmael

#### Forty-Six Years in Uganda

MR. GEORGE C. ISHMAEL, whose death we briefly reported last week and for many years been one of the leading personalities in Uganda, and he was also widely recognized in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory as an able lawyer and as one of the public leaders who tallied with the views of the union of the territories. He will be remembered in Uganda where he resided in a garden of 2000 acres, in East and Africa.

Born in Persia in 1880, he was educated in India for a short while before coming to Mombasa at the age of 17. After being taught by private, he was locally employed until the Uganda Government took over the administrative functions previously exercised by the Imperial British East Africa Company. Ishmael then became a Magistrate at the High Court.

While in his 18 years of age he left Mombasa and walked to Kismayu, where that safari was both difficult and dangerous. He crossed Victoria Nyanza to Uganda in a small sailing boat, and was for some years in the employ of the Uganda Government as an High Court interpreter.

#### From Elephant Hunting to the Bar

After the Nubian Mutiny he began hunting in Uganda and the Belgian Congo—at a time when elephant poaching was a most respectable profession openly practised by men who afterwards became well known in East Africa and Great Britain. Some of Ishmael's hunting was strictly within the law, but as he used occasionally to recall with special pleasure when talking of the old days, some was definitely outside it. In 1907-8 he shot and traded his way across Africa to the Atlantic, and came to England to invest his profits from 1907 in qualifying as a barrister.

Called at Gray's Inn in 1911, he returned to Kampala in partnership with two other barristers, and quickly acquired an extensive practice. As a man of unique personal ability, he was unusually hard-working and possessed of peculiar linguistic gifts, which enabled him to learn European, Asian and African languages with ease.

Immediately on the outbreak of the last war he volunteered for service as a dispatch rider, and was so employed on Uganda's southern frontier with what was then German East Africa. Commissioned in 1916, he served with the King's African Rifles as an Intelligence Officer until he was invalided out of the Army.

Then he started legal practice on his own account, began planting, became extensively interested in the cotton industry, established Motors Ltd., and was a pioneer in tin and gold mining in the Protectorate. In 1926 he formed Ankole Tinners Ltd. with a capital of £25,000, and three years later he was in the chair of Kagera Mines Ltd., which benefited considerably from his conception and driving force.

#### The "Uganda Guardian"

Early in 1933 he founded the *Uganda Guardian*, which had a somewhat chequered existence until it ceased publication in 1935. His purpose had not been profit, but the provision of an organ of constructive criticism of the Government, with whose actions and inaction he often profoundly disagreed. When he felt deeply he had the courage of his convictions, and he did not hesitate to speak or write blunter words when he fully realized, would make enemies. Impatient by nature, he had launched his journalistic venture during the dark days of world slump, and again impatiently he shut it down when the great depression was in its last stages. Probably the poor state of his health caused him to take a step which he frequently regretted afterwards.

He had been plagued with ill health for years, and had sought treatment from many leading specialists in different countries. During most of last year he was seriously, and sometimes dangerously, ill, and in November he was flown from Uganda to Cairo for treatment. A few weeks ago he returned to England to stay with his sister Mrs. Dudley Whelpdale, in Cranleigh, Surrey. In the bleakness of the tragic death of his elder son in Uganda, while serving on the staff of the Uganda Recruiting Depot, a grief which may have accelerated his own passing. He asked that he should be cremated and that his ashes should be flown to Kampala to be buried with his son in St. Columba's Cathedral.

He was on several occasions a member of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce (for the last time in 1938) and Vice-President of the Uganda Law Society, and he had secured the Kenya and Uganda Inter-Colonial Railway Council, the Uganda Development Commission of 1926, the Uganda Factories Board, the Kampala Township Board, and in this war on the Uganda Civil Control Board, the Chairman of the Uganda Factories Control Committee, and as a magistrate. He was a Freemason.

He leaves a widow (née Miss Edith (nee Murray) now in Uganda, a daughter serving in Mombasa with the W.R.N.S. and a son who has just left school.

The Rev. D. W. Murray, C.K., M.C., has died in Southern Rhodesia. Five years ago he was acting Dean of the Cathedral of Salisbury.

Mr. William C. Hendatson, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., who had been responsible for many large engineering undertakings in Africa, has died in London at the age of 67. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son, Squadron Leader W. Malcolm Henderson, M.B., B.S., R.A.F., now on service in Kenya.

Mr. Arthur Deane Butcher, O.B.E., a former Director-General of Irrigation in the Sudan, died last week in Tunbridge Wells at the age of 60. He was educated at Rugby and Christ's College, Cambridge, entered the Egyptian Irrigation Service in 1906, and subsequently transferred to the Sudan.

Mr. John Middleton Clyde, who has died in Zomba at the age of 58, was born in Aberdeen, was awarded the M.C. and mentioned in dispatches during the war while serving with The Scottish Rifles, and went to Nyasaland in 1919 to join Cholo and Michuru Rubber Estates, Ltd. Three years later he began tobacco growing on his own account. Seven years later he joined the Public Works Department, staying there until whence he was recently transferred as acting accountant to the Medical Department. He leaves a widow and a son who holds a commission in the R.A.F.

Branches in Kenya at Nairobi and Kilindini

**The East African  
Coffee Curing Co.  
Ltd.**

Wholes of East African and Congo Tonoes

## Joint East African Board

### Further Discussions with Mr. F. C. Couldrey

MR. F. C. COULDREY said at the August meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board that he had arrived in England with the idea that close federation of the East African territories (which he considered necessary) was generally accepted, but he had found no keen interest anywhere in this country, except in connection with such closer union. The several territories had, however, various economic problems which would obviously be difficult of solution in the post-war atmosphere. He was rather surprised at this lack of initiative and fear of doing something constructive.

He had had conversations in this country on the subject of the present loan position of Kenya and future loans for the Colony. An internal loan for Kenya might be favoured as a bold policy of pushing money into further railway development, rather than a policy directed to paying off present loans. Such continuing provision for internal airways and road transport co-ordinating with the railways must be taken into account. Many aspects of this question required urgent and expert investigation. As the Colonial Office advanced for loans, he thought it preferable that Kenya should stand on its own feet. Treasury control involved unnecessary interference and delay.

### Improving the African's Living Standards

The Board could help East Africa by addressing itself to another difficult question, that of improving the purchasing power of the African. Mr. Couldrey suggested. Further increase of wages was not the remedy. During the war the earning capacity of the average African on the farms had deteriorated, partly because European supervision had been lacking; war, with Army allotments, had taken away the incentive to work, and there was little on which the African could spend his money. But purchasing power was bound to increase when the troops were demobilized. He instanced the shortage of cotton piece goods; as soon as there were consumer goods on the market, the African would work.

There were two urgent necessities: the African must have better health and better food. Much was being done through the Development and Welfare Fund, but raising the living standard was a slow process. The African had to be taught; he would not leave his age-old diet without teaching and some compulsion.

Until a few years ago all the small retail trade was in Indian hands, but in the last five years Africans had shown a desire to become shopkeepers. They had succeeded to a certain extent, but the Native, unlike the Indian, had no credit. Government should consider financing co-operative credit for the African; it should be possible to establish something like the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, which, working through the Councils, would give credit. In short, the African must be made credit-worthy.

Mr. W. F. Jenkins said that the credit-worthiness of anyone of any race in East Africa depended on stable prices, and so far no system to prevent a heavy fall in prices had been devised. Price stabilization was the basic requirement, and was necessary to the success of Mr. Couldrey's proposal. After the war the licensing of imports should be continued for a period, over-bidding was a distinct danger.

That view, said Mr. Couldrey, supported his contention that only Government could take the necessary steps. It was dangerous to postpone action. Several thousand Africans were returning from the war with a higher standard of living. How could they maintain it? It was, he emphasized, the Government's business to ensure that the African received his fair share of any prosperity in the country, otherwise there would be no

prement in his standard of living. It would be useful to study what was being done in the West Indies.

In reply to Colonel Scovell, who asked about the development of mining in East Africa, Mr. Couldrey said that the first necessity was a geological and mining survey. Mining was almost moribund, and it was essential to know if the ore was present or not.

Colonel Scovell pointed out that an industry which at its peak in Kenya employed 1,000 Europeans and 15,000 Africans was not negligible. Their machinery had been borrowed, it was costly to replace; and he thought that mining should be kept the track, as far as possible, and be put on a sound financial basis.

Mr. Couldrey agreed that everyone in Kenya with any foresight would support the development of industries in addition to agriculture.

### Constructive Publicity

The meeting further discussed the method of providing constructive publicity for East Africa, in order to counteract the damaging attacks, especially against Kenya, made by ill-informed critics in England. It was agreed that the rebuttal of untrue reports by European settlers and the exploitation of the African was not within the functions of Government.

Mr. Couldrey thought that His Majesty's African Dependencies' Office in London, now a useful information bureau, might well be given larger scope.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., the Chairman, thought that any publicity methods adopted should cover East Africa as a whole, and not merely one or other territory.

Mrs. A. Fawcus suggested that there was a curious lack of cohesion between the authorities in Kenya responsible for information and the authorities in Great Britain. A number of interesting and possibly valuable photographs had been taken by the former and inquiries had been received in London as to people to whom they should be sent.

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# N. Rhodesian Governor's Review

## Mr. Keith Tucker Becomes Economic Secretary

THE TEXT OF HIS ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR, SIR JOHN WADSWORTH, to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council reached us by air mail late last week.

Sir John said that during his last year in Northern Rhodesia the debates had been conducted according to the best spirit of Parliamentary practice. He thanked the members for their invaluable criticisms and constructive suggestions, and the suggestions in particular which they had made in the discussion of the Budget.

Referring to the election of a Committee of Enquiry Delegation from the United Kingdom, the Governor remarked:

There has been a feeling in the past, many dependent on that feeling, that the things of Government are fundamentally interested in Colonial affairs. There is plenty of evidence, from debates in recent years, that the feeling of animosity which some of us had is no longer justified, but much to be gained from a more personal contact, and I am sure that we will do our best to see that our country has a representative in Northern Rhodesia and that the exchange of information will be of mutual benefit to them and to ourselves. I have from faith in the establishment of personal contacts for the removal of misunderstandings.

Turning to questions of supply, he said:

It became clear to me that the division of duties between the officers responsible for economic and financial matters was essential if the work in both spheres was to be carried out efficiently and expeditiously. I therefore decided, with the Secretary of State's approval, to create the post of Economic Secretary and to apportion to that officer the responsibility for matters falling into the realm of economics, leaving the other performing the duties of Financial Secretary free to devote himself to matters that are purely financial. In effecting this separation of duties of the two offices, I believe that the country has benefited.

I have assigned Mr. Tucker to undertake the duties of Economic Secretary. He has been a successful student of our supply problems and been chairman of the various boards, such as those dealing with maize and sugar control, the work which will come within the purview of the Economic Secretary. I am sure that his close knowledge of these financial subjects and his desire to be useful in the solution of our war-time economic problems and I am grateful to him for his acceptance of a complement from the post of Financial Secretary in order to assume the duties of Economic Secretary.

### New Supplies Board Appointed

A new Supplies Board has been appointed to give effect to the arrangements made in London to supply our needs. One of its first duties will be to arrange the details for a fair distribution of bonds. I have endeavored to see that persons with knowledge of the problems involved should be included and that the interests of producers and consumers should have adequate representation.

It is still too early to state what our total maize crop will be. The estimate was 250,000 bags; this figure may be reached, though the recent estimates do not show it higher than 300,000. The deliveries to date amount to 140,000 bags, of which 100,000 are Native-grown maize. To safeguard our position 200,000 bags had been purchased from Southern Rhodesia and are in course of delivery, but there is a contingent liability for 30,000 bags which are to be sent by

air to Rhodesia to Nyassa and if it should be required there we should have a total of 450,000 bags to meet our estimated consumption of 1,150,000 bags from now till July 1 next year, so far as maize stocks are concerned, we can consider ourselves to have secured our supply for the end of 1945. The storage sheds of the Farmers' Co-operative Society, who are the agents of the Maize Board, will be inadequate to store 30,000 bags of the crop should be 350,000 and the whole of the 200,000 bags from Southern Rhodesia be delivered to us. The agents have agreed to construct additional shed accommodation if it should prove necessary.

About a month ago a strike by a section of the workers in the Copperbelt caused a stoppage of work on three of the mines and there was a danger that an industrial strike would develop. The Government sent a special Force to the Copperbelt and an Air Force to the Copperbelt to assist in the matter of arbitration. The Police Force have acted and proved their arguments for presentation to the Chamber of Mines, being happy that they could do this in the interests of both employers and employees.

### Silicosis on the Copperbelt

The Minister dealt with temporary legislation in regard to silicosis and the measures taken at the first session of the new Council. Mentioning the absence of legislation, I understand that the Chamber of Mines adheres to, and has indeed extended, the undertaking given to me to permit compensation in the future.

A Silicosis Medical Bureau cannot be created by the stroke of the pen, especially in war-time. Specialty trained staff and special apparatus are required and it is difficult to obtain in existing circumstances. Endeavours are being made to recruit a staff from medical staff and a radiographer. An expert in radiography in connection with silicosis will visit Northern Rhodesia in a few days to advise the Director of Medical Services as to apparatus and the special medical staffs as to technique. This is a good prospect that through the good offices of the British Ministry of Health the apparatus for mass miniature radiography will be made available.

The study by an expert of the Mines Department of South Africa on ventilation and dust conditions in the copper mines is being completed.

### N. Rhodesian Supply Board

The personnel of the recently established Northern Rhodesian Supply Board is as follows: the Economic Secretary (Chairman), the Director of Civil Supplies (Deputy Chairman), the Price Controller, one non-official member of the Legislative Council, three members to be nominated by the Associated Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Indian trading community, the Labour Commissioner, and one other member to be nominated by the Governor.

### Nyasaland Tobacco Association

Mr. E. E. Darcus has been elected President of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association in the place of the late Mr. T. M. Partridge, who had held the office for 14 years. Mr. A. M. Henderson and Mr. G. V. Thorpecroft have been elected Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. J. N. Ramsey, C. R. Maunier, W. R. Wright and E. C. Perkins are the other members of the Committee. Mr. Darcus has been nominated the Association's representative on the Tobacco Control Board of Nyasaland.

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## COMPANY MEETINGS

## Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

### Mr. J. F. G. Gilhat's Statement

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, was held at the Head Office of the Bank, 14 Lombard's Lane, London, E.C. 4, yesterday (Wednesday), August 30, 1944.

MR. J. F. G. GILHAT, Chairman of the Bank, had circulated the following statement with the annual report and accounts.

In view of the prevailing war-time conditions, the proceedings at the annual general meeting will again be confined to the necessary formal business. This brief statement on the affairs of the Bank is therefore being sent to the shareholders with the report and balance sheet for 1943.

#### Bank's Satisfactory Finances

It will be seen that the balance sheet shows a satisfactory position. Compared with the figure for the previous year, deposit, current and other accounts show an increase of nearly £21 million, mainly due to the volume of money put into circulation in consequence of war-time activity. Cash in hand and at call and short notice rose by about £14 million, and investments were higher by £4 million as the result of purchases of Government stocks. The item of bills accounted, advances to customers and other accounts reflected an increase of nearly £9 million.

The balance of profit for the year, after making an appropriation to contingencies, amounted to £567,351, being slightly less than the figure for the previous 12 months. With £173,835 brought forward, the amount for disposal was £741,186. The interim dividend paid in January last absorbed £125,000, and after appropriating £50,000 for bank premises there is a balance of £566,186.

It is recommended that £150,000 be allocated to the officers' pension fund, that a final dividend of 7s. per share be paid, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, making a total of 14% for the year, and that £191,186 be carried forward.

It will be observed that the form of certificate by the auditors which is appended to the balance sheet and profit and loss account is much fuller than that given on previous occasions. This has been rendered necessary by the provisions of the Banking Act, 1942, which came into force in the Union of South Africa on July 1, 1943.

#### Economic Position of the Territories

The events of the year under review brought no material change in the economic position of the Union, and the contribution of the gold mining industry in the form of wages paid, stores purchased and taxation and dividend disbursements was again the main stabilising factor. In the farming industry very fair production results were achieved, and as the general level of prices was higher, virtually all farming districts enjoyed another year of prosperity. Industrial output was, on the whole, fairly well maintained. As regards the present year, one of the chief problems will doubtless continue to be the difficulty of obtaining supplies, but it is expected that the volume of business will be maintained at approximately the same level.

We all know of the great part played by the Union in the war effort. In the systematic planning to make the transition from war to peace as effective and smooth as possible, the exhaustive investigations of the Social and Economic Planning Council and the report of the Reconstruction Committee of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry have given the authorities well-considered guidance in regard to the basic long-range

principles that are deemed essential for the welfare of the country in general.

In Southern Rhodesia trade and industry were sustained at an active level, principally under the stimulus given through the heavy year-time expenditure of the Government. The mining industry is receiving valuable assistance from the Government for expansion and development over a period of years. In addition to gold mining, Southern Rhodesia continues to make a considerable contribution towards the war effort by the production of other minerals. While the main agricultural crops are tobacco and maize, greater attention has been given in recent years to the production of cotton and other farm produce.

In Northern Rhodesia the production of copper was again of great value to the Union's resources.

In Nyasaland business generally was well maintained. External trade is not expected to show any material changes during the present year.

In South-West Africa business activity continued at a high level, and prospects would seem to be favourable.

In East Africa endeavours were made to increase production to satisfy both the large internal market and export demands. Notwithstanding the higher efficiency of internal organization the efforts did not meet with entire success, owing mainly to the lack of adequate rainfall and the recurrence of pests. In some districts, however, agricultural conditions have since shown an improvement.

#### Tribute to the Bank's Staff

In conclusion, I would make special reference to the very efficient service that has been rendered by our staff. With Mr. Milton Clough and his colleagues in the administration in South Africa, and Mr. Ralph Gibson and his colleagues in London, the conduct of the Bank's affairs has remained in very capable hands. The extremely difficult nature of the times has imposed

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heavy strain not only on those officers in the more responsible positions but on all who serve under them, and our thanks are due to the whole of the staff in Africa, London and New York for the excellent work they have done.

Our deputy general manager in Cape Town, Mr. R. W. Norman, has relinquished his duties after many years of loyal and devoted service. He carries with him our best wishes on his retirement on pension. Mr. C. M. Hutchinson has succeeded Mr. Norman as deputy general manager in South Africa, and Mr. A. J. E. White as deputy general manager in East Africa.

We are greatly proud of the war record of our staff. At the outbreak of hostilities the male members totalled 4,000 in 1941, and have been serving with the Forces in various theatres. Nine of these men have been awarded decorations and six have been mentioned in dispatches.

It is with deep regret that we now have no record of the service of our young officers who have laid down their lives. To those who are wounded we wish a complete recovery and to those who are prisoners of war a speedy return.

## The Rhodesia Railways, Ltd.

### Mr. Arthur E. Hadley's Statement

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, yesterday, Wednesday, August 30, 1944.

Mr. ARTHUR E. HADLEY, C.B.E., Chairman of the company, had circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts:—

The gross revenue of £6,242,237 shows an increase of £239,244 as compared with the previous year, while working expenditure was £172,432 higher, leaving net earnings with an increase of £66,812 or £2,623,472.

After adding to this sum the various amounts credited in the net revenue account (including a special amount of £223,732 for taxation provided in the previous year and no longer required as the Southern Rhodesian Government have refunded excess profits tax in that year), there was a total amount of £3,928,236 to meet debenture stock interest £593,582, debenture stock redemption £217,121, excess profits tax in the Dominions £180,247, and income tax in the United Kingdom and the Dominions £1,491,693, leaving a profit of £554,004 as compared with £398,680 in 1941-42.

£490,004 of this profit is transferred to the rates stabilization account, making it up to £1,945,422 at September 30, 1943, while £125,000 goes to the dividend account and enables the directors to recommend to members the payment of a dividend of that amount, less income tax at 5s. 5.74d. in the £.

The liquid position of the company remains strong, with £740,538 in cash and nearly £8,000,000 in quoted investments, of which some £6,800,000 are gilt-edged.

The temporary war-time legislation passed in 1941 applying until September 30, 1943, was renewed until September 30, 1944, and the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia have now issued Bills extending this legislation for another year to September 30, 1945.

The company is much indebted to the general manager and all ranks of employees who successfully dealt with even higher traffic than in the previous year.

It is specially gratifying to the directors that the work of the company and its employees should have been recognized through Mr. W. J. Skillicom, the general manager, being created a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the King's Birthday Honours.

## The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Limited

### Mr. N. C. S. Bosanquet's Statement

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held on Tuesday last, August 29, 1944, at the registered offices of the company, 57 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

Mr. N. C. S. BOSANQUET, Chairman of the company, had circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts:—

On this occasion last year I gave a somewhat gloomy forecast of the prospects for 1943-44 in view of the fact that taxation, especially excess profits tax, would have an effect on our profit and loss account.

I am glad to say for this year at least the sombre picture painted last year has not materialized. During the year under review the deficit on the profit and loss account of March 31, 1943, which we then believed was nearly exhausted, were substantially increased by the Inland Revenue agreeing to allow us an advance leave pay in arrear, instead of making us wait until our employees drew the pay for their leave. In addition we were allowed to charge the full Melingote royalty in place of the 50% previously allowed. These two adjustments, together with the allowance given for Tanganyika income tax when computing excess profits tax payable, have eliminated the potential excess profits tax due on this year's profits. Shareholders, of course, appreciate that these exceptional adjustments, covering as they do several years, are not recurring and that in future years the distributable profits will more closely approximate to our excess profits tax standard profits than hitherto.

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I also gave you last year the tonnage of fibre which we estimated to produce and sell, and qualified that estimate by saying that obtaining it was dependent upon labour and machinery supplies. We are now 1,000 tons short of the estimate including the production of the leased estate. The result of having 1,059 tons of sisal from the company's own estate is an increase in sales of just £35,000 as compared with the previous year. The actual crop increase is just under 500 tons, but the selling price was 17s. 3d. higher. The profit from sisal real estate is lower than last year by £1,000 on the sale of 1,000 tons, compared with a loss of £1,000 on 1,000 tons.

#### Improved Balance Sheet

After charging all the London expenditure and allowing for depreciation on buildings and machinery, we show a profit for the year of £1,721, income tax and National Insurance contributions take £24,000, and after placing £1,500 to general reserve, we propose a dividend of 4% less tax at 1s. 6d., which will cost £100,000 but is equivalent to a dividend of 0.2% with tax at 1s. 6d. A rate of tax of 10% on the retained profit of £1,721, less £1,000, will leave £721 to be carried forward to the next accounts.

We have charged 34s. per ton as depreciation of buildings and machinery this year in place of 20s. which is our usual custom. Additions to machinery which have been made during this last year or two have been at very prices, and a protective reserve against this expenditure would appear to be prudent.

Our balance sheet shows an improved position after 12 months already mentioned, with £85,617 net liquid cash, securities and investments which were slowly creeping up to a more important figure, helped by the transfer of £13,244 from share premium account, and depreciation reserve begins to claim a close relationship with expenditure on estates, buildings, and machinery. Cost of production has shown a substantial increase last year in most departments of estate work, which affects the general rise in prices of sisal and materials.

#### Labour Shortage throughout the Year

Production was 5,905 tons, a disappointing result for the year. Labour troubles were persistent and acute. At no time during the past 12 months have we had a sufficiency of labour, and this particularly applies to cutters.

Supplies of machinery, though sometimes delayed, have come through remarkably well in the circumstances. Mr. Reiman, our chief engineer, and his staff deserve the greatest credit for the efficient manner in which the factories have been kept running in spite of the difficulties which have arisen from time to time.

You will observe the considerable sum on the asset side of the balance sheet relating to stocks, tools and spares; this represents wise provision by our management.

#### Learning from Java

Mr. Adams paid a visit to your estates in February, 1944, and has provided us with a full and most instructive report. He is enthusiastic over the services given by the staff during these difficult war years. He has made suggestions and recommendations for the rotation programme and for the methods of cultivation to be employed in the future. As these all important questions he had full discussions with our general manager, Mr. Lunn, and Mr. Nash, our Chief Engineer.

You will remember that Mr. Adams, who joined the board last year, has long had considerable experience in Java sisal. It may be found that some of the methods employed in Java could be applied to the sisal estates in East Africa, but there is no doubt that the introduction of Eastern methods, where practicable, will be of assistance to us in producing what I may call an optimum crop of sisal, that is to say, the best crop at the lowest cost. The type of plant grown in Java is a second or none in length of leaf and in growth. It is our business to ensure that when the best plant is selected from the market it shall be of excellent quality, and that the quantity which is made available is the greatest quantity which the land will produce at the lowest possible cost of production.

#### Planning for Optimum Production

The whole question is being examined in relation to the employment of mechanical means of cultivation, the improvement in factory machinery and the best employment of the machinery when established, the housing of labour and health services, and, dominating the whole programme, the conservation and care of soil. It may be that, in arriving at this optimum production, certain areas of land now carrying sisal may be thrown out of bearing so that we may concentrate upon the best producing land and the best grown leaf. Our management in East Africa have all these points before them at the moment, and the helpful and constructive proposals which have been made have their earnest and careful attention.

On a previous occasion I have indicated to you that the best results from these estates will be obtained when we can see our way to equipping them with modern machinery and appliances in field and factory. Our balance sheet this year shows a slight improvement, a slightly stronger position, and we are not unhopeful that eventually we may be able to equip the properties so that optimum production is really the optimum production which we will be able to use at competitive selling prices of the commodity with confidence.

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## News Items in Brief

The United Party of Southern Rhodesia will meet in congress at the end of September.

The National Bank of India, Ltd. has announced an interim dividend of 1% (the same).

Solusi Seventh Day Adventist Mission, near Bulawayo, has just celebrated its golden jubilee.

The postal service from Southern Rhodesia to the Republic of South Africa has been temporarily suspended.

The Registrar of Companies is of the opinion that a central research office will be established in the country after the war.

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition recently held in Bulawayo, African and Asian exhibitors was the first exhibition of its kind ever held in the Nyanza Province.

Kenya Post Office Savings Bank figures for April showed an increase of 70 European depositors and 507 African depositors, bringing the total of African depositors to 12,000.

Due to the shortage of wine in East Africa, wines and spirits are now sold in various areas only on condition that the empty bottles are returned at the time of purchase.

The Kenya Farmers' Union has been asked to invite Mrs. Beorch Jones, M.P. for East Kenya, to order that he should furnish some firsthand information about the country to his constituents.

Quinquina will soon be produced in Ruanda-Urundi. The factory has an initial capacity of 100 tons of cinchona bark per annum, with provision for a doubled output if necessary.

A new school is being built at Fort Kenya to replace the old St. Andrew's School, which was destroyed by a bomb in February. The British Council is presenting a grant for more than 7,000 books.

At Nairobi Kenya the members of the Parliamentary Education Committee are split into three sections in order to be able to visit Nakuru, Meru and Nairobi districts. Several said they hoped to return to Kenya.

Nairobi District Council proposes to introduce a district rate of £100,000 a year. It is not expected that any holding would pay more than £8 a year, and the average would be about £8.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has decided to erect three dehydrating plants, one on the farm near Shamva of Captain Mowbray, the pioneer of this industry in the Colony, one in Umtali, and the other in Salisbury.

St. Evelyn Barnes, broadcasting from Radio Congo, at the close of his recent visit to the Belgian Congo, said that he had had an opportunity of appreciating not only the extent of the Colony's war effort, but also its civilizing activity.

A mobile cinema van, with one European and an African interpreter-handymen, has toured the Central, Southern, Northern and Bechuanaland Provinces of Northern Rhodesia, covering 18,000 miles and showing films to approximately 80,000 Africans.

The Government War Risk Insurance Office gave notice, last week, of alterations in the schedule of rates applicable to voyages to East Africa. To ports north of Beira, there was a reduction of 1% to 1943, and a similar reduction from 5% to 4% in the case of voyages north of Beira.

The receipts of the Rhodesia Railways were £1,280,000, making £4,280,000 for the first nine months of the current financial year, compared with £3,115,000 and £4,445,425 respectively for the corresponding periods in the previous financial year. The Beira Railway Company's receipts were £91,840, and for the nine months £274,067, against £60,578 and £225,500.

A conference of science teachers in Native schools in East Africa was recently held at Makerere College. Among 13 official delegates were four teachers of science in Uganda, four education officers (two from Kenya and one each from Tanganyika and Uganda), two lecturers in scientific subjects at Makerere, Mr. W. W. Scouddy, tutor in chemistry at that college, and one student.

### Tung in Nyasaland

At the annual meeting of the Nyasaland Tung Growers' Association it was stated that the oil production from the country's tung nut crop in 1943 amounted to 51,748 lb. Montana and 7,706 lb. Fordii, against 88,000 and 8,000 lb. respectively in 1942. The area under tung was 3,646 acres, and the crop now being harvested is estimated at 112,000 lb. of oil, all of which has been sold forward to the South African paint industry.

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## Rhodesia Railways Report

The Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. report that for the year ended September 30, 1943, there was a net profit after providing for all charges, including debenture interest, of £555,604, compared with £398,680 in the previous year, or a gain of practically 40%. Gross revenue was up from £1,002,993 to £2,242,437.

As provided by legislation, the dividend account receives £125,000 and the balance of £430,604 is carried to the rates stabilization account, which of the debit of the balance sheet totaled £1,044,176. The reserve at the same date was £2,117,306, of which one and a half times the amount of the debenture interest is first and second charges on the guaranteed part of the loan of shares.

For the first nine months of the present financial year (October 1st to June 30th) gross revenue amounted to £1,830,977 and working expenditure, including provision for depreciation and renewals, to £2,727,714.

The railway has 11,250,000 shares of £1 each, but £20,700,173 of 4½% debenture stock is outstanding. Holdings of British Government securities are valued at £3,445,868, in-trustee securities at £1,255,224, in other shares and debentures £1,000,000, tax reserve certificates £700,000, cash £1,000,000, and sundry assets £1,000,000. The subsidiary company, R.O. 143, has 2,500,000 shares and debtors £1,000,000.

Mr. C. Hely-Hutchinson and Brigadier-General E. R. Hain and were the directors retiring, by rotation and offering themselves for re-election at the 17th ordinary general meeting held in London yesterday. The other members of the board are Mr. Arthur E. Haggis (Chairman), Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., Mr. Arthur G. Hunt, Sir Henry Chapman, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Viscount Trenchard, Mr. K. E. Fitzgerald and Mr. Vivian L. Oury. Mr. Fitzgerald is also the secretary and London manager.

The Chairman's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

## Alex. Lawrie & Co.

Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd. report a profit of £35,371 for the year ended June 30, 1944, after providing £35,000 for taxation. £1,000 has been transferred to reserve, the 6% preference dividend required £1,500, and an interim ordinary dividend of 5% £1,725. The directors recommended payment of a final ordinary dividend of 17½%, making 22½%, and requiring £16,333, leaving £33,333 to be carried forward, compared with £28,939 brought in.

The issued capital is £140,000 in ordinary shares of £1 and £120,000 in 6% preference shares of the same denomination. Investments in subsidiary companies appear in the balance sheet at £178,382, in British Government securities at £107,000, and other investments at £47,901. Bills receivable from subsidiary companies amount to £79,274, tax reserve certificates £39,750, cash £23,343, and debtors £11,430.

Mr. W. E. Stewart is the director retiring by rotation and offering himself for re-election at the 20th ordinary general meeting held in London last Friday. The other members of the board are Mr. A. N. Stuart (Chairman), Mr. J. M. Chisholm and Mr. J. A. Gemmill.

The Chairman's statement circulated with the annual report, and accounts mentions that the subsidiary company in East Africa (Messrs. Kettles-Roy and Tyson, (Mombasa), Ltd.) had another successful year, paying an additional 5% dividend.

"Unless we encourage the spread of industry to the smaller centres of the Colony, the history of Southern Rhodesia will be a Tale of Two Cities."—Mr. P. B. Fletcher, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

## £400 Stone House

A stone house with 900 sq. ft. of floor space has been built at a cost of £400 by Nairobi District Council to the design of Mr. R. C. McKinlay, its supervisor of works. One Asian mason-cum-plasterer, two African carpenters and seven unskilled African labourers completed the building in 10 weeks.

## Coffee Trade Federation

The Coffee Trade Association of London has been dissolved and the Coffee Trade Federation formed by the Coffee Importers' and Exporters' Association of London, Ltd., the Home Trade Coffee Buyers' Association of London, Ltd., and the Coffee Importers' Association of London. Three representatives of each member association constitute the Council of the Federation.

## Government Co-operation with Industry

Mr. P. T. Finlay has been appointed industrial officer to the East African Industrial Council with the duty of preparing a survey of the industrial development of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar and of private enterprise and of obtaining from those engaged in such enterprises practical suggestions as to the manner in which they can be helped by Government action now and in the future.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

### Bantu Mines, Ltd.

Bantu Mines, Ltd., has been registered in Uganda to exploit minerals in the Kingdom of Buganda, including mica, tantalite and wolfram. The directors are all Africans, and it is proposed to confine the shareholders to Africans.

### Company Progress Reports

Kagera.—The July output totalled 17½ tons of tin concentrate (including 2 tons from tributaries).

Bushick.—For the quarter ended June 30 there was a mine profit of £19,957, and development totalled 2,934 ft. Ore reserves are computed at 624,910 tons averaging 3.38 dwts. per ton.

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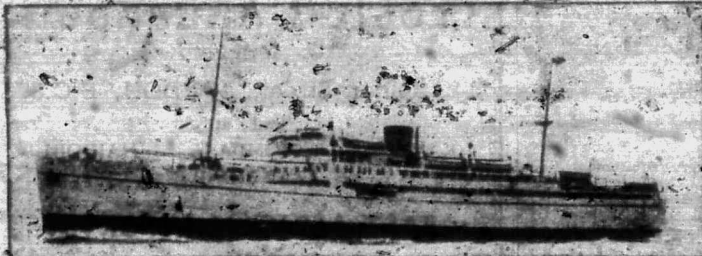
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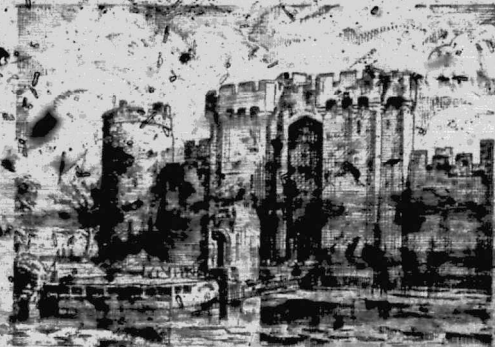
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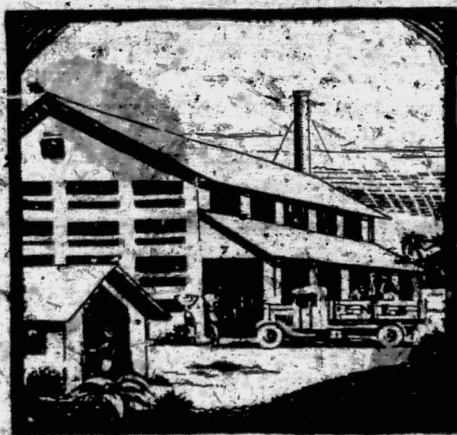
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY** statement on Colonial policy, which we quote on other pages, treats the subject from a completely non-party angle: nothing in the pamphlet need offend a dyed-in-the-wool Tory, any unprejudiced student of affairs, or anyone of wide Colonial experience.

The only objectors are likely to be fanatical internationalists, who will detest the reminder on the cover of General Smuts's affirmation that "our British Empire and Commonwealth is an answer to the pessimists," and will like even less the forthright assertion of the Liberal National writers that there must be no weakening of British responsibility in the Dependencies, and that Great Britain must have no truck with the idea of international administration of Colonial territories. Preparation of this statement (which will be presented in due course to a conference of the party) was wisely entrusted to a small committee, three of whom have had distinguished careers in the Colonial Service. The three authorities are Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1924 to 1931,

and then for four years Governor of Nigeria; Sir Selwyn Grier, Colonial Secretary in Trinidad for six years, and then Governor of the Windward Islands; and Sir Richmond Palmer, for six years Lieutenant-Governor of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, and then successively Governor of the Gambia and Cyprus. Sir Bernard Boardillon, former Governor of Uganda and Nigeria, was also consulted. Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P., Chairman of the Committee, was thus able to draw upon a great fund of practical knowledge, which evidently proved of real value to him and his other colleagues, namely, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, Colonel Lord Tevis, Mr. V. A. Beechman, M.P., and Mr. J. Henderson Stewart, M.P.

There is a strong recommendation for the immediate appointment under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of a Colonial Advisory Council to which all major Colonial issues should be referred. It is suggested that Colonial Governors on leave should be invited to its meetings, and that the number of councillors should not exceed

twelve, at least one of whom should be a senior Colonial administrator serving for two or three years during his active career. It is also proposed that the Council should have power to co-opt representative persons from individual Colonies and other people of experience. Here, then, are specific recommendations which go far further than any previously published, backed as they are by exceptional familiarity with the shortcomings of Colonial Office organization, they ought to be examined by the Government on their merits. In this part of the document the present Secretary of State (to whose imagination and drive tribute is paid) is stated to be moving in the direction of an Advisory Council. Surely, however, all his Parliamentary statements on the subject have been against such a body, not in favour of it. The establishment of an International Colonial Institute as a clearing-house for the study and discussion of all matters relating to the well-being of Colonial peoples and the development of Colonial territories is also advocated, with the important proviso that the permanent staff should consist of "persons of distinction and wide Colonial Experience." Those last four words would, if followed, prevent a repetition of unhappy experience with the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, much of the usefulness of which was undone by the lack of first-hand knowledge of some of its members. There is likewise support for the idea of Regional Consultative Councils; and again in this connexion there is greater definition than has yet been advanced in any of the debates in either House of Parliament. These councils should, it is recommended, be debarred from the discussion of constitutional or other political questions, and from action calculated to derogate from the authority of the sovereign Powers. Three such councils for Africa was envisaged, one for East Africa, one for West Africa, and one for South Africa. Unfortunately there is no guidance as to the interpretation to be placed upon the terms "East Africa" and "South Africa", within which area, for instance, are Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to be considered?

Early publication of two White Papers is urged, one enunciating British policy with regard to the Colonies and Protectorates, and the other setting economic and social welfare targets for the Colonial

**Taking the Public into Confidence.** Empire, with time-tables within which they are to be reached. This being, as our readers will recall, one of the proposals made by Sir Hubert Young, in the

thousandth issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Stress is well laid on the importance of the closest collaboration and mutual trust between Governments on the one hand and trade and industrial concerns on the other, since satisfactory results cannot be achieved "if there is friction between the two and if they keep each other at arm's length." There is room for improvement on both sides in this connexion. So far as we can judge, been more than twenty years of intimate contact with all the States between the Sudan in the north and Southern Rhodesia in the south inclusive, non-co-operation has in the great majority of cases been the fault of Government. Ministers have so often shown themselves determined to get as though public business were the private preserve of a few senior officials. While the really able and active Governors, Chief Secretaries, and heads of technical departments have readily taken leading non-officials into their confidence, to the great advantage of both parties, the far larger number of less able men, who have risen to their key appointments simply by seniority or as the result of some particular pull, have usually kept astute and enterprising non-officials at a distance, by the simple reason that the inefficient man finds procrastination a much safer policy than action, which he fears because it may cause public discussion, and even a question in Parliament or a black mark at the Colonial Office. If in all Colonies there were Development Committees under the chairmanship of the Governor and an Economic Secretary really capable of discharging the duties of such an office, the languid functionary who has been blocking progress would soon find it advisable to change his ideas and pace or retire. Because the inter-departmental and inter-territorial machinery has been so faulty, officials of this type have had an incredibly long innings. Welfare and Development Committees are, however, making their appearance to the detriment of such misfits. These organs of co-ordination and progress need to become general, and to be recognized as among the most important of Colonial bodies, thus attracting the best men to their service. The Liberal National statement finally emphasizes the importance of the stabilization of world prices of staple products. If that could be arranged, it would do more for Colonial development and welfare than any other single factor.

# Liberal National Party Statement on Colonies

## "British Sovereignty Should Remain Absolutely Unimpaired"

IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE Britain's goal is self-government, to the promotion and achievement of which she is committed.

We declare our firm and unshakable belief, however, that until that goal is achieved British sovereignty should remain absolutely unimpaired. We therefore welcome with pleasure the statement made by the Prime Minister at the Mansion House in 1942 and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on June 6, 1944. We must utter a warning against any step being taken which may in fact, however unwittingly, be a first step towards weakening British responsibility, the upholding of which we believe to be essential in the interests of the Native peoples themselves. Among the chief of these interests is efficiency of administration, which would be impossible under any system involving divided responsibility. We therefore reject in toto the suggestions made in some quarters that our Colonies should be put under some kind of international administration.

### Benefits of British Colonial Rule

We must not forfeit because of error, neglect or omission our heritage of influence and responsibility. We must remain confident and firm of purpose, and we must be strong militarily. In order to protect our Colonial Dependencies, Native populations under British rule everywhere have benefited from our humane and progressive exercise of government, and as a whole their status as British Colonial subjects is a matter of pride and satisfaction to them. We do not believe that they would wish to alter, even though they may well wish to improve, this status.

What we have said above, however, implies no exclusive nationalistic attitude or failure to recognize the need for international collaboration as a foundation for lasting peace and progress in the world. Two important fields for collaboration may be mentioned:

#### (a) Collaboration in Security Plans.

This war has shown that the structure of security must be conceived on a world-wide basis.

#### (b) Collaboration in Social and Economic Policies.

Security arrangements must be closely affected by both economic and political considerations and must themselves again react on economic, constitutional and social policies. There is, therefore, a second important field for international collaboration which includes a wide range of subjects, social, scientific and economic, in regard to which there should be full interchange of information and ideas.

### Urgent Need for Colonial Advisory Council

In the course of our deliberations we have examined closely the administrative and other links which attach the Colonial Dependencies to Great Britain as well as the administrative machine at the centre. We make our main recommendation, which we consider should be adopted with as little delay as possible. We are satisfied that a case has been fully established for a Colonial Council to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The present Secretary of State, whose imagination and drive in these matters are earning such wide approval, has shown, by his action in setting up at the Colonial Office various Advisory Committees, that he is moving in this direction, but we believe that a wider approach is necessary. We recommend that

- (1) that a Colonial Advisory Council should be set up as a statutory body, i.e. under an Act of Parliament, and that its functions should be defined in the Act.

These passages are taken from "The Colonies and the Future," published at £6 by the Liberal National Council, 11, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1

- (2) that the members of the Council should be appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies;
- (3) that the Council should be presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies;
- (4) that all major issues in relation to the Colonies should be referred to the Council, and that, in addition to advising the Secretary of State on such matters, the Council should have powers to initiate and to receive reports that the Council should be constituted in the following manner:

- (a) there should be a standing membership not exceeding 10 or 12 in number;
- (b) among the standing membership there should be at least one senior Colonial administrator, who should be appointed for a period of two or three years during his active career;
- (c) the Council should have power to co-opt as necessary representative persons from individual Colonies and other persons of experience;
- (d) that Colonial Governors on leave in the Colonies should be invited to attend meetings of the Council;
- (e) that only members of the Council who are public servants in permanent employ should be remunerated, in other cases allowances and expenses should be granted.

We think that other Powers having Colonial responsibilities would welcome our initiative were we to invite them to join with us in founding an International Colonial Institute, the purpose of which, in relation to Colonial questions of a social, scientific and economic nature, would be to serve humanity in much the same way as does the International Labour Office.

### An International Colonial Institute

We recommend, therefore, that there should be established as soon as possible an International Colonial Institute. His Majesty's Government should initiate proposals for its formation.

This Institute should have an international charter and be financed by the Governments participating. It should be an advisory body without executive powers. Its functions should be to act as a clearing-house for the study and discussion of all matters relating to the wellbeing of Colonial peoples and the development of Colonial territories. The permanent staff should consist of persons of distinction and wide Colonial experience.

The Institute should be the centre for co-ordinating research, statistics, and general information relating to Colonial problems, other than constitutional questions. It should initiate specific inquiries and publish its findings. Its standing as an international body should be such that its advice would be readily sought and its recommendations carry authoritative weight.

Membership should be confined to those Powers having Colonial responsibilities.

We share the opinion of the present Secretary of State that Regional Advisory Commissions—or, as we prefer to call them, Regional Consultative Councils—should be established for the purpose of ensuring the widest measure of collaboration in certain fields. We definitely exclude constitutional questions as unsuitable for discussion or consideration by regional bodies of this description. We recommend therefore

- (1) that Regional Consultative Councils should be established;
- (2) that these Councils should be composed of (a) representatives of the States having Colonial responsibilities within the area concerned and (b) representatives of the Colonies concerned per se;
- (3) that other sovereign States within the respective areas should be co-opted or invited to collaborate;
- (4) that the Councils should not have powers to discuss or consider constitutional or other political questions or supersede or displace from the authority of the sovereign Powers;
- (5) that the Councils should have no powers or responsibilities in regard to measures of defence other than any functions that may be delegated to them by the sovereign Power, members or, by any international organization for ensuring security and peace which may be set up by the United Nations;
- (6) that the functions of the Council (subject to the foregoing) should be of an advisory nature and that they should be charged with the carrying out of inquiries relating to agriculture, economics, labour, finance, communications, housing, sanitation, health, education, social welfare and related subjects;
- (7) that the reports of the Councils should be sent to the Governments concerned; and copies to the proposed International Colonial Institute.

- (8) that the areas in which Councils should be established might be defined as follows:
- (a) Africa (below a certain parallel): (1) East; (2) West; (3) South.
  - (b) The Caribbean area where a beginning has already been made.
  - (c) The South Seas.
  - (d) South-East Asia.

The welfare of Native populations in the widest sense must continue to be the major concern of British Colonial policy. This welfare must have a sound economic foundation; but the construction of such a foundation requires a more sympathetic understanding of the conditions in each territory, which must be regarded not as a sufficient end in itself, but rather as a necessary condition precedent to Native advancement in a wider sense.

In our view there are three main problems:

- (a) How to devise a balanced economy in each territory or region which fits in with the qualities and traditions of the people themselves.
- (b) How to ensure that education and social development keep pace with the increasing material prosperity produced by economic development, so that the extra spending power becomes something of real value and not a demoralizing influence.
- (c) How to ensure that progress under (a) and (b) marches in step with plans for political advancement, and that the latter are devised in a way which fits in with local traditions.

The handling of all these questions is affected by the problem of how to blend the flow of Native life into the general stream of world civilization. Recent developments have greatly increased the urgency of this problem, since modern transport facilities, combined with the increasing unification of the world in matters of defence, trade, exchanges, etc., are rapidly breaking down the isolation of the remotest territories, whether islands or continental hinterlands.

#### Developing Production on Right Lines

The first necessity is that Native populations should be helped to develop their own powers of production on the right lines, *i.e.*, on lines which are economically fruitful, which provide the country as a whole with a balanced economy, and which produce occupations which fit in with the social background. To achieve this needs much forethought. In the past there have been many examples of the sudden introduction of economic projects which fundamentally affect Native conditions and Native ways of life without sufficient forethought as to their wider reactions.

The following special points appear to us to be of importance:

- (a) With regard to the part which private enterprise will take in the development of Colonial territories, it is essential that those responsible for the conduct of trade and industry should take account of the effects of their plans on Native life; that those responsible for Government administration should understand the commercial administration which will affect the successful development of any proposed enterprise; and that there should be the closest collaboration and mutual trust between the Government on the one side and the trading and industrial concerns on the other.

No satisfactory results can be achieved if there is friction between the two and if they keep each other at arm's length. In our view past experience shows that there is room for improvement on both sides in this connection.

We particularly emphasize the need for a broad outlook and understanding on the part of those responsible for the business ventures. Every British who carries on an occupation in a Colonial territory is in fact a representative of this country. It is of the highest importance that account should be taken of his in the selection of such men and in their standards of conduct. It is equally important that citizens of other nations who are present in British Colonial territories should set themselves the same standard.

(b) If the general conduct of business development is on the lines indicated above, then the introduction of elaborate regulations to prevent any form of exploitation ought to be less needful, but it must always remain a primary duty of the Government administration to watch the position and take any action which would become necessary in order to prevent exploitation.

The Native producer must at all times be ensured a free and

fair market so that he can sell his produce at prices which are properly related to world prices, so that he can never be at the mercy of combines or the speculative trader. This protection must apply both to the selling of his own produce and the purchasing of such goods as he needs for his consumption.

(c) Local produce prices and prices of consumer goods cannot be unrelated to world prices. There should be a proper relationship between the price levels for primary products and for manufactured goods.

#### Stabilization of World Prices

We are of opinion that internationally agreed measures for the stabilization of world prices of staple products will be needed in peace time, even though we appreciate that it is extremely important that the payments to the sole purchasers in peace time of primary products and normal competitive trading will be resumed.

While recognizing that the solution of this problem is a Colonial problem itself, we are nevertheless of opinion that there should be established after the war some form of international organization to secure international agreement designed to promote the equitable distribution of staple products and the stabilization of their prices at reasonable levels. We recommend to this end that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should institute forthwith an inquiry in the appropriate form which such an organization should take and the manner in which it should be established.

In the event of such an international organization being established we recommend that machinery should be set up in the Colonies and Protectorates as an extension of the central body in order to secure that local prices paid to Native producers bear a proper relation to current world prices.

(d) We recognize inherent difficulties in introducing and enforcing price control for consumer goods among Native communities in a manner similar to what has been done in the United Kingdom in war-time, notwithstanding that certain measures to this end have been taken in parts of the Colonial Empire during the present war.

Nevertheless we are constrained to recommend that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should institute an inquiry into with a view to the possibility of introducing such price control measures of price control in respect of essential consumer goods in the Colonies and Protectorates after the war with a view to keeping prices at reasonable levels and preventing undue profits being made at the expense of Native populations.

(e) We welcome paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Atlantic Charter, and express the hope that effective methods will be devised to ensure their full implementation.

With the object of facilitating the acquisition of these commodities by such countries and thereby extending markets for Colonial commodities we recommend that some form of international credit organization should be established to provide the necessary financial facilities to countries which, through their temporary inability to provide the necessary foreign exchange, may be unable to acquire Colonial commodities required for their economic prosperity.

While appreciating the fact that certain steps in this direction have been taken, we recommend that a full and detailed geological survey of the Colonial Empire should be undertaken, and that as a pre-requisite, the Secretary of State should ask Parliament for monies adequate for the purpose to be placed at his disposal.

#### Demand for Two White Papers

In the light of the foregoing we recommend that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should consider the issue at a very early date of two White Papers set out as follows:

- (1) the Government's present policy with regard to the Colonies and Protectorates, and a re-statement of the principles on which they are administered;
- (2) economic and social welfare targets for the Colonies and Protectorates, with time-tables within which these are to be reached.

We are of the opinion that the preparation of the former White Paper for the consideration of the Government should be one of the first duties of the proposed Colonial Advisory Council.

[Editorial comment on this statement of policy appears under Matters of Moment.]

These paragraphs read as follows:

4. They (the signatories) will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further enjoyment by all States, great or small, of the benefits of access on equal terms to the raw materials of the world, which are needed for their economic prosperity.
5. They (the signatories) desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field, with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security.



**The War**

**King's Royal Rifle Corps in France**

**Sir Arthur ("Bomber") Harris Promoted**

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS, with which many Rhodesians are serving, is now officially listed in France with the armoured troops. One unit of the Corps was among the first British troops to land on D-Day in Normandy, where they helped to break through German tank lines, some of them from the 1st S.S. Panzer Division. The Corps assisted in the capture of Tilly-sur-Seuilles on June 10 and in the assault on Mont Pincon.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is spending £40,000 this year on the payment of the insurance premiums of men serving in the forces.

Mr. L. B. Fereday, Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, has announced that his Department has six different schemes for the re-employment of ex-Service mining men, and that five have been approved in principle by the Government.

The Southern Rhodesian Disposals Depot has placed 120 men in the jobs they held before going on service, and has found new jobs for 144 men.

A number of discharged askari with technical training are now available for employment in East Africa. The Labour Controller, P. O. Box 326, Nairobi, can supply full particulars of each man to prospective employers.

When an Army Exhibition was opened in Nairobi a few days ago, it was attended by General Sir William Platt, G. O. C. in C. and partner of troops from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and British Somaliland.

**Promotions and Movements**

Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, K.C.B., D.S.O., who was raised last week to the highest rank in the British Army, is a brother of Mr. H. R. Montgomery, one of the two non-official members who represented Native interests in the last Legislative Council of Kenya.

Sir Arthur T. Harris, K.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C., chief of Bomber Command, who is now an air marshal (acting air chief marshal) has been promoted a temporary air chief marshal. He was farming in Southern Rhodesia before the last war, and served with the Rhodesia Regiment during the campaign against German South West Africa.

Acting Air Vice Marshal Charles Ronald Steele, C.B., D.F.C., who is now serving with the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, was Senior Air Staff Officer of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force earlier in the war.

Group Captain (acting Air Commodore) Frederick Robert Drew, who has been appointed to command the Coastal Air Defences of South Africa, was attached to Air Headquarters in East Africa at an earlier stage of the war.

Colonel (acting Brigadier) John Thomas Durrant, S.A.A.F., who has been appointed A.O.C. of No. 205 Group, served during the Ethiopian campaign of 1940 with the 40th Army Co-operation Squadron of the S.A.A.F.

Air Chief Commandant Lady Welsh, who visited Rhodesia some years ago, has succeeded Dame Katherine Trufus Forbes as head of the W.A.A.F.

Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, Governor-General of the Sudan, has been visiting units of the Sudan Defence Force in Eritrea.

Captain E. E. Harris, D.S.O., Southern Rhodesian Minister of Defence, has been visiting Rhodesian troops serving in Italy, with the Sixth South African Armoured Division and other non-divisional units. Colonel C. M. Newman, Rhodesian Liaison Officer in the Middle East, accompanied him on his tour.

Major-General W. H. Everett Pook, D.S.O., who commands the Sixth South African Armoured Division in Italy, was last week created C.B. for distinguished services in that theatre of war. Many Rhodesians are serving in his division.

Commander (temp. major) John Millard, The King's Own Rifle, has been mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished services in Italy.

**Casualties**

Each of the two sons of Major-General D. S. C. B. Younger, son of Mr. Younger, of the whole, Cornwall, was recently killed while trying to escape from Germany. He had been a prisoner of war since May 1940.

Cpl. W. J. van Rooyen, of Bulawayo, has been killed in action in Italy.

Mr. William James Makin, who has tired of wounds received in Normandy while acting as a war correspondent for the Kemsley Press with the American Army, was born in Manchester in 1892. Invaded Italy in the Army after the Battle of the Somme in 1917. He then spent some years as a journalist in India, China, the United States and South Africa, where he was on the staff of the *Cape Argus*. He returned to England by way of the Rhodesias and East Africa, covering part of the African tour of the present Duke of Windsor. He also visited ports in the Red Sea by Arab dhow, and in his articles and books wrote somewhat ecstatically of his experiences. Just before the outbreak of this war he was for a short time attached to the Colonial Office, and later to the Ministry of Economic Warfare. When Lord Lloyd was Secretary of State for the Colonies he sent Makin to the Middle East. He is survived by Mrs. Makin, two daughters and a son.

Pilot Officer Thomas Bryan Richards, before the war a Southern Rhodesian farmer, is missing from air operations.

Pilot Officer N. J. W. Scholtz, of Que Que, is reported missing from air operations.

**Belgian Congo Expeditionary Force Returns**

The Expeditionary Corps of the Force Publique has returned to the Belgian Congo because rapid developments in the situation "exclude any prospect of the Force being used in the European theatre of war." The force has consequently been reorganized, and Lieut. General Ermichs has asked to be relieved of his duties as C-in-C, which he took over in addition to those of Vice-Governor-General. His request has been granted by the Belgian Government.

A sentence that they should be "discharged with ignominy from the armed forces" has been passed on 41 men with Afrikaans names who were serving in the Southern Rhodesian forces and refused to obey orders to pack their kit and go abroad on draft. Their defence was that their political views were such that they should not be compelled to serve overseas.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen, President of the East African Indian National Congress, has appealed to the Governor of Kenya against the sentence of five years' penal servitude passed on 52 Asian drivers of the 28th General Transport Company serving in the East Africa Command who had been convicted of "mutiny" by a court martial in Nairobi. The appeal was passed to the G.O.C. in C., East Africa, who felt unable to interfere with the sentence.

**Preparing for Demobilization**

Small committees are being established in the different provinces of Tanganyika Territory, to study the local fields of employment for returning demobilized Africans on their demobilization. Similar committees have been asked to report on the amount of suitable land available for Native and non-Native settlement.

## Uganda's Legislative Councillors

### Urge Larger Non-Official Representation

MR. H. R. FRASER, a nominated European non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, pointed out at the last meeting that Uganda, with a population of about 4,000,000 Africans, 2,700 Europeans, and 2,700 Europeans, and a total of about 2,500,000, has only four non-official members of the Council. The members of the Executive Council of Tanganyika Territory, with a population of 5,000,000 Africans, 34,000 Asians and 6,000 Europeans, and a budget of £3,000,000, has 10 non-official members of the Legislature and three on the Executive Council.

None of the members of the Uganda Legislature, either official or non-official, had time to study every aspect of any one of the work amongst a larger number of members was desirable. Mr. Fraser, who also represented African representation, either by an African member or by someone other than a Government official, who could put the African viewpoint without fear of hurting the Government's feelings. Non-official representation should, he urged, also be spread by the appointment of more specially qualified, with educational and medical professions, with African welfare.

Mr. H. K. Jaffer, one of the two Indian members, seconded Mr. Fraser's motion.

MR. C. G. DAKIN, who supported the idea of larger non-official representation, said that of 2,700 Europeans in Uganda about 1,400 were in the Government service, and between 600 and 700 missionaries, so that the European non-official members of Council were in practice drawn from a community of about 400 to 450 professional and business men, planters and miners. Any increase in non-official representation should therefore come from the missionaries, who were best qualified to express opinions upon African problems. The Governor replied that any increase in non-official membership would involve a corresponding increase on the official side, which he could not care to see. He agreed that missionary interests ought to be represented, but thought that the whole matter should be deferred until after the war.

## S. Rhodesia's Three Feathers

### Service without Thought of Gain

TRUTH throughout the countries served by the Eastern Group Supply Council will shortly be filled by dental alloy made in Southern Rhodesia, the Supply Council having ordered 18,000 oz. of alloy made by members of the Three Feathers Society from purely Rhodesian ingredients. The alloy, which is of the purest, has been described by at least one dentist as the best he has ever used. Rhodesia is one of the few countries in the world in which all the ingredients required are to be found.

The order is a feather in the cap of the Three Feathers, a society of Rhodesians with technical qualifications who, prevented from joining the Forces, have placed their scientific talents at the service of the United Nations. One of their objects is "to promote the service of mankind without thought of personal gain or remuneration"; others are to advance Southern Rhodesia's war and post-war effort and to encourage scientific and technical studies.

No individual member of the Three Feathers will benefit from the profits from the sale of the dental alloy, for the constitution provides that profits derived from their work shall be devoted to (a) the acquisition of assets necessary to the work of the Society; (b) working capital; and (c) a reserve for the general purposes of the Society. Any surplus funds may be donated to

charity, used to create technical bursaries, or granted to a non-profit making technical or scientific organization. The Society is interested in developing the National Technical Library, recently inaugurated in Bulawayo.

The Three Feathers have a branch in Salisbury, a working group in Bulawayo, which it is hoped to develop into a branch, and another working group at Rusape which enables farmers to work for the common good in the same field.

The Salisbury branch has 10 members, drawn mainly from engineering and other technical interests in the city, but with some from such non-technical spheres as economics and natural resources. The members are divided into working groups according to their qualifications and interests. They function under the direction of a deputy chairman and a co-ordinator who receive the initial problems and hand them over to the appropriate group to work on. The group then reports back to the co-ordinator, and the results of the progress are discussed at a monthly general meeting. Thus all members are kept informed of progress and achievements, and enthusiasm is maintained.

The Three Feathers have other triumphs to their credit which may lead to the establishment of several new industries in the Colony after the war.

### An African Member Suggested

COUNCILLOR F. A. VASEY, who has been re-elected Mayor of Nairobi, has suggested that the Governor of Kenya should be asked to nominate an African representative to serve on the Council. "Local government," he said, "is the finest possible training for the wider sphere of the Legislative Council."

## AFTER THE WAR REMEMBER



Lazenby  
FOR  
Salmon

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Church and State in Uganda**  
**"Something Radically Wrong in Their Relations"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has frequently published favourable comments on what Uganda owes to the work of the Church, and I feel that something should be made public about the present official attitude.

At the recent parade in Uganda on Empire National Day the Church was not represented in an official capacity. The two Anglican Bishops were amongst the spectators, and, quite probably, some of the Roman Catholic leaders, but they took no part in the proceedings, which should at least have included prayers. My inquiries elicited the information that the Bishops had not been asked to take part. This must have seemed strange to the many Africans present with whom the Church forms a very intimate part of their lives, especially after His Majesty's stirring call to prayer only a few days earlier.

On the occasion of the official Uganda Jubilee celebrations you paid warm tribute to the part played by the Church in the origin and development of the Protectorate. There was, however, nothing of this in the official celebration or in the Governor's speech at the Trade held in Kampala when I was also struck by the utterly inadequate provision made for the presence of school children. Nor was any message, such as we receive on Empire Day, circulated to be read in the schools.

Do not these facts indicate that there is something radically wrong in the relations between the present Government of Uganda and the Church? Another strange circumstance is that there is no missionary representation on the Legislative Council.

It is high time that such matters should be made the subject of careful inquiry, for it is deplorable that a Government which pays lip service to the need for Christian education and civilization in Africa should be represented by officials who thus publicly slight the Church and its leaders.

Yours faithfully,

Kampala.

W. BROOME CAPEL

[There are missionary members of the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland, and both the European and Indian-nominated members of the Uganda Legislature have urged the Government of that Protectorate to add missionary representatives to their number.—Ed. "E.A. & R."]

**Hard Words about Secretariat**

**P.Cs. as Heads of their Provinces**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Long before District Councils were introduced in East Africa, I publicly advocated Provincial Councils, with their own estimates, under the presidency of the Provincial Commissioner, as an alternative to what seemed to me the quite disastrous centralization of everything in Nairobi in a Secretariat largely supercilious and mostly quite inexperienced in administration. It was also intended to make useful officials of the P.Cs., who at that time were merely very expensive forwarding agents. The proposal aroused no interest.

Modern tendencies seem to be toward ever larger amalgamations, possibly with the idea of preventing wars, or at least of making their results doubtful, but sometimes one cannot help wondering if smaller and more intimate units (e.g., San Marino, Andorra) would not be more conducive to personal, as opposed to statistical, prosperity, much lower taxation and less danger of war. At any rate, if they did want to make

wars they would not be very formidable, or involve everybody.

One hopes that if an East Africa is amalgamated, its victims will insist on the very greatest measure of autonomy.

Rather (or quite) irrelevant to the foregoing, I have often wondered if Colonial possessions, after deducting the cost of conquest, development, defence, and sometimes of reconquest, really show any great profit. A few individualists make fortunes, and younger sons a living, but does any metropolitan nation really get much out of them beyond the price of citizenship?

Lea herkeal

CASSANDRA

**Kenya Association Reorganized**

**Another Offer of Co-operation**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In your issue of June 13, under the title Kenya Association Reorganized, the Kenya Association has two new sub-committees, one dealing with settlement and the other with publicity.

After giving the particulars of the new sub-committees, the names of the members of the alleged two new sub-committees are also given. There would appear to be some mistake in the information which you have received, as the sub-committee dealing with settlement, under the chairmanship of Captain F. O. B. Wilson, is the Settlement Schemes Committee, appointed by the Agricultural, Production and Settlement Board.

Again, the Publicity Sub-Committee, with Mr. W. C. G. H. Nicol as Chairman, was recently appointed by the East African Publicity Association to investigate and make recommendations on the prospects of tourist traffic in East Africa in the post-war period. Neither of these sub-committees is in any way concerned with or appointed by the Kenya Association.

Yours faithfully,

E. M. GARE, Secretary,

Agricultural Production and

Settlement Board.

J. M. SILVESTER, Secretary,

Kenya Association

Nairobi.

[The information sent to us from Kenya was, as the above letter states, erroneous in implying that the Settlement and Publicity Sub-Committees were appointed by the Kenya Association.]

Our main point, however, was that reorganization of that Association held out promise that it might prove a more effective body henceforth, and we trust that we shall not be proved unduly optimistic in that hope. Our mistake has at any rate the advantage that it has brought us a communication from the Kenya Association, which had previously refrained from replying to repeated requests to furnish us with copies of its literature, which is, we understand, widely distributed.

Its members probably assume that an organization created and financed to publicize Kenya would as a matter of course be in regular contact with the only newspaper in this country which is devoted to the interests of East Africa, but for some reason beyond our comprehension that has never been the case, though we have again and again offered our co-operation. Perhaps the Association will now put EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on its distribution list, so that we may have the opportunity of telling our readers from time to time something about its activities.—Ed. "E.A. & R."]

**POINTS FROM LETTERS**

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has certainly not weared in the race, and the tributes you have received from time to time must have been as gratifying as they were well earned."

**Will Critics Please Note?**

Canter the Parliament and other critics of East Africa, and of Kenya in particular, see the absurdity of talking and writing so much about what the British Government is doing for the sake of people who are struggling to get on their feet, at the same time they lose no opportunity of misinterpreting the efforts of these very people, and of vilifying them so frequently.

**Hammering the Hun**—The equivalent of five Panzer divisions have been destroyed and a further six severely mauled, including the Panzer grenadier division, equivalent of 20 infantry divisions, have been eliminated and a further 12 very badly cut up. Included in the total are three crack paratroop divisions, one parachute division and one infantry division. The hope of escape from the express ports of Brittany. One infantry division is isolated in the Channel Islands. Total enemy dead amount to more than 400,000 killed, wounded and prisoners of war, 100,000 have been captured since July 10. One thousand three hundred tanks and over 20,000 M.T. have been captured or destroyed. About 500 assault guns and 1,500 field and heavier artillery guns have been captured or destroyed. The German Seventh Army and newly-formed Fifth Panzer Army have been decisively defeated, and into this defeat have been drawn the bulk of the fighting strength of the First and Fifth Armies. Three field marshals and one army commander have either been dismissed or incapacitated by wounds. One army commander, three corps commanders, 15 divisional commanders, and one fortress commander have been either killed or captured. Since June 6, 2,578 German aircraft have been destroyed in the air and 1,167 on the ground. At sea the enemy has been unable to interfere seriously with the invasion forces. Some 300 vessels of all classes have been sunk or heavily damaged by Allied action. Allied team work has again demonstrated its ability to overcome the most adverse conditions. The brilliant preparatory work of the Air Forces, a factor in the effectiveness of which was the very cornerstone of the original invasion conception, began months ago, and reached its highest intensity at the very moment of landing. "Except for this aerial preparation, including as a specific mission a prolonged campaign against the transportation systems of north-west Europe, the venture could not have logically been undertaken. But the greatest factor of all has been the fighting qualities of the soldiers, sailors and airmen of the United Nations. Their valour, stamina, and devotion to duty have been beyond praise." General Eisenhower, in a report covering operations in northern France between June 6 (D-Day) and August 25.

**Empire Casualties**—Casualties of the Empire forces during the first five years of war total 5,963, including killed, 1,063; died of wounds or injuries, 242,905; missing, 1,000; wounded, 211,500; prisoners of war, and returned, 20,593. These figures include casualties to troops of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India and the Colonies, but exclude civilian air-raid casualties, deaths to merchant seamen and deaths from natural causes. The casualties of merchant seamen in British ships are: deaths, including deaths presumed in missing ships, 20,531; injured, 1,192; civilian air-raid casualties in the United Kingdom for the five years are: killed, or missing, believed killed, 56,105; injured, and detained in hospital, 75,807. The total of all these casualties, including civilians and merchant seamen, is 1,091,628. Casualties for merchant seamen and civilians are to July 31, 1944, and the armed forces casualties are up to the same date in most cases, but for some to the middle of August. The figures of Service casualties in the last war were: British: killed, 744,702; wounded, 1,303,262; prisoners, 170,888. Overseas Empire, including those of India: killed, 202,324; wounded, 428,644; prisoners, 21,263, making a grand total of 4,260,561. Civilian casualties were 1,800 killed and wounded in 52 air raids. —War Office.

**Homage to Poland**—On September 1 five years ago the German armies launched on Poland their unprovoked attack. The Polish armies, despite a gallant resistance, were overwhelmed. But Poland fought on. For five years, despite the most barbarous treatment at the hands of the Nazi thugs and torturers, Polish courage and Polish constancy has never faltered. At home and abroad, the Poles have remained at one in their determination to continue with the United Nations the struggle against the German oppressors of their country. Polish armies have won and are still winning renown, fighting on all the main fronts in the great final battle which will liberate Europe and make possible the restoration of a strong and independent Poland. It is fitting that we should pay homage to all those gallant Poles both at home and abroad who have continued the struggle against terrible odds and have earned the lasting admiration of all free peoples. —Mr. Churchill.

# Background to the

**Wholesale Murder**—The first of the great Gestapo concentration camps to be unveiled in Poland was at Maidanek, near Lublin. Maidanek has 200 wooden barracks behind electrified wire 16 miles square. I went into the bath house, including a was room, and bodies warm and wet from bathing succumbed to it all the faster. There were two smaller concrete chambers. One took the rate deposit, with a peephole of thick glass in the wall. Seven people were put in here on each square yard. There were four chambers where the gas was fed and two for carbon monoxide poisoning. The total capacity was 2,000 persons at a time. On November 3 last, according to captured Gestapo guards and surviving prisoners, about 18,000 were killed at Maidanek in the chambers and by shooting. On top of the windweat hill is a brick chimney 50 feet high. Here was the crematorium presided over by S.S. man Musteloff, who had a flat 10 feet away. At the base of the chimney are five huge brick ovens filled with ashes. Witnesses depose that six or seven bodies could be put into the ovens at a time and 1,900 burned daily. In an open pen like a pigsty I saw about 50 bodies. Some have been cut up, the quicker to get them into the furnaces. Near by is a zinc table with water running over it, where the bodies were placed for the removal of gold teeth. A large wooden warehouse in the camp is piled high with boots and shoes. It is estimated that about 820,000 pairs of shoes are here. I saw booties for children about four to six years old, a wooden leg and a boot for a boy of 14, soldiers' boots, and elegant women's shoes. —Mr. Alaric Jacob, in the *Daily Express*.

**No Sanctuary for Miscreants**—Switzerland, Spain and Sweden ought to understand that we shall not recognize sanctuary for quislings any more than for Germans, or concede to neutral countries any right to say who is innocent and who guilty. The Allies will judge that—and there will be no Dooas after this war. It would be intolerable if the neutrals, who owe their own survival to the sacrifices of the United Nations, should think to shelter the miscreants. —Scrutator, in the *Sunday Times*.

# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.** — The Allied air forces can be eliminated by a certain intention. — German Foreign Office spokesman.

Wake back Heligoland and call it Churchill Rock. — Slogan of the Uganda Savings Committee.

Factories have spent some £106,000,000 on machinery during the war. — The Minister of Agriculture.

General Patton is attacking with between 32 and 19 fully motorized divisions. — German Army.

Army policy calls for America to maintain at all times the finest air force in the world. — Mr. Robert Lovett, U.S. Air Minister.

Do not show any hatred against us, or against those in your country who worked for us. — German-controlled Brussels Radio.

Dicknar, the supreme German military theorist, has no theories. He is only a salesman for prevailing theories. — *The Observer*.

A doctor can be a good doctor only if he is also a good politician, a good National Socialist and a good German. — *Schwarze Korbe*.

The German commanders have now threatened to burn the whole of Warsaw to the ground. — M. Mikolajczyk, Polish Prime Minister.

Field Marshal Montgomery has captured the imagination of the British public as no other fighting man since Nelson. — *New York Times*.

The standard of efficiency of the best British farmers is indeed high, but there is too big a gap between the best and the worst. — Lord Bledisloe.

We are not enjoined or entitled to forgive those who trespass against others. It is not for London to forgive and forget Dublin. — Mr. A. P. Herbert, M.P.

Blast and the havoc which the doodle bugs cause have started trees growing again, and promise to produce autumn fruit in the depths of winter. — *Daily Mail*.

Japan has gone sadly astray in failing to think on the American level, and therefore to grasp how the United States would act on finding itself at war. — Mr. L. P. Esplin.

America has 1,100 battle-ships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, destroyers, escort vessels and submarines. That makes the United States the greatest naval power on earth. In five years America has built at least 65,000 vessels of all types, including landing-craft. — Mr. James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy.

Unless we go back to a gold standard or commit some other egregious folly of that kind, the economic prospects of this country are extremely good. — Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

The first lesson of the war was the enormous gain of physical fitness which had to be crossed before the machine age got itself physically tough again. — Colonel Walter Elliott, M.P.

General Montgomery is one of the few generals who have been made Field Marshal, and that having been Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the highest Army appointment. — *The Times*.

We beat the Hun from Caen to Avranches. The Americans first brilliantly reaped the harvest. Then we got our cue to go. The hub of the wheel has always been Caen. — General Dempsey.

Hitlerism has given free rein to the most savage instincts of the German military clique, the worst enemy of humanity. — Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, Moscow.

Never in this war has the German Army assembled so immense a force of armour as it did against the British Army from D-Day in Normandy. — Lord Cuff, Under-Secretary of State for War.

Despite the close air support given to the Allied forces in France and Italy, a new record total of 7,000 tons of bombs was dropped by the R.A.F. on German targets during August. — Air Ministry.

Rheims and Verdun were linked in less than 24 hours at the cost of only a few tanks and amazingly light casualties. The same country in the first World War cost the lives of nearly 1,000,000 men. — Mr. Robert Miller.

Mr. Churchill's Government, which has saved us from a terrible defeat in war, would seem also to be the best fitted to guide us through the infinite difficulties of the post-war world. If we let go of national unity we shall forfeit a great deal of our deserved influence in world affairs. — Mr. A. L. Rowse.

The diverse opinions held by different nations as to the implications and effects of certain of the provisions of the 'Final Act' may be one of the greatest dangers of the Bretton Woods proposals. Could anything be more inimical to future good feeling among nations than that they should enter into an agreement of such far-reaching import with different opinions as to the interpretation of its provisions? — Mr. H. Fletcher Moulton, in *The Times*.

If the Australians are to hold their country they must increase the population to 20,000,000 within a generation. — Brigadier Parsons, of the Salvation Army, speaking in Sydney.

Only a week ago, the Germans towed a wounded French parachutist feet first down a road in Normandy behind a captured jeep, and there was hardly a corpse left. — Sir Simon Harcourt Smith.

During the week ended at 6 a.m. on September 4 the enemy launched some 370 flying bombs against this country, including a total of approximately 1,070 since the attacks began. — Ministry of Home Security.

General Montgomery is responsible as anyone is for the recapture of the breakthrough at Avranches, the Falaise, Argentan pocket, the opening of the Seine, and the sweep east of Paris. — General Eisenhower.

Awards of Golden Needles are to be made to soldiers who engage in close fighting and see the whites of their opponent's eyes. It will be the highest award in the German Army, and will be personally conferred on by Hitler. — German Radio.

The Italians became co-belligerents, but the Rumanians are set on becoming our gallant Allies. I now await the news that the Germans have declared war on themselves. Remember that remark in six months — or less. — Commander S. King-Hall, M.P.

The Germans never signed the Geneva Convention which forbids the use of prisoners of war as forced labour. Right, say the Russians, we want a vast amount of skilled labour to rebuild the cities destroyed by the Hun. We shall take German prisoners to do it. — Mr. John Gannon, in the *Daily Express*.

We of the British Empire enjoy a great deal of confidence abroad. Our troops are our best ambassadors. It is my belief that they will prove the best re-educators of the German people when they occupy Germany, by proving that men can be brave without being bullies and loyal citizens without becoming slaves, or robots. — Dr. Griffin, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster.

The Socialist candidate has to advocate rigid controls, whereas all men crave freedom of choice and action. He is told to offer nationalization, which to most men spells the death of initiative and enterprise. He will occupy positions of high responsibility. His proposals run counter to the natural feelings, aspirations and intelligence of the average man. — Lord Dunslass, M.P.

### PERSONAL

Sir Douglas Newbold, Civil Secretary of the Sudan, has returned to Khartoum after spending six weeks leave in Uganda.

Captain Donald E. Bugg, The Queen's Royal Regiment, and Miss Irm Griffiths, W.R.N.S., were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. E. W. Chate, M.I.E.E., formerly mechanical engineer to Rhodesia Railways, is now chief mechanical engineer of Nyasaland Railways.

Captain Eoson Davis, R.E., son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Davis, and Capt. Edith Marshall, A.F.S., of Chippenham, Wiltshire, were recently married in Kenya.

Pilot Officer Charles Ronald Driver, D.F.M., R.A.F., and Miss Anne Frances Wislaw, W.A.F.F., daughter of Sir Edward and Lady Wislaw, have announced their engagement.

The Rev. Kenneth Norman Phillips, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips, of Beare Green, Dorking, and Miss Hazel Louise Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hill, of Wapping, Canada, have announced their engagement.

Mr. S. O. V. Hodge has returned to Nakuru as Provincial Commissioner of the Rift Valley Province. He had been stationed at the coast. Mr. Henry Hazard, lately P.C., Rift Valley, has gone to South Africa on medical advice.

Second Lieut. Aubrey Lewis, D.A.F.M.E., second son of Mrs. G. Blackman and the late T. Lewon, of Rhodesia, and Miss Yvonne Shelley, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Horace Shelley, of Tanganyika, have announced their engagement.

Sir Edmund Richards, Governor of Nyasaland, and Lady Richards were recently entertained at a private luncheon by the Convention of Associations. Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow, President of the Convention, was in the chair. There were no speeches.

Commander F. B. Carslake, of Kenya, described Naval Training for a Combined Operation in last Sunday's B.B.C. broadcast to East Africa, and Mr. John Green, Vice-Chairman of the Small Pig Keepers' Council, spoke of pig breeding in Great Britain in wartime.

Mr. David Martin James Partridge, eldest son of Mr. C. J. Partridge, O.B.E., of Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs. Partridge, of Tiverton, Devon, and Miss Pauline Frances Chalk, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Hubert G. Chalk, of Uffington, Devon, have announced their engagement.

Mr. Shams-ud-Din, a former member of the Kenya Legislature, represents Kenya in an East African Indian delegation to India. Messrs. C. F. Amin and C. P. Dalal, of Uganda, M. Chitale, of Tanganyika, and Sheth Yusufali Alibhai, Jimjee Jewanjee, of Zanzibar, are the other members of the party.

Mr. P. A. R. Lindsay, of the Sudan Political Service, seconded to the Sudan Defence Force, youngest son of Colonel W. E. Lindsay, D.S.O., and Mrs. Lindsay, of Dairis, Fife, and Miss Dagmar Natalie Oliveira Davies, only daughter of the late D. Q. Davies, of Las Palmas, and Mrs. Helen Davies, of Aysgarth, Old Hunstanton, Norfolk, are to be married on Saturday.

The following appointments have been made in the Southern Rhodesian Veterinary Department. Mr. P. B. Huston, Chief Veterinary Surgeon and Chief Inspector of Stock; Mr. J. S. Addison, Assistant Chief Veterinary Surgeon; Mr. C. F. Johnstone, Controller of Stock; Mr. S. L. King, Acting Director of Veterinary Research during Mr. D. A. Lawrence's absence on sick leave.

Dr. N. M. Macdonald, Director of Medical Services in Trinidad, has been appointed Director of Medical Services in Kenya, whose Acting Director, Dr. J. G. Boyle-Johnstone, becomes D.M.S. and Censor. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harris, of Jamaica, of Sutton, North London, and Mrs. Wendy Rosemary Nicholas, younger daughter of the late Wing Commander C. B. Nicholas, D.F.C., of Nairobi, and Mrs. Nicholas, of Winstar, Derbyshire, and Belvedere, Ipswich, Kikum, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

Mr. J. H. M. Smith, of Northern Rhodesia, has taken the second place in the last open eight-ball section of the Colonial match, scoring 1304 points against Mr. J. H. M. Smith, of Northern Rhodesia, who was composed of E. F. Shute, Pte. J. A. Jearl, Pte. S. R. Denny, Pte. R. A. Nichols, Capt. H. J. Jenkins, C.Q.M.S., P. J. Pratt, Capt. L. Baker, and Pte. H. G. Lofting.

### E. A. Service Appointments

Captain Monty Moore becomes Chief Washerman, and his duties as Inspector in the Colonial Service include:

Colonial Administrative Service—Mr. H. L. G. Gurney, M.A., Chief Secretary to the Government of East African Governors, to be Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast; Mr. A. O. Jenkins, Provincial Commissioner, Uganda, to be Labour Commissioner; Mr. E. A. Tompkins, Labour Commissioner, Uganda, to be Provincial Commissioner; Mr. R. L. Hunter, Senior District Commissioner, Kenya, to be Provincial Commissioner.

Colonial Agricultural Service—Mr. E. F. Martin, Senior Agricultural Officer, Uganda, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture.

Colonial Chemical Service—Mr. W. E. Calton, Scientific Chemist, East African Agricultural Research Station, to be Assistant Government Analyst, Tanganyika.

Colonial Customs Service—Mr. W. H. D. Charlton, Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Nyasaland, to be Assistant Customs Officer, Zanzibar.

Colonial Legal Service—Mr. R. H. Keatinge, Deputy Registrar of the High Courts, Tanganyika, to be Resident Magistrate, Kenya.

Colonial Police Service—Mr. A. E. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland, to be Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. C. P. Gutis, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland, to be Superintendent of Police.

Other branches—Mr. T. A. Burnett, Commander Marine Department, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, to be Senior Marine Officer; Mr. B. J. Clenden, first lieutenant, Marine Department, R.N.R., to be engineer-in-chief, Lake Kioga; Mr. B. M. Masters, senior clerk, R.N.R., to be office assistant to the Port Manager; Capt. M. S. S. Moore, R.C., Game Ranger, Tanganyika, to be Game Warden; and Mr. F. Stansfield, Assistant Press Superintendent, Tanganyika, to be Government Printer, Trinidad.

First appointments include:—Mr. P. Bawcock, M.P., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Kenya; Miss G. T. Bramley and Miss M. Wilson, to be Nursing Sisters, Tanganyika; Miss E. M. Collier and Miss E. E. Jackson, to be Nursing Sisters, Zanzibar; Miss J. Ferguson, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda; and Miss F. M. Hamilton, to be Nursing Sister, Nyasaland.

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**Obituary**

**Archdeacon George Burns**

ARCHDEACON GEORGE BURNS, O.B.E., died in Limuru, Kenya, on August 1 at the age of 71.

The Rt. Rev. K. S. Heywood, Bishop of Aden from 1918 to 1930, writes of him:

"The death in Kenya of Archdeacon Burns has fallen on those who not only had known his mission work but also his administration of the Diocese, for he was one of our outstanding men. He was in the Church Missionary Society in Malindi and here I saw him as a layman in 1887, and later married Miss Sybilla Hazlett, who with her sister, now Mrs. Leakey, had joined the mission in 1892. When events of the 1890s obliged a mission work to be opened in Nairobi, I saw Archdeacon and his wife were stationed in Nairobi. In the same year, 1910, he was ordained deacon, and two years later

He was of the strong-headed character needed for opening and developing the work there, and at Stephen's non-mission church in Nairobi was for a considerable time used by both African and European congregations. A fine work group, both congregations, began to need a larger building which they could meet at any time, and so All Saints for Europeans and a large stone church for Africans began to be erected. A The foundation stone of the latter was laid on June 29, 1923, £800 was contributed by African Christians to the cost of the church. Shortly afterwards the old iron church was taken down and re-erected on a site which Canon Burns, with wonderful foresight, had secured. Prior to the Native location at Pangani, East Africa, Burns had been made honorary canon of the diocese by the Bishop in 1916.

In 1926 his work was recognized by the well-deserved award of the O.B.E., and for several years he served as a nominated member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Colony, representing especially the Native interests. In 1935 he was appointed Archdeacon of the Coastal area.

Later he gave up his charge of the mission in Nairobi, and settled in Limuru, where his house, called "Karibuni" (the Welcome Cottage), was ever a centre at which many people found a welcome for rest and change. Retirement from active service in the mission did not mean for him an idle life, for he used his many opportunities not only for the benefit of Africans, but also in helping on occasion, served in English congregations and in the chapel at Limuru School.

Archdeacon Burns was a man of great vigour and earnestness. He held strong views on several points and expressed them fearlessly, but he had a very loving nature which recognized in others' devotion to Christ, even where there was a considerable difference of view. His genuine, whole-hearted service, elicited widespread respect and affection, and many will miss his presence. Our deep sympathy goes out to his widow and daughter, a trained nurse in the mission hospital at Maseno.

**Dr. Norman Leys**

DR. NORMAN MAGLEAN LEYS, a former medical officer in East Africa, author of "Kenya: A Land of Change", "Kenya: The Colour Bar in East Africa", and numerous newspaper articles, and one of the severest and most persistent critics of British administration and settlement in East Africa, has died at the age of 69 in Maidstone, Kent.

Born in Cheshire of Scottish parents, he was educated in the United States and at Glasgow University, where he qualified in medicine. He joined the Colonial Medical Service in 1904, served as a medical officer with

the King's African Rifles during the last war, and was mentioned in dispatches, but was invalided out of the service in 1919.

He held private consulting posts in Darby, when his sympathy, practical sympathy, generosity, and his deep conviction made him well known. He was always ready to help those in trouble, and the writer was once told by one of his patients that he made it a matter of conscience to divide his possessions among societies working for the advancement of African welfare. In the light of his life his leisure was to be given to what he believed to be the cause of the oppressed. He was a very naturally sincere and unassuming man, but he was not easily prone to accept unproved assertions, and to generalize from isolated examples, with the consequence that many of his accusations and criticisms were exposed as untrue. He was prone to repeat charges which could not be substantiated or which had been categorically refuted. For many years he was a frequent contributor to such publications as the *Manchester Guardian*, *The Economist*, and *The Daily News*, which gave him a wide circulation. He has a reader following, the whole of which included his numerous detractors of British rule and enterprise in East Africa, particularly in Kenya, of which he was the most constant critic.

There was much that was contradictory in his character. Though deeply concerned that justice should be done to Africans, he was always less than just to the settler community. Scrupulous in his private relations, he could be careless in his exposures. Generous in his personal dealings, he was frequently ungenerous in his references to the European communities in East Africa. Though he was a fervent, most unqualified, supporter of African opinions, there could be only his passionate and uncompromising zeal in what he regarded as a rightful cause.

He leaves a widow and daughter.

Mrs. Dorothy Strangeways, wife of Mr. A. G. Strangeways, died on Friday last at Monze, Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. Christian Atkinson, wife of Colonel W. H. Atkinson, of Khartoum, died suddenly last week while on holiday at Burnham-on-Sea.

Mrs. Millicent Constance Dew, eldest daughter of the late Lord Dew, Governor, and wife of Major Dew, of Sao Paulo, Iringa, died suddenly in West's Bham on August 24.

Mr. William Stuart, of Dewa, whose death at the age of 67, is reported in Nyassaland and Malawi.

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# N. Rhodesian General Election

## Mr. Roy Welensky Returned Unopposed

Cables received by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at the beginning of the week report that Mr. Roy Welensky, Leader of the Labour Party, has been returned unopposed for the Broken Hill electoral area of Northern Rhodesia.

Candidates in the other constituencies at the forthcoming general election are as follows:

Nkana—Mr. Brian Goswami and Mr. James Keckles Wykerd.

Luanshya—Mr. James Frederick Morris and Mr. Francis Edward John Patrick Murray.

Ndola—Mr. Godfrey Pelletier and Mr. Charles Allan.

North-Eastern Electoral Area—Mr. Thomas Spirecon Page and Mr. Grant Bruce Robertson.

North-Western Electoral Area—Major Hugh Keckles McKee, Mr. Edwin Bernard Evans, Mr. A. D. Guillaume Francis, and Mr. Marais van deruden.

Livingstone and Western Electoral Area—Mr. Robert Hood Orr and Mr. Henry William Priest.

South-Western Electoral Area—Captain Richard Ernest Campbell and Mr. John Milton Walker.

In three of the seven electoral constituencies the sitting members do not offer themselves for re-election, namely, Mr. Martin S. V. van der Merwe (Nkana), Mr. M. P. McGann (Luanshya), and Mr. J. J. S. Blair (Livingstone). Even if all the other members, who seek re-election, are returned—which is by no means certain—there will thus be considerable changes in the non-official benches in the new Council.

Major McKee, like Mr. James Wright in Kenya, is unfortunate enough to have a four-cornered fight for the retention of his seat.

## Belgian Congo Budget

This year's ordinary budget of the Belgian Congo totals 1,482 million francs. Economic services require 520 million; the service of the public debt, 325; administration, justice and police, 315; social services, 196; provision for abnormal circumstances, 174; pensions, gratuities, etc., 54; and services outside the territory, 12 million francs.

## Medical Care for Sudan Pilgrims

The medical mission, which accompanied pilgrims from the Sudan to Saudi Arabia during the last pilgrimage season, proved such a success that the Sudan Government has decided to enlarge it for the next pilgrimage. The mission, supervised by a Sudanese medical officer, visited Mecca and Medina and was subsequently stationed in Jeddah.

# N. Charterland Appeal Dismissed

## Company to Pay £55,000 Income Tax

The appeal by the North Charterland Exploration Company (1937), Ltd., against the Northern Rhodesian Commissioner of Income Tax has been dismissed by the Rhodesian Court of Appeal sitting in Salisbury. The appeal was from the judgment of the High Court upholding the assessment made by the Commissioner against the company in respect of the year 1941-42. The amount involved in the appeal was £55,000. Mr. N. Price, K.C., and Mr. K. Witt, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Giffen, Welsh and Co., appeared for the appellant company, and Mr. P. J. Bramson, Solicitor-General, and Mr. E. I. G. Unsworth, Crown Counsel, for the Commissioner.

There were four grounds of appeal, of which the first was the one most seriously pressed by the company's counsel. The main ground of appeal was that the High Court of Northern Rhodesia should have decided that the real cost to the appellant company of land sold to the Government of Northern Rhodesia as a result of the Government's purchase of the company's stocks but was not to be determined on a proper valuation of each of the assets taken over by the appellant company's predecessors, on a proper valuation of the various considerations paid for such as, for example, the proper allocation of the purchase price so determined among various assets, including land taken over by the appellant company from its predecessors.

On such a determination the High Court should on the evidence have found that the real cost of land to the company in 1941-42 and that the real gross profit made on the sale of land to the Government in 1941 was £18,600, or, alternatively, the High Court should on the evidence have found that the real cost of the land to the company was a sum which in excess of the cost shown in the opening entries and that there was a profit made on the sale of such land which was very considerably less than £40,000. The second ground of appeal was bound up with the first. The third ground was not pressed and the last ground, that whatever the company received for land from the Government in excess of its cost was not a gain or profit from any particular business or from any other taxable source of income, was not pressed.

The Court of Appeal in a lengthy judgment dismissed the appeal on all grounds, with costs in favour of the Commissioner for Income Tax.

## How to Develop the Colonies

When Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, spoke at a dinner last week in honour of the visiting Parliamentary Delegation from Great Britain, he said that the funds so far voted by the Imperial Parliament for development of the Colonies was but a drop in the ocean. The real needs were, he said, high prices for primary products, the establishment of industries, and that international finance should leave something in the territories for the education and health of the primitive peoples. Sir Godfrey also advocated more frequent visits to various parts of the Empire by members of the Cabinet and of Parliament.

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Northern Rhodesian Industries, Ltd.	Western Cereal Co., Ltd.
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# Willoughby's Consolidated Jubilee

Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, review

**WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED COMPANY, LTD.**, this year, celebrates the fifth anniversary of its establishment, and Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, C.B.E., M.L.E.F., the present Chairman, has written an interesting epitome of its history and achievements. The company has had ten joint Chairmen in the following order: Earl of Carnarvon, Sir H. J. Fenwick, Lord Ouseburn, and Mr. Hadley, and there have been no more than 17 directors, including the joint Chairmen.

It has been similarly fortunate in having only three secretaries in London and three general managers and three secretaries in Rhodesia, thus enjoying unusual continuity in direction and management.

It is interesting to note that the association with the name now known as Southern Rhodesia was in appointment as second-in-command of the British South Africa Company's expedition which aimed to provide protection for the Mashonaland. One of his earliest duties was to take charge of the outfit in Bechuanaland and the base from which the Pioneer Column set off in 1890 to occupy and administer Mashonaland under the British flag.

To his duties Sir John was then a captain in the Royal Horse Guards, brought a long military experience both in peace and on active service in Egypt, and in the years to follow he fought in the Matabele War of 1893, the Jameson Raid, the South African War, and the Great War (during which he contracted an illness in East Africa which unhappily caused his death in April, 1918).

When the British South Africa Police Force was substantially reduced in 1891, Sir John was established to supplement it. Sir John was then engaged in the time between London and Rhodesia on schemes for raising the Colony and in securing money for investment in Rhodesia in mining and agriculture.

## Formation of the Company

Mining claims were purchased and many acquired from the Pioneers, these properties, together with a grant of land made to Sir John, were held initially by two small companies, Willoughby's Mashonaland Expedition Syndicate, Ltd., and the Mashonaland Development Company (Willoughby's), Ltd., which in December, 1891, were absorbed by the establishment of Willoughby's Consolidated Company, Ltd. The authorized capital was £200,000 in shares of £1, of which 300,000 were allotted to shareholders of the Mashonaland Expedition Syndicate and 200,000 to those of the Mashonaland Development Company.

In order to get work on the railway extension from Bulawayo to Gwelo started, an opportunity was given by the railway Company early in 1892 to mining and development companies to subscribe for a series of 1,350,000 of debentures, being part of a big issue of £1,250,000 at 4% interest guaranteed by the British South Africa Company, which issue was then being arranged and was to be offered from time to time as the money was required. The terms of this series were special, the first being 2% instead of 4% and each subscriber having the right to carry a certain amount of mining machinery as a rebate which reduced the railway rate to 2d per ton mile.

Willoughby's Company was the first subscriber to move forward, and applied for £100,000 of this 2% debentures. This action was at once found to be of the greatest assistance to Cecil Rhodes, who shortly completed the necessary financial arrangements.

After the South African War the success of the company's asbestos mine, which became incorporated in the Rhodesian General Asbestos Co., Ltd., resulted in a marked improvement in the company's financial position. The way was opened for making good progress and opening the road to the distribution of annual dividends. This occurred in 1928, since which date modest but steady dividends have been paid and a reserve of about one-tenth of the capital has been built up.

From the start of its career in 1894 the company exerted a energy to provide proof, as none then existed, that Rhodesian gold could be worked at a profit. This endeavour formed part of the company's broad policy of assisting the development of the Colony and finding a new field of emigration for our countrymen.

Rhodesia is producing gold at the rate of some £2,500,000 a year, and had up to 1912 produced 26,423,167 ounces. The gold produced by the mines established by the company has, including the Gaika mine, and mines in which the company has an interest by reason of its one-third holding in the Premier Syndicate capital, amounted to 7,551,336 ounces at December 31, 1912.

Throughout a period of 25 years the company was actively engaged in developing claims, working mines, managing subsidiary mining companies, and in supervising and assisting prospectors, and from 1893 till quite recently it was continuously at work prospecting throughout the Colony through the Premier Syndicate, which it operated from its Bulawayo office and of which it owned a fifth interest.

At present it is only concerned through having certain of its claims on tribute with working on a royalty basis, but it always holds itself in readiness to examine any new gold prospects brought to its notice with a view of establishing new mines.

The year 1896 was one of great moment to the Colony, and shortly after the rebellion against the British rule Sir John Willoughby was the first leader to suggest and to lead the Matabele suddenly broke out, accompanied by all the traditional fighting spirit of the Matabele. A number of British settlers, including one of the company's managers, was murdered in the first onslaught, and homes, buildings, and plant at farms and mines, including the three mines controlled by the company, were burnt and looted. In the early evening of this rebellion by the Matabele, practically the whole settlement of the company in Rhodesia took an active and prompt part, including Colonel Weston Jarvis and Colonel Spradley, the manager in Rhodesia, who joined General Gwelo, and under his leadership the Matabele had been overthrown.

## B.S.A. Company's Unique Feature

The immense amount of gold which the company has obtained, the losses of all settlers and companies caused by the Matabele rebels being a matter of admiration throughout the Empire, is a remarkable unique action of a Government which was not given trading as it was amongst its marvelous achievements, of the greatness of its founder, Cecil Rhodes.

The next disaster was an unprecedented epidemic of rinderpest, from which it was estimated that 98% of the cattle in the Colony died. Mining machinery on its way over 500 miles of wild country had to be abandoned on the wild when the draught oxen died, and was recovered and brought to Bulawayo only when the railway was opened in 1901.

Two years later the work of the company was almost brought to a standstill by the outbreak of the South African War, which closed the railway to the south and caused a depression which pervaded the whole Colony. This depression, which weighed heavily on the gold mining industry, lasted six or seven years, during which a decline in value at the British mine, Rhodesian mines became a common experience. In consequence the company's mines, together with most others, fell from grace and became difficult to finance. The board, in view of its their knowledge, altered the company's system of working by adopting the policy of leasing its properties and claims to tributaries, the consideration being a royalty on output, and this system is still in force.

The company's confidence in mining was not shaken, and it showed great determination to carry on exploratory work on a large number of groups of claims. Amongst these the following may be mentioned: Adelaide, Adas, Broad Arrow, Camelia, Crocodile, Conemara, Danga, Effiel, Blue, Eileen, Alannah, Makarosheli, Alice, Blue Duck, Princess, Squib, Trixie, Umcato, Yading, Queens. Most of these became gold producers and several had a long history of operations, while at present, some 40 years of more after they first began milling, the Effiel, Blue, North Bonsor, South Bonsor, Broad Arrow, Squib and Queens are still milling, and gold is also being recovered from tailings at Makakosha.

## Interests in Chrome and Asbestos

In 1904 the company first became interested in chrome mining. Today Rhodesia produces over 450,000 tons of chrome per annum. The company exchanged its chrome rights for shares in Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd., which proved an outstanding and profitable success. Today it is working on the largest scale in its history and requiring more tonnage on the railway than any other industry in Southern Rhodesia.

Another great mining industry with which the company was closely concerned was the asbestos industry in its earliest days. The company was first occupied with this in 1913, when certain deposits on its own property in the Selulwe district drew its attention to this mineral. Later on it acquired certain mining rights near Belingwe, and in partnership with its subsidiary companies, the Chicago Gaika and the Surpass, expended over £100,000 on development and purchase of equipment for the property, which was known as the Birthday asbestos mine, which the company sold in 1924 for 100,000 £1 shares in the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation, the shares being divided amongst the partners as follows: £100,000 to the company and £100,000 to the partners. At the time of sale the shares of the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation stood at three times their nominal value, which value, as the business continued to flourish, became still further enhanced.

The company from the first resolved to exploit the possibilities of Rhodesia as a cattle-raising country.

The company's largest ranch, covering 350,000 acres, is at Lomagundi situated at an altitude of 4,000 feet, and known as the Central Estates. It is traversed by the Orange river, the Savum and the Sobakwe, which have permanent water throughout the year. This supply has been supplemented by 200 artesian wells equipped with water-lifting facilities and water tanks for use when the main tributary streams dry up. There are also 13 concrete dip tanks. The whole estate has been subdivided by barbed wire fencing into 73 paddocks varying in size from 100 acres. Some 20,000 acres are reserved for Native employees who are under 15-year agreements with the company. The remaining 200,000 acres are being used for the raising of cattle on 600 ranches situated 20 miles to the east of Bulawayo.

**Ranches in the Orange-Surrey**  
 The Orange-Surrey district of these two ranches, 487,000 acres, is situated in the Orange-Surrey district. In 1934 subsidiary ranches covering 200,000 acres, and 1,000,000 acres, respectively, were established, fenced and fully equipped for carrying a high quality of grazing stock. On two large ranches, and the practice is to transfer to them the young steers as finishing. On the four ranches there are 900 miles of artificial fencing.

A 200-mile road has been gradually built up from Bulawayo to the cattle. The company closely studied the question of breed with a view to developing a high class beef stock which is both hardy and resistant to disease, and to select the best for crossing with African bulls. The company made extensive purchases of pedigree bulls and sheep from England, and by a careful selection of high class animals a very robust and active beef strain has been produced. The quality of the produce of a single herd, and since 1932, when freezing and cold storage facilities were made available in Rhodesia, considerable quantities have been exported annually, chiefly as chilled meat, to England, other consignments going to Northern Rhodesia, and, of course, the local market is catered for.

In 1905, ten years after starting to stock the ranch, the number of cattle was 2,000. Ten years later it had doubled to another ten years it was 40,000 and in the next year it had doubled this again to 80,000. In 1921 the number was 100,000 and in 1932 it had reached 300,000. This was considered a very good rate of increase.

In 1935 the Prince of Wales during his visit to Southern Rhodesia, accepted an invitation to spend a few days at the Central Estates for wild game shooting.

**Markets, Water and Electricity for Bulawayo**

The first public service undertaken by the company was the establishment of the Bulawayo markets, which were built and equipped in partnership with the Rhodesia Exploration and Development Co. Ltd. On completion, an order that the management should not be divided between two concerns, the company sold its interest to its partner.

Three months after its formation the company accepted an offer for the concession granted by the Government for the supply of water to Bulawayo, and formed the Bulawayo Waterworks Company to conduct the business. Amongst the original directors were Sir John Willoughby and Sir Weston Jarvis. During most of its career Lord Lambourne was Chairman, and Mr. P. D. Tucker, afterwards Chairman of the City of London Electric Light Company, was a director for 12 years.

The company next undertook the highly technical, and at the time hazardous, task of supplying electricity for the town of Bulawayo, and added this work to the duties and obligations of the Waterworks Company, which was enlarged for the purpose.

When the company undertook to make electricity available in Bulawayo the aim was to supply, without any stan-

dards of recognized system of generation and distribution. The alternating system was adopted, using 125 cycles transmitting at 2,200 volts and transforming down to 100 volts for use by the consumer. This system of alternating current, but with certain very important modifications, has become the universal standard.

Although in 1936 there was no railway to Bulawayo the company at once started work on these public utility undertakings. The difficulties of transporting the machinery and materials for the electrical engineering were stupendous. The earliest consignments were loaded into ox-waggons in Mafeking, 400 miles south, and the journey, through the wild country, with 150 waggons often impasse during the rains, took three months. In spite of all these difficulties, the supply of electricity to Bulawayo was made available on 10th June, 1938, a period of 3 1/2 years after the railway was opened. The third instalment of the cost of the water-works, £1,100,000, was settled by arbitration.

**Land Holdings of One Million Acres**

The Waterworks Company, under the management and administration of Willoughby and Jarvis, was formed in 1934 when it was bought out by the company for £1,100,000.

The uncertainty of the electric supply was a serious historic point of view, and the company's policy was that it was to be established with the best of the established countries, a very stable and successful investment in the country as a whole. The same could not be claimed in the earlier days a similar dividend was paid but it was not an attractive investment for new money and the profits were not high. The sums involved in the undertakings never earned a just reward, and were reimbursed to the extent of only about 60% when the Municipality took over the business.

The company's land-holdings, amounting at present to over 1,500,000 acres, consist of 581,747 acres of ranching and 918,253 acres in 27 farms of various sizes, and 121,330 acres.

At the outbreak of the war the company made a free gift of 10,000 acres of selected land to the Government with a view to helping those who had fought for the Empire and that their life had to be made better.

The Company has paid dividends regularly for the past 10 years, the rate for recent years being 3%. During the past few years the rate of the war has taken a heavy toll of the gross profit by way of extra taxes and appear that it had been reduced to the rate of distribution was likely to have improved.

If the sale price of the various assets is estimated at quite moderate figures the break-up value of the undertaking more than covers the face value of the stock in issue.

**Rhodesia's State Lotteries**

The State Lottery Trustees of Southern Rhodesia received £76,056 during the financial year ended March 31, 1944, an increase of £12,533. Sums totaling £210 were donated for social services, public welfare, or the relief of distress within the Colony, and a further £90,000 was invested in trustee stock, bringing the reserve fund to £200,050. One of the largest undertakings sponsored by the Trustees has been the building of swimming baths. £48,000 has been provided for school swimming baths and £67,000 for municipalities.

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**News Items in Brief**

Rhodesia Railways Trust has declared a dividend of 12% (the same).

Lord Wavell has sent a second gift of £10 to the Princess Tshahi Memorial Hospital Fund.

June was the first month on record in which no cases of malaria were reported in Khaitum Province.

A macadam factory is to be built in Bulawayo by Rhodesia Macadam and Food Products Ltd. in a new company.

There are now 128 spinning wheels in the Embu Native Native Reserve which received its first spinning wheel only last year.

All foreigners in Eritrea have now to register and obtain identity cards at a cost of 10 dollars. Annual renewals will cost five dollars.

Messrs. W. Herby and Co., chartered accountants, are having offices in Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: Mansion House, 2089 U).

A plan of £500 p.a., rising by annual increments of £100 to £1,000, has been offered for the post of estates manager of the Government-controlled Triangle Sugar Estates, Southern Rhodesia.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika Territory during April, the last month for which details are available, totalled 50. Eight were Europeans and 39 British Indians. Visitors, the majority of them British, numbered 82.

The number of Indians who entered Uganda in the years 1940 to 1943 inclusive were 724, 415 and 392. In the first three months of 1944 the number of Indian immigrants was 343, compared with 124 in the corresponding period of last year.

The Local Native Council, the Local Land Board and the *shikha* right-holders have agreed to set aside 612 acres in the Embu Native Reserve of Kenya for the establishment of an agricultural school, a primary school, a teachers' training school and a girls' school.

It is now regarded as certain in British motor trade circles that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will adopt proposals made by motor manufacturers for a new car tax based on cubic capacity rather than on horse power, so that the export trade may be assisted to the maximum.

The Nyasaland Tobacco Association has asked the Governor to explore the possibilities of an arrangement by which the Union of South Africa would grant a duty-free quota for Nyasaland tobacco in the Union market, as it does in the case of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. A similar proposal may be made in regard to Nyasaland tea.

A Nyasaland African Congress has been formed by Africans in the Protectorate, and a first conference is to be held shortly. The slogan of this new organization is 'Unite and work together for the betterment of our country.'

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 5% (against 4.16% last year) on the ordinary and deferred ordinary shares, free of South African normal income tax, but subject to deduction for non-resident tax at 7.062%. The dividend is payable on September 30 in South African currency.

**Union-Castle Line's Plans**

Mr. A. M. Campbell, resident director in Africa of the Union-Castle Line, said in Cape Town last week on his return from London that the Line would restore its weekly passenger and mail services between Southampton and Cape Town at the earliest possible moment after the war, and would also operate air services between Great Britain and Africa for the carriage of passengers, mails and cargo if the Government were concerned, but not private enterprise in the field.

**Empire Brains Trust**

The University Club of London is holding an Empire Brains Trust meeting at the Alliance Hall, Piccadilly, Westminster, on Friday, September 25, at 6.45 p.m. Miss Buhler, secretary of the Imperial Studies Committee of the Royal Empire Society, is one of the members of the Trust, two of whom are women and two men. Professor Wilmfred Cullis will be the discussion master. The subjects for discussion are whether the British Empire is an obstacle to international organization; how the young generation can be made Imperial-minded; whether migration from Great Britain should be encouraged; whether air transport should be organized on an Empire basis; and the nature of the 'four big problems'.

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## Labour for the Sisal Industry

We recently reported that Mr. L. Wickers-Haviland had been released from his appointment as a Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika in order to take up the duties of Executive officer to the newly created Sisal Growers' Labour Bureau. The Sisal industry, the largest employers of labour in the Territory, with about 400,000 men always at work, has for some time been considering improved arrangements for the recruitment, transport and general care of labour, and this now desired in a central Bureau is a non-profit-making concern intended to be the central body for the industry as a corollary to the care and welfare of the labour and peoples concerned. It is hoped to incorporate the leading recruiters in the organization, and to establish depots and camps for the reception, feeding and care of the men en route to the estates. The need of voluntary labour is also to be encouraged.

## British Central Africa Company

The British Central Africa Co. Ltd. reports a net profit of £22,153 for the year ended September 30, 1948, of £22,153 compared with £16,019 for 1947-48. Taxation required £6,500 and another £7,000 is written off expenditure on the tea estate. The directors recommend a dividend of 5% and a bonus of 1% (total 6%) representing 1,27,114 gross pounds out of 2,12,500 gross requiring £9,000 (against £6,775) and leaving £20,000 to be carried forward, compared with £19,447 brought in. During the year under review the company had 827 acres under tobacco in the Highlands of Nyasaland, the yield averaging 338 lb. per acre, against 369 lb. in the previous year. The quantity of tea picked was 2,291,763 lb. of green leaf, compared with 2,317,429 lb. in the previous year. The drop in the price of tea leaves, after a period of high prices, meant the production being 530 tons less than the crop, allowing a net profit. The company sold 1,000 shares of £10 each for £10,000. Nyasaland Sisal Estates, Ltd., produced 329 tons of sisal and 100,000 lbs. of sisal fibre.

The issued capital is £200,000 in stock units of 2s. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £214,879, which total include African estates valued at £103,819; a holding of 49,000 £1 shares in the African Lakes Corporation with a book value of £140,000, buildings and plant £38,862; tea estates £25,123, and 2,274 shares of £1 each in Nyasaland Sisal Estates, Ltd., appearing at par. Cash-in-hand amounts to £24,052, stores in Africa £1,210, produce in stock and on order £9,832, expenditure on future crops £6,596, and debtors £7,431, against creditors £11,493.

Mr. Vivian de Oury retires by rotation at the annual meeting to be held in London on September 21 and offers himself for re-election. The other members of the board are Sir Montague Barlow (Chairman), Mr. Donald C. Brook, and Mr. Henry Chapman.

## Khartoum-Cairo Telephone

The new telephone trunk line between Khartoum and Cairo has been completed. The cost of a three-minute call from Khartoum, Omdurman or Gabel Bahig to Cairo is 50 piastres, and to Alexandria, Port Said or Suez 56 P.T. plus a 50% surcharge until further notice.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS

### Phoenix Prince Gold Mining

The directors of Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd., report that the net profit for the year ended March 31 last was £21,425, including £4,307 from the forward sale, and after providing for taxation and depreciation. At the annual meeting to be held in London tomorrow a dividend of 5% will be recommended. Ore reserves at the end of the financial year are computed at 410,100 tons averaging 1.56 dwt., the amount of ore in blocks being 200,000 tons of an average value of £1.15 dwt.

Brigadier L. S. Havie Watt, M.P., and Major V. W. Eyre are the directors retiring by rotation and offering themselves for re-election at the annual meeting. The other members of the board are Mr. J. H. M. Macdonald, Mr. J. H. Macdonald, Colonel Harold Mitchell, M.P., and Mr. James H. Younger.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in shares of £10 each, and the company has a cash-in-hand amounting to £21,425.

### Phoenix Mining and Finance

Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., reports a profit of £24,153 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £18,113 in the previous year. Dividends and interests were lower at £1,411 against £15,450, but profit after the realization of investments reached £9,597, compared with £8,000. Taxation was lower from 1947/48 to £1,001. The directors recommend payment of a dividend of 15% and a bonus of 1% on the issued capital of £200,000 in shares of 15s. Investments appearing in the balance sheet at £21,137 had a market valuation on June 30 last of £33,471. Cash in hand amounts to £21,409.

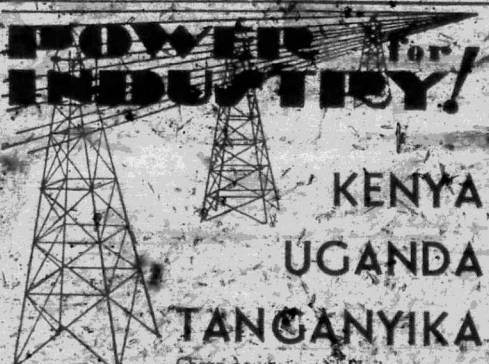
Brigadier G. E. Harvie Watt, M.P., is the director retiring by rotation and offering himself for re-election at the annual general meeting to be held in London next Tuesday. The other member of the board is Mr. Alexander Macdonald (Chairman).

### Company Progress Reports

**Rezenes.**—20,000 tons were mined during August for a gold output valued at £21,143 and a working profit of £2,000 against £2,234 in July.

**Cam and Motor.**—During August 25,500 tons were crushed for a gold output valued at £15,720, and a mine profit of £20,087 (£29,013 in July).

**Sherwood Barr.**—A gold yield valued at £6,004 was obtained from 8,900 tons crushed in August. The working profit was £303 (£1,004 in July).



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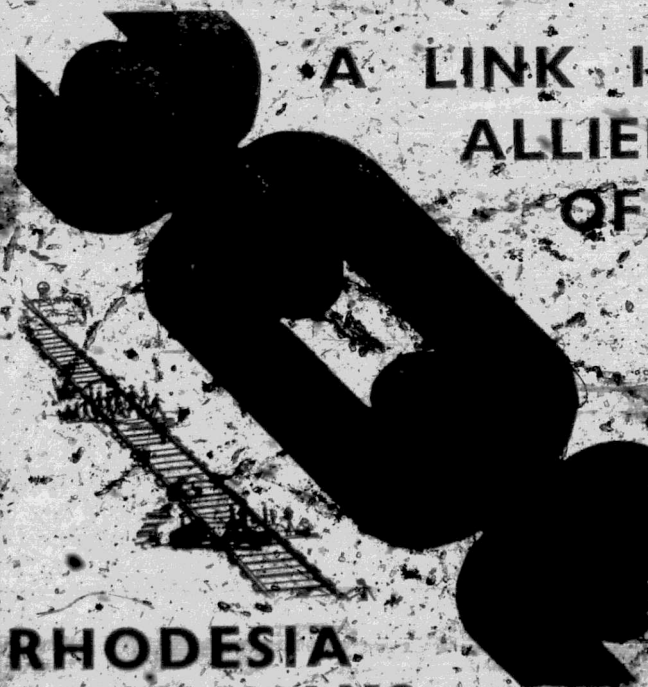
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