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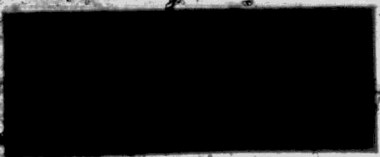
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT HAS BEEN OBVIOUS that the  
Matters of Eastern African Dependence  
Trade and Information Office in London  
would require new staff for post-war work,  
but if it is astonishing  
H.M. Eastern African  
Dependencies Office  
explicitly base its decision in  
the recommendation of its senior executive  
officer, Sir Charles Loch, that such  
re-organization would be  
the best solution  
of the problem of obtaining better supplies of  
consumer goods for Eastern Africa.  
That  
is equivalent to admitting that the com-  
plex structure of economic controls built  
up by the East African Governments during  
the war, partly for the specific purpose  
of obtaining consumer goods, is superior  
to the fact that the Governors prefer  
to have largely upon it.  
Several months' fruitless and  
progressive  
officer in London  
the flow of goods to East Africa.  
And of  
course, the Colonial Office has re-supplied its  
departments with a considerable staff. In view of  
these facts it is somewhat ingenious of the  
Government to propose that the new head  
of the London Office should solve the problem  
of consumer supplies for Eastern Africa as a  
side-line. He will have many other functions

to perform, and we should attach far less im-  
portance to this question than the Governors  
Conference has done, since we take it for  
granted that many able business men in the  
United Kingdom and in the Dependencies are  
applying their energies and initiative to the  
task of procuring goods for the Eastern  
African markets as soon as they become avail-  
able in this country. It is, we trust, no disre-  
spect to the London Office to suggest that the  
prospective Commissioner could more profit-  
ably apply his time and talents in other di-  
rections. Though it has become the fashion to  
assume that officials must be concerned with  
every detail of commercial transactions and  
ease the way for them, many of our readers  
must have had experience during the war  
which have made them both rightly sceptical on  
the first point, and convinced that official  
assistance is on the whole more likely to  
waste than save time on the second. If it is re-  
asonable to suggest that business men are  
more capable of doing business than officials  
with a little ingenuity and patience, the  
abnormal circumstances of war in East Africa  
must be remembered among the traditional

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
that the new Trade and Information Commis-  
sioner in London will be Sir Roger Neill.

may show to non-official in Kenya has done better work during these years. He has been standing as

**Mr. Roger Norton the New Commissioner.**

ful as Director of Non-Native Education. His proposal (in which in capacity he has negotiated contracts with the Ministry of Supply, the forces in East Africa, and the official officers) and as Deputy Chairman of the East African Supply Council, that some of the valuable public work would assuredly have been found. But he has decided to remain in East Africa, where he was known before the war as a successful farmer and businessman and for his judgment in public affairs. He has a business sense which commercial concerns in Great Britain will soon learn to value, and which will assuredly prevent him from adopting the curious misconception of his main duties reflected in the official statement. If the intention is to placate the business element, it is unlikely to succeed. Fortunately Mr. Norton is the kind of man who can quickly rectify this unfortunate impression. If Kenya will lose by his return to this country, East Africa as a whole will certainly gain. He has always taken a broad view of Eastern African affairs, and we are confident that under his guidance there will be none of the compartmentalism which did so much harm in the London Office before it was reduced to a war basis in 1939.

It is to be hoped that the appointment of Mr. Norton (which may perhaps not be officially announced until his return to Kenya from his present mission to the United States of America) will cause the East African territories and Kenya in particular, to take a closer and continuing interest in the work of the Office. It may, without exaggeration be said that the friction between Eastern Africa and the Office has always been bad, that there have been long periods during which it has been almost non-existent from some territories, and that the non-official leaders have, with a few noteworthy exceptions, shown as much indifference as their Government. Long and loyal service was given to the Office and the territories by some members of the staff, in particular by the late Major Corbett Ward, the late Mr. W. McHardy, and Mr. G. W. Chapman, who has been in charge throughout the whole period of the war and has had the very minimum of clerical assistance. During the worst of the bombing and the flying bomb periods Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and Miss Young went quietly about their business, carrying on the work of the Office with a

unselfish, unceasing, and including the office work in connection with the East African forces in this country. Theirs has been an unspicacular but very devoted service.

**IN THE EARLIER YEARS OF THE WAR** expenditure under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was inevitably restricted by shortage of personnel and materials, but during the last year or two all Eastern Africa receives 15% of the Government of the Colonial Grants.

Colonial Empire have received reiterated requests from the Secretary of State to prepare and submit five or ten year plans and to apply for financial assistance under the Act. A White Paper published last week and summarized in this issue shows that grants and loans for Colonial development, welfare, and research have totalled almost exactly twenty-four million pounds between July, 1940, when the Act came into operation, and the end of March of this year. Of that total the British Eastern African Dependencies (Kenya, Uganda, British Somaliland, Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland) have together received a little more than £2,500,000, while the four British West African Protectorates have been promised well over £8,600,000. The respective East and West African shares were thus 15% and 36% of the whole. That difference is so striking in its own right, but since conditions vary widely within the territories on both sides of the continent, there would be manifest danger in attempting to draw general conclusions from figures which are no more than pointers. Yet they challenge careful inquiry by the men engaged in public life in East and Central Africa. They can obtain access of the White which is a part of the duty in the White Paper to give in detail, though not in full of the document would have been a summary in introductory memorandum summarizing the position in the various regions of the Colonial Empire.

Uganda, the most opulent of the East and Central African Dependencies, has received a larger sum than any of the other territories. From grants exceeding £1,360,000, well over £800,000 is to be devoted to the territories, and more than £275,000 to medical services and more than £275,000 to rural water supplies. Measures against the tsetse menace, which has been spreading and spreading are to cost £50,000, and £40,000 is to be spent on cattle dips. Uganda then, is to concentrate

its attention upon the health of rural populations, and safety during its battle. Kenya, which receives slightly more than £1,000,000, has earmarked 12% for the group hospital in Nairobi, 15% for the education of European students and African women and the bulk of the balance for housing schemes for Africans and Arabs. The emphasis, it will be seen, is in directions entirely different from those selected by Uganda. Tanganyika, the recipient of rather less than one-tenth of the total granted to the Eastern African territories as a whole, will spend \$25,000 on the improvement of stock routes, nearly as much on the establishment of health centres for Africans (to which the hope of the other Governments has been given proof of attaching an importance) £41,000 on boys' schools for African girls, and the balance in a campaign against sleeping sick-

ness. Nyasaland, which is to receive more help than Tanganyika, will devote the whole of the money to a five-year education programme. British Somaliland, from the relatively large grant of £315,000, is to improve its medical and education services, communications, water supply and undertake an economic survey. The first place to go to boarding schools in 1954, and takes a quarter of her total to a civic centre in the Native town of Zanzibar, and plans to spend £20,000 on roads in Pomba. A group of Rhodesia, whose non-official members of the Legislative Council have severely criticized the Government for its dilatoriness in asking for help under the Fund, had been granted only £1,000 to the end of March, or not one per cent of the Eastern African total. In this summary of the main facts there is both food for thought and cause for action.

## How The Sudan Went To Preparing for the Capture of Eritrea

A COMPANY of the 2nd Battalion The West Yorks. shire Regiment, now based, their known Yorkshires, approved their worth so grandly some months ago at Keren, 100 Khartoum, as a train on the 24-hour journey to Gedaref, roughly midway between Kassala and Gallaabat. Their official designation was reserve to the two fronts, but there was more in it than that, for they travels fast in the East and can be very useful. Their instructors were to learn the country, to see and to see the Italian command and the rebels, and the frontier soon heard of British troops quartered over the eastern Sudan. These were lost during the falling.

The R.A.R., a Tanganyika battalion, who later came under command of the Sudan for operations south of Keren, and east of Malakal. In the interior our first pieces of ordnance had arrived sixteen 2.7-in howitzers. Some of the Sudan Horse were converted into self-contained artillery troops by four British Gunner officers. By cutting out the trails and black magic, the first round was fired in anger five months after the day later. A hit was achieved. At the end of June Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, arrived by air from England to stand in of revolt against the Italian usurpers of his country. (The King of Ethiopians and others for partipation in these activities was imprisoned, and our sources of intelligence were exposed.)

**General Sir William Platt,**  
**G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.,**  
*Commander of Forces in the Sudan 1938-41*  
*and*  
*G.O.C. in-C. East African Command 1941-44*

Wild-cat schemes abandoned. Impatience was rampant. A fact seemed to be held between the chains of straight soldiering and those of wilderness, so that this would not go off uneventfully in separate losses, but would one day be welded into a powerful and re-ordinated force with which to strike. In August the notable events occurred. The company of West Yorkshires in reserve at Gedaref was relieved by another company of the same battalion, who took with them 50 Bren-carriers (that remarkable little track vehicle which had been born from experiments carried out by the Saharan Infantry Brigade at home shortly before the war). Once again news travelled fast across the frontier. This time about two Bren-carriers were engaged on many tanks, machine-guns and patrol parties, and the country, with only over black cover for soil and mounds of imaginary chokes and "shorts" in the distance, to ensure being seen, and being given milk and sugar from afar from was seen. The Sudan was safe from invasion.

Whilst there was so much activity around Kassala and Gallaabat, the remainder of the country was far from idle. Along the Red Sea Hills, 'Meadow Forks', a tribe of Beni Amer tribesmen, the Fuzze Wuzze, and Kipping, was over on the watch. In the bushy area the Police advanced to the Blue Nile, and the able and energetic British intelligence give a complete and, as far as lay in their power, but the very same intruders, and then them the Frontier Battalion collected and trapped a thousand strong from all parts of the Sudan. In the swampy, porous, and reversed the Baro salient other force and supplies, and many must battles for small pimples of ground, and river crossings. Near the southern boundary beyond the soldiers built up their strength and supplies across the miles of desert and forest, green with fresh grass, were around oxyc, yudu, hartbeest, giraffe, elephant, and thousands of brightly coloured birds. Touch was established with

The other evening the arrival of the 5th Battalion The Manchester Regiment from Aden, with the 4th Regiment of British Infantry and a company of British soldiers, who had been sailing to sea by intervention from Somaliland, but intended for use as a duty, enough to disembark. These reinforcements slipped quietly by night into the Buhaan bridge, making an ideal base from which the British companies could radiate out and wider. They did not advise these new waves until a complete standstill activity by a disorganizing

...they have not... but not quite...  
 ...the Italian...  
 ...The Italian...  
 ...to which...  
 ...the north...  
 ...communications...  
 ...place...  
 ...to turn them...  
 ...to mobilize...  
 ...to fight...  
 ...Thou shalt not...  
 ...became a battle...  
 ...the beginning...  
 ...in Port Sudan...  
 ...Sudanese soldiers...  
 ...local areas...  
 ...strategic initiative...  
 ...Spate requires...  
 ...November 1940...  
 ...the Italian...  
 ...It was...  
 ...the former...  
 ...Ethiopian Patriots...  
 ...During the...  
 ...border...  
 ...had penetrated...  
 ...Except at...  
 ...Sudanese...  
 ...Dumps...  
 ...many camps...  
 ...Some...  
 ...April 1941...  
 ...decision...  
 ...the 4th Indian...  
 ...to arrive...  
 ...In the...  
 ...from...  
 ...were...  
 ...the...  
 ...could...

own... for withdrawal... to avoid casualties...  
 ...The choice was clear... but the...  
 ...As we could not... even with the...  
 ...demands for...  
 ...at the same time...  
 ...enough for...  
 ...before the...  
 ...with...  
 ...more than 100 miles...  
 ...and in...  
 ...The...  
 ...with the Free French...  
 ...Foreign Legion...  
 ...Chad...  
 ...from...  
 ...Port Sudan...  
 ...towards Keren...  
 ...forcing the...  
 ...to... as well as west...

Italian Viceroy Surrender at Amba Alagi

On March 15 the attack opened... For...  
 ...neither rest nor...  
 ...ceased...  
 ...In the early hours...  
 ...and...  
 ...Keren...  
 ...The price was heavy... but the prize...  
 ...The Italians fled 300 miles...  
 ...was the proof...  
 ...In...  
 ...Asmara and Massawa...  
 ...were in our hands...  
 ...and once...  
 ...we built up...  
 ...against the...  
 ...of Amba Alagi...  
 ...10,000 feet...  
 ...On May 18 the Viceroy...  
 ...and...  
 ...Chief...  
 ...surrendered...  
 ...with his troops...  
 ...to the 5th Indian...  
 ...Serious...  
 ...remained only at Gondar...  
 ...We...  
 ...pressed on...  
 ...south, west and east...  
 ...and...  
 ...had to pause...  
 ...till its effects...  
 ...had passed...  
 ...On November 27 Gondar...  
 ...capitulated...  
 ...after operations...  
 ...conducted by...  
 ...the East Africa...  
 ...Command...  
 ...in which...  
 ...Sudanese troops...  
 ...gallantly played...  
 ...their part...  
 ...about Chilga...  
 ...to the west...  
 ...In eliminating...  
 ...the Italian East African...  
 ...Empire...  
 ...the arms of the...  
 ...British Commonwealth...  
 ...gained their...  
 ...first enduring...  
 ...success of the war...  
 ...It was the...  
 ...turning-point...  
 ...to victory...

Since 1911 the... of the Sudan...  
 ...have continued...  
 ...to expand...  
 ...but as the war...  
 ...passed away...  
 ...from Africa...  
 ...their role...  
 ...became that of...  
 ...of internal security...  
 ...in conquered...  
 ...territories...  
 ...of the continent...  
 ...Wherever they...  
 ...have been...  
 ...they have been...  
 ...animated by...  
 ...that same spirit...  
 ...of pride and...  
 ...dignity...  
 ...even in captivity...  
 ...as is shown...  
 ...by a recent...  
 ...tale of a British...  
 ...officer...  
 ...who enlisted...  
 ...the help...  
 ...of various...  
 ...coloured...  
 ...soldiers...  
 ...for tunnelling...  
 ...Nothing...  
 ...that they...  
 ...were making...  
 ...their own...  
 ...bread...  
 ...whereas...  
 ...the British...  
 ...in the camp...  
 ...had none...  
 ...he asked...  
 ...for some...  
 ...and...  
 ...proffered...  
 ...generous...  
 ...presents...  
 ...Among them...  
 ...a Sudanese...  
 ...gave freely...  
 ...but refused...  
 ...reward...  
 ...saying...  
 ...bravely...  
 ...Am I...  
 ...a slave...  
 ...that I...  
 ...should...  
 ...charge...  
 ...an...  
 ...Englishman...  
 ...for...  
 ...bread...  
 ...He is...  
 ...free...  
 ...now...  
 ...May he...  
 ...retain...  
 ...his...  
 ...strength...  
 ...and...  
 ...dignity...

To and...  
 ...before dawn...  
 ...January...  
 ...one...  
 ...patrol...  
 ...to...  
 ...Kassala...  
 ...We...  
 ...upstaked...  
 ...everywhere...  
 ...and went...  
 ...in...  
 ...the 4th...  
 ...Indian...  
 ...Division...  
 ...the...  
 ...4th...  
 ...of the...  
 ...British...  
 ...to...  
 ...the...  
 ...clearing...  
 ...of...  
 ...the...  
 ...rifer...  
 ...Setit...  
 ...Two...  
 ...days...  
 ...later...  
 ...I...  
 ...a...  
 ...touching...  
 ...little...  
 ...terrapin...  
 ...with...  
 ...an...  
 ...English...  
 ...driver...  
 ...had...  
 ...driven...  
 ...to...  
 ...once...  
 ...again...  
 ...set...  
 ...in...  
 ...a...  
 ...county...  
 ...of...  
 ...a...  
 ...half...  
 ...months...  
 ...later...  
 ...having...  
 ...been...  
 ...attacked...  
 ...throughout...  
 ...the...  
 ...Sudan...  
 ...Frontier...  
 ...Battalion...  
 ...by...  
 ...the...  
 ...captain...  
 ...of...  
 ...Addis...  
 ...Ababa...  
 ...In...  
 ...the...  
 ...day...  
 ...the...  
 ...flag...  
 ...fell...  
 ...and...  
 ...two...  
 ...days...  
 ...later...  
 ...Barents...  
 ...Column...  
 ...pushed...  
 ...forward...  
 ...to...  
 ...the...  
 ...north...  
 ...column...  
 ...to...  
 ...the...  
 ...Wall...  
 ...Keren...  
 ...marked...  
 ...by...  
 ...the...  
 ...force...  
 ...determined...  
 ...to...  
 ...fight...  
 ...Efforts...  
 ...for...  
 ...their...  
 ...to...  
 ...the...  
 ...North...  
 ...and...  
 ...south...  
 ...the...  
 ...search...  
 ...went...  
 ...on...  
 ...for...  
 ...a...  
 ...that...  
 ...would...  
 ...give...  
 ...our...  
 ...troops...  
 ...implied...  
 ...the...  
 ...hope...  
 ...of...  
 ...the...  
 ...agly...  
 ...alternatives...  
 ...of...  
 ...fighting...  
 ...either...  
 ...or...  
 ...on...  
 ...ground...  
 ...of...  
 ...the...  
 ...enemy...

included...  
 ...Gardens of Memory...  
 ...Lieut. Colonel...  
 ...Laurence...  
 ...Holbeck...  
 ...suggested...  
 ...in...  
 ...cent...  
 ...broadcast...  
 ...at...  
 ...Rhodesia...  
 ...should...  
 ...establish...  
 ...gardens...  
 ...as...  
 ...war...  
 ...memorials...  
 ...Twenty Years Ago...  
 ...From...  
 ...the...  
 ...1922...  
 ...So...  
 ...Walter...  
 ...Grigg...  
 ...was...  
 ...just...  
 ...week...  
 ...ago...  
 ...by...  
 ...the...  
 ...King...  
 ...upon...  
 ...his...  
 ...appointment...  
 ...as...  
 ...Governor...  
 ...and...  
 ...Commander...  
 ...of...  
 ...Kenya...  
 ...A...  
 ...contract...  
 ...for...  
 ...the...  
 ...building...  
 ...of...  
 ...a...  
 ...house...  
 ...Zimbabwe...  
 ...has...  
 ...been...  
 ...in...  
 ...the...  
 ...country...  
 ...and...  
 ...the...  
 ...Zimbabwe...  
 ...Company...  
 ...On...  
 ...his...  
 ...arrival...  
 ...in...  
 ...Livingstone...  
 ...the...  
 ...Prince...  
 ...of...  
 ...Wales...  
 ...now...  
 ...the...  
 ...Duke...  
 ...of...  
 ...Windsor...  
 ...was...  
 ...met...  
 ...by...  
 ...Sir...  
 ...Herbert...  
 ...Stanley...  
 ...the...  
 ...Governor...

...To and...  
 ...before dawn...  
 ...January...  
 ...one...  
 ...patrol...  
 ...to...  
 ...Kassala...  
 ...We...  
 ...upstaked...  
 ...everywhere...  
 ...and went...  
 ...in...  
 ...the 4th...  
 ...Indian...  
 ...Division...  
 ...the...  
 ...4th...  
 ...of the...  
 ...British...  
 ...to...  
 ...the...  
 ...clearing...  
 ...of...  
 ...the...  
 ...rifer...  
 ...Setit...  
 ...Two...  
 ...days...  
 ...later...  
 ...I...  
 ...a...  
 ...touching...  
 ...little...  
 ...terrapin...  
 ...with...  
 ...an...  
 ...English...  
 ...driver...  
 ...had...  
 ...driven...  
 ...to...  
 ...once...  
 ...again...  
 ...set...  
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# Colonial Development and Welfare Fund

## How Eastern Africa Will Spend £4,045,000

**BETWEEN JULY, 1946, AND MARCH 1947**, DISBURSEMENTS TOTALING £4,045,000 have been approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940.

Of that total the share of the Eastern Africa Dependencies (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, British Somaliland, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland) is shown by a White Paper published a few days ago to have amounted to £3,505,267, or rather less than 45%.

**Kenya and Uganda** each receive more than 1,000,000. Kenya has so far received more than any other Eastern Africa territory, receiving grants aggregating £1,306,000 for seven schemes, including £477,000 for Mulago Hospital, which is to be rebuilt and expanded to provide 1,120 beds; £350,000 for anti-malarial, anti-tuberculosis and anti-venereal diseases campaign; a nutrition survey, an ambulance service and provision for the training of medical staff; and £279,550 for the improvement of rural water supplies.

£100,000 has been contributed towards the cost of the reconstruction in Kampala of a central Public Works Department depot equipped with fixed and mobile plant for use in the general development programme, tests and cyanide-emulsion disease and reclamation work is planned to the amount of £50,000; £10,000 is set aside for the construction of cattle dips; and £10,000 has been provided for the visit of an expert to investigate and advise on drainage and reclamation, and small-scale experiments to provide him with necessary data.

**KENYA** has been granted a total of £1,146,000, made up of grants of £814,000 for 11 schemes, loans totalling £170,000, and three research grants together amounting to £172,000.

The largest item is £169,000 for female education, amounting £91,000 towards the capital cost of the establishment of training colleges and centres for European, Indian and African women; £49,000 for recurrent costs over seven years; £16,000 appears under the heading of General Hospital, Nairobi; and £10,000 for assistance in housing of Government African housing, other than for Government employees, in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Kisumu. In addition this provision is made by way of a special loan, the balance by loans to be repaid by 40 equated annuities with interest at 3%. The housing of African employees of the Government in Nairobi (including such ancillary buildings as recreation hall and bicycle sheds), together with water-borne sanitation, roads, paths and tree-planting, appears at £83,000; and the housing of Arab and African employees of Government, including a social hall in Mombasa, at £78,000. £2,500 is provided for the translation of a German work on the ethnography and anthropology of the Somali and Galla peoples.

### Nyasaland's Five-Year Education Plan

**NYASALAND** receives £217,000, £7,000 for a piece of research and the balance for a five-year education programme, which provides for more effective control by the Education Department, the consolidation of primary education by increased teacher missionary societies for the salaries of teachers, European, African, and for building and equipment of the primary and secondary and higher educational facilities, the development of the Jeanes school, and the re-organisation of the rural school committees on a representative basis.

**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY** receives £240,000, £50,000 for 10 schemes totalling £200,000, and five research grants adding £58,700.

The largest single item is £56,000 for the improvement of water supplies, including the provision of water supplies, development of grass reserves, cattle trails, and the construction of camps, and the provision of water supply. £40,000 is the estimated cost of the establishment of rural centres for Africans at the headquarters of the major districts and in certain of the rural areas. The centres will be intended to serve as centres for the main projects of extension of the African population, including the Settlement and education of African youth, and the improvement of the health and welfare of the rural population. The improvement of the health and welfare of the rural population is provided for by a grant of £20,000 for the improvement of the health and welfare of the rural population, and £20,000 for the improvement of the health and welfare of the rural population.

**BRITISH SOMALILAND** receives £316,000, a grant to assist the cost of carrying out the programme for the development of the Somaliland economy and commerce, and £100,000 for the improvement of the health and welfare of the rural population.

and provision for the development of water supplies, and the provision of £14,500 for an economic survey and for assistance to investigate the potato industry in the territory.

**ZANZIBAR** has received £125,000 for public works and for the improvement of the cattle-breeding programme, and £10,000 for the provision of rural housing in the Territory. The capital cost of the construction of a water supply for the island of Pemba appears to be £14,500 for the native town section of Zanzibar. The development of public works in Zanzibar is £100,000. Among other projects £50,000 is for the two well-developing schemes of water supply and employment of a water engineer, provided for by grants for the training of local personnel at a hospital, the training of nurses and other staff at the Old Port and other water supply schemes, and the improvement of the health and sanitary conditions of the township of Zanzibar.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA** receives £1,000,000 for socio-economic research, the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, and £17,700 for development schemes.

The result of seven years of field research by local factors of the British, Belgian, and South African Governments, and of the main sources of the origin of the red locust in Africa were located in the Lake Rudolf basin, Tanganyika Territory, and the Alwero-Wantipa districts of Northern Rhodesia. At the end of 1946 approval was given to the extension in Northern Rhodesia of a red locust investigation station and the expansion of its activities to include the collection of material for the study of the locust in the East and Central Africa, the South African, Belgian Commission Territories, and the Belgian Congo. £8,500 is now provided for capital expenditure on buildings, £6,200 is provided for the appointment for five years of a local staff of officers.

Not included in the total of £3,505,267 for Eastern Africa are grants totalling £338,747 to the Bechuanaland Protectorates, which have received £65,047 for the upkeep of Government vehicles and mechanical plant and the training of Africans for this work; £57,500 for the erection of a maternity hospital and training centre in Serowe; £20,818 for the improvement of education; £20,322 for a five-year survey of the territory; £10,438 for the improvement of the Francistown hospital; £10,000 for quarters in Lobatse, and other buildings to £4,986 for mental and nursing home; and £2,300 as the first instalment of a plan for the housing of African employees of the Government.

### West Africa's £8,678,000

The British West African Colonies have received a total of £8,678,000.

There is an interesting table showing the classification of grants and loans to the Colonial Empire as a whole. Of £23,571,258 under development and welfare, grants amount to £21,479,566 and loans to £2,091,692.

The largest single item is for water supplies and irrigation, for which purposes grants have totalled £1,022,322 and loans £1,139,130. They come communications and transport, and grants totalling £3,708,445 and loans of £100,000. Education receives £3,382,057; agriculture and animal husbandry £2,075,978 in grants and £435,200 in loans; plus £168,695 for research; and medical, public health, and sanitation schemes £3,036,524 in grants and £7,742 in loans.

Housing and land settlement appear at £1,528,568 in grants and £1,159,120 in loans; social services at £773,112; administration at £694,919 (with a note that this heading includes schemes for the Department of Advisory and Technical Staff, Development Officers, etc.); forestry at £468,655; industrial development, including public utilities, at £354,331 in grants and £4,600 in loans; telegraphs, telephones, and wires, including broadcasting, at £257,955 in grants and £11,200 in loans; surveys at £101,782; nutrition at £24,053 in grants, and £160,000 in loans; and miscellaneous at £114,250.

Editorial comments appear under "Matters of Moment."

### £3,000,000 Victory Loan

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has issued a Victory Loan of £3,000,000 in 3½% Local Registered Stock, 1955-75, at an issue price of 98.00%. Tickets of Southern Rhodesia 3½% Local Registered Stock, 1955-75, and of the North African Loan issued at 98.00% may, if the same should may, convert into equal amounts of the new Victory Loan and receive a bonus of 5% in cash or stock.

# Sir John Hall's First Speech to Uganda Legislature

## Development Programme to be Reviewed from Economic Standpoint

THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME proposed by the Government of Uganda has been accepted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies as a satisfactory framework in which individual schemes may be considered each on its merits and in its relation to the financial resources of the Protectorate. Already a number of schemes have been approved and allocations totalling £1,500,000 have been made from the Parliamentary vote for Development and Welfare.

Our development programme, particularly so far as the social services are concerned, is a very ambitious programme, and rightly so, but it is also a very expensive programme, both as regards capital and recurrent expenditure. I should be reluctant to launch the Protectorate upon an

extensive programme of capital expenditure without a reasonable assurance that the resultant recurrent expenditure will not go beyond our resources. It is, as a new country, our duty to lay emphasis in one respect. It seems to my mind to be the development of our economic resources, in the development of the potential wealth of the country and the search for new sources of wealth and thus of revenue. You cannot take more of a stream than flows into it, and if the great expansion of social services contemplated in the development programme is to be financed, and, one of its main aims, is to be financed and carried through to completion, new sources of revenue will have to be provided, and the wealth of the country, from which this revenue must in the last resort be drawn, must be augmented.

### Uganda Greatly Favoured by Nature

This Protectorate is greatly favoured by nature. There is an immense possibility of further development of its agricultural and economic resources and also, I think, scope for the establishment of secondary industries. It is from that aspect particularly that I propose that the public development programme should be reconsidered.

To assist Government in this review, I am hoping to obtain early next year the services of a man of outstanding ability and experience who has already carried out such a task in other Colonial territories. Whether I shall be successful or not is as yet uncertain. In the event, Government will have to look elsewhere for a man satisfied with the situation at present is such that it is one here with the necessary experience and abilities can be made available to undertake this most important and essential task.

Meanwhile, in the sphere of judicious finance, and subject to the circumstances imposed by shortage of staff and material, Government proposes to press forward with those parts of its development plan which are susceptible of early realization. As a earnest of that intention, within the next few weeks or so, a distinguished hospital architect, Mr. Eric Phillips, is expected to arrive in Uganda to plan and design the proposed new medical school at Mulago, which will ultimately replace Mulago.

An even more pressing question is that of increasing de-mobilization. This presents at once a difficult problem and a golden opportunity for us to see that our soldiers, assured of better conditions of living and better prospects of gainful employment than they had before they joined the Army. A Civil Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Committee has been sitting for several months. This very representative committee, including officials and non-officials, has recently presented a most valuable report on the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government. One of the principles of our policy is that a minimum of training courses should be available in different parts of the country at which instruction can be given in the most varied crafts, agriculture, and in the duties of a capital or health officer, and

that there should be facilities for training men as military and vernacular teachers, and for the training of students. Primary standards of education for them have been laid down and there should be opportunities for them to receive further education. It is proposed to establish a series of employment centres, and to provide for these training centres, and applications for them have already been submitted. The total number of men to be trained will be just over 4,000. The cost will amount to about £200,000, which will be met during the demobilization period, a grant for which I am hoping to obtain from His Majesty's Govern-

ment. Another proposal, which I hope will be approved, is the provision of ample housing materials, distributed throughout the country, for the ex-soldiers, and for the building of roofing materials and doors and windows. This will enable the men to build their own houses, to repair their existing dwellings, and to obtain their own quarters from home. It is also proposed to provide a series of centres for the blind, which will be carried out at centres in every district. The inter-tribe aspects of the problem are of the greatest importance, and the recent Government Conference has given some mention of the conclusions reached. It is proposed to issue an official communication along with the Council's report.

### Returning Soldiers with £1,000

It is estimated that 20,000 demobilization is a great help to our soldiers returning back into the country. It is a great help in many ways, and a great help in many ways. It is a great help in many ways, and a great help in many ways. It is a great help in many ways, and a great help in many ways.

The Government is anxious to ensure that the large sums of money are not uselessly dissipated, but is expended for the lasting benefit of our demobilized soldiers. The Government is anxious to ensure that the large sums of money are not uselessly dissipated, but is expended for the lasting benefit of our demobilized soldiers. The Government is anxious to ensure that the large sums of money are not uselessly dissipated, but is expended for the lasting benefit of our demobilized soldiers.

we can help them by encouraging and assisting the development of co-operative institutions in this country. There are some who are opposed to co-operation and profit. I think that it will operate against the interests of those who are poor. I have seen the great benefit elsewhere which the co-operative movement has brought to the poor, to the small communities, and I am convinced that with wise guidance and careful control, co-operation can do only good in this country, such as this. It is only here that there is no proper control of the prices of the necessities of life, and the lack of such guidance and control is a very real danger in Uganda today.

Black Marketing War Almost Over. The people here has had no doubt extensive black marketing; prices are substantially higher than the controlled prices. The money has been earned by the consumer, but it should be doing less than justice to the Indian traders and companies who often associated with these charges of black marketing. If I did not explain that under the system which I found when I arrived in Uganda, black marketing was almost entirely due to a combination of circumstances into which I do not go here, I am sure that it is a great opportunity for us to see that our soldiers, assured of better conditions of living and better prospects of gainful employment than they had before they joined the Army. A Civil Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Committee has been sitting for several months. This very representative committee, including officials and non-officials, has recently presented a most valuable report on the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government. One of the principles of our policy is that a minimum of training courses should be available in different parts of the country at which instruction can be given in the most varied crafts, agriculture, and in the duties of a capital or health officer, and

These... problems... importance which... and agriculture, and thus the... of this country... that is the rapid and... advance of the tsetse fly in the... and... areas. In the last eight years 1,600 square... have been invaded by tsetse and closed to cattle. Unless the... of tsetse fly can be... the... of this country... with the... population of this country... a... and... shortage.

Lately thanks to the... of the Tsetse Research Department of... the... of the... has been... but so far a... solution... the... has... It is possible that this... will be... in the... from... laboratory tests that it kills the tsetse fly, but the... of its application over vast areas presents a... of great complexity.

... Mr. H. C. Griffin, formerly... of agriculture in the Sudan, has arrived in... to... an investigation into the possibility of... a... of this problem.

... Mr. H. C. Griffin, formerly... of agriculture in the Sudan, has arrived in... to... an investigation into the possibility of... a... of this problem.

**Bringing the Government to the People**

For the first time... meeting in... in temporary accommodation provided through the courtesy of the Chief Justice. This is the first instalment of the policy which I hope to follow... the Government to the people rather than... the Government... and not the reverse. I hope... that in due course... will be made... that the day-to-day business of Government can be... in this town rather than in the... of Entebbe.

I hope... that in due course... will be made... that the day-to-day business of Government can be... in this town rather than in the... of Entebbe.

I hope... that in due course... will be made... that the day-to-day business of Government can be... in this town rather than in the... of Entebbe.

I hope... that in due course... will be made... that the day-to-day business of Government can be... in this town rather than in the... of Entebbe.

**Sudan Government Catering**

The Sudan Government Railways and Steamers control hotels in Khartoum, Port Sudan, Juba and Wadi Halfa... for throughout last year... The hotels and catering... of the Government deal with a... on the Nile and... and two... The... of this organization last year was about... exceeding 700... only four British.

**East African Trade in London**

**Statement by Governors Conference**

An announcement issued by the East African Governors Conference... that Sir Charles Lockhart, its... who recently returned from the... of Governors of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Northern Rhodesia, and... that... the best solution... supplies of consumer goods for East Africa would... H.M. East African... Trade and Information Office in London, and... as its field official who had an intimate knowledge of East Africa, and who would be in a position to present the... of East Africa continuously and effectively to the... and the... in East Africa and... should any... materialize in the availability of goods and... The Conference agreed with the above, and decided that... should... the Office as suggested. The... of expenditure by each territory will be decided in accordance with the amount which... is prepared to... Editorial comment appears under... of... Matters of...

**Quick Cure for Bilharzia**

**A Southern Rhodesian Discovery**

A new technique which may revolutionize the treatment of bilharzia has been developed by Mr. William... Research Laboratory in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Simultaneously a new method... of testing whether patients are infected with the disease... takes only two days and... to... minutes... a description... new treatment... in the... journal... was 30 days... for... injections, thus... treatment in the labour camps... of... only seven or... hours... success depends on... injections given... in the... of... minutes in the... of... No special preparation or after... beyond... For... or... of... is sufficient to cure the bilharzia. No... effects have... occurred.

The... small injection given under the skin of the... a lump about a... of... minutes... is... measuring device... spread caused by... present in the patient.

The... of these... are... of... to the... of... except... with the work of labour camps.

The War

Southern Rhodesian Air Training Scheme

Trained 10,864 of the R.A.F., including 1,465 Rhodesians

THE GREAT CONTRIBUTION OF THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN AIR TRAINING SCHEME to the Empire war effort is further revealed by incomplete figures recently given in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia by Sir Ernest Gibson, Minister of Air and Inland Affairs.

Up to April 30, last, he said, 7,256 pilots, 500 bombardiers, 77 navigators, and 1,240 ground crews had been trained with the Scheme, making a total of 10,864.

The number of Rhodesian pilots trained in the Colony was 688, of whom he said he had led 84 navigators, 200 bombardiers, and 138 ground staff. In addition, flight engineers had been trained overseas, making a grand total of 1,465 Rhodesians.

It was known that 170 of them had been killed in action, 210 were presumed killed, and 45 were missing, while at that time 81 were still prisoners of war, making a total of 486.

Southern Rhodesian airmen had been awarded the D.S.O. 73, the D.C. 21, the D.F.M. and one of the C.M. while 10 had been granted honours patches and three a specially commended honours patch. He did not purport to be complete.

Promote to 11th East African Division

Lieut. General Sir Philip de la Motte, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Rhodesian South East Africa, has promised that 11th East African Division shall soon result in a promotion in their ranks. They were promoted to 11th East African Division when supply difficulties compelled the Command to reduce the number of divisions in the theatre of operations, but General de la Motte has promised to get the 11th East African Division back into battle at the earliest opportunity.

The Rhodesian African Rifles are officially reported to have been in action against the Japanese in Burma as a detachment of Northern Rhodesian airmen on leave from England recently marched through Lusaka carrying a captured Japanese flag. They were inspected by the Governor and given rest in the grounds of Government House.

When detachments of 10 East African pioneer companies serving in the Middle East recently marched past King's Crook and the British Ambassador in Egypt, one colour party carried the flag of Kenya.

H.M.S. NYASALAND, a frigate which was commissioned into the Royal Navy last August, has received the assent of the Government of Nyasaland to the suggestion that she should bear the colours of the Protectorate. Presentations are to be made by Nyasaland for the wardroom and other messes. Before the end of the war with Germany the ship had been successfully engaged in anti-submarine operations.

One of the Colony class has been commissioned into the Royal Navy as H.M.S. SOMALILAND.

Rhodesian personnel now serving in the British (including Colonial) forces who have been granted Southern Rhodesian conditions of service are to be given the opportunity of repatriation to Southern Rhodesia or of volunteering for a further period of service. Repatriation does not necessarily imply demobilization on arrival. The opportunity of returning to the Colony does not apply to the Rhodesian African Rifles in Burma or to 55 G.I. Company, which is also a Rhodesian unit. Changes of personnel within these units are at the discretion of the Rhodesian Government.

Part-time military training in Southern Rhodesia is to cease by the end of this year.

General Smuts, who has just flown back from Italy in the last month, South Africa's first Cavalier, will be welcome. Early next week he is to meet in Lisbon Gaetano, the Portuguese Minister for the Colonies, in Lourenco Marques.

General Smuts will stay in Italy to visit the South Africans and Rhodesians serving under General Evers. He will be in the 6th South African Armoured Division, General Smuts praised the services of the troops through East Africa and Ethiopia and up and down the shores of the Mediterranean. He was accompanied by his two sons, Major Jan Smuts and Captain Jamie Smuts.

Casualties

Major A. S. Rodyn Jones, South African Desert Corps, who is reported to have been killed in action in the end of April, served through the campaigns in Italian Somaliland, Ethiopia, North Africa and Italy. Lieut. the Hon. Derek Mondy, V.R., who has been killed while flying on duty off the coast of Holland was the son of Lord and Lady Mondy, who has long had an interest in the Rhodesians.

Flying Officer Noel Vincent Hartland, formerly missing at Okana, N. Rhodesia, has been reported killed as the result of air operations.

Flying Officer Edward Henry Donne, of Umfolozi, is now known to have been killed on active service in Holland.

Previously reported missing as the result of air operations, the death of the flying officer is now officially presumed. Pilot Officers Neville Johnstone, Howard Scholtz and Eric Barnum Wilson, and Flying Officers Laurence Robert Hayes and Gordon Thomas O'Brien, D.F.C., and Flight Sergeant Cecil George James, of the Squadron, are dead. Murray Parkes, a Rhodesian, previously reported missing, has now been reckoned as missing believed killed in action.

Pilot Officer Edward Frank Dunge, previously reported missing, but whose name is now known to have been killed in action.

Lieut. Hugh Robert William Meade, and Flight Sergeant George Lien, of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, believed they are now officially presumed killed.

Flying Officer Neville Brighton McNeill, of Gatooma, and Flight Sergeant Allan Thomas White, of Gatooma, are reported missing from air operations.

Awards

Major Francis Johnson, English Intelligence Force, whom the King recently invested with the D.S.O. and Bar for gallant leadership during the campaign in Ethiopia, hails from Southern Rhodesia.

Sub-Lieut. Gerald Henry Davis, S.O. P.S. (Rhodesia), has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallant conduct and devotion to duty while serving in the Coastal Forces in the liberation of Holland.

Captain Henry Charles King of Southern Rhodesia now serving with the 4th Armoured Brigade in Burma, has been awarded the Military Cross. The citation states:

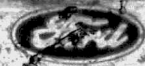
"The soldier complete, unflinching in danger, and led his men for 20 hours in continuous contact with the enemy until they had been cleared from a ridge. Through his actions it was our intention to hit them. The enemy's position was driven from a hill by the Kuduans. When I had observed his withdrawal, I was the last man to leave the hill. His devotion to duty saved the lives of many men."

AFRICA AND RUSSIA



*And now,*

although its place in Europe, the war in the East will go on unabated; until the whole world can once again live in security. To that end, Ford Motor Company Limited will continue to supply many of the vehicles that will carry the Allied Armies to complete and overwhelming victory.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED, DAGENHAM, ESSEX

# Background to the

## Empire's War Casualties

casualties of the British Commonwealth and Empire (including the armed forces, merchant seamen, and Home Guard) and civilians in the United Kingdom) in the first and foremost years of war ended on May 1945, amounted to 6,000,000, of whom 525,234 were killed, or died of wounds or injuries, or are missing, believed killed.

Leading deaths in natural causes, the number of all ranks of the forces of the Commonwealth and Empire in the form of a list of persons of various ages, particularly from New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia, and other territories, is as follows: missing, 67,773; wounded, 52,073; war prisoners, including Service internees, 189,439; total, 203,291. Killed, 36,018; missing, 2,005; wounded, 52,073; war prisoners, including Service internees, 5,051; total, 101,003. Australia: killed, 21,415; missing, 6,319; wounded, 37,477; war prisoners, including Service internees, 2,005; total, 67,211. New Zealand: killed, 9,441; missing, 2,200; wounded, 19,253; war prisoners, including Service internees, 8,485; total, 39,383. South Africa: killed, 6,412; missing, 1,980; wounded, 18,773; war prisoners, including Service internees, 14,591; total, 36,766. India: killed, 20,395; missing, 12,264; wounded, 62,064; war prisoners, including Service internees, 59,692; total, 1,76,345. Ceylon: killed, 6,877; missing, 1,252; wounded, 6,773; war prisoners, including Service internees, 8,000; total, 36,376. These figures include civilian casualties due to enemy action, fatalities among merchant seamen, and to members of the Home Guard on duty. Merchant seamen: killed, 1,399; wounded, 4,596; internees, 1,252. Casualties in ranks of the Home Guard attributable to service reported between May 1940 and December, 1941, included 1,206 killed or died of wounds, injury or disease, and 567 wounded. The total civilian casualties, killed, missing or injured, due to enemy action in the United Kingdom from the outbreak of war to the end of the war in Europe was 146,740. The number killed, or missing, was 26,920 men; 35,392 women; 7,736 children under 16, and 527 unidentified. Those injured and detained in hospital numbered 86,475, including 40,736 men, 37,816 women, and 7,923 children.

—Ministry of Information

## President Truman in the Middle of the Road

In his first three months as President of the United States, Mr. Truman has been moderate, friendly, composed and confident. He has wrought profound changes in the Government: a new Secretary of State (Mr. James C. Byrnes), a new Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Fred M. Vinson), a new Secretary of Labour (Mr. Lewis L. Schwellenbach), a new Attorney General (Mr. Tom C. Clark), a new Secretary of Agriculture (Mr. Clinton P. Anderson), and a new Postmaster General (Mr. Robert E. Hannegan), have altered the whole complexion of the Cabinet. Such affirmations and changes, all made by a President within a few weeks, could have been expected to throw the country into a sweat of argument and re-examination, but virtually every move Mr. Truman has made and every appointment, without exception, has been applauded. Ten days ago a Gallup Poll was recording that Mr. Truman was more popular throughout the nation than Mr. Roosevelt had been at any time since 1935 when the mere presence of Presidential popularity was first begun. People knew what they approved of when Mr. Truman took office. It had brought an end to a period of conflict within America. It was direct outcome of elections that the Democratic Party and Republican Party were working together more harmoniously than at any time within memory. That executive departments and Congress were on terms of mutual respect, that the Government and business and the Government and Labour were no longer at loggerheads. Mr. Truman had set a pattern and his Cabinet appointments fitted it and confirmed it. He pointed the way down the middle of the road.

## South African Cases

From September 1, 1939, to the end of May of this year South African casualties among the land, sea and air forces numbered 37,962, including 9,927 deaths (6,813 Europeans and 2,114 non-Europeans), 7,700 still missing, 14,933 prisoners, and 24,635 casualties in the European campaign were included, including 122 deaths in the Middle East campaign, 2,013 including 3,275 deaths and 14,116 prisoners, and in Italy 1,750, including 1,521 deaths and 196 prisoners of war. Casualties in the Royal Navy and the South African Naval Forces numbered 24, including 23 deaths and 29 prisoners. —Official statement.

## The War at Sea

In the battle of the Atlantic 643 enemy submarines were sent to the bottom. Allied sea land air forces under the Royal Navy have responsible for 525 kills, 460 B-boats, and 6 Italian submarines. Captured German records show that 120 more U-boats were sunk for various causes. Eighty-one midget U-boats were also captured or sunk in the North Sea. All, like the larger vessels, apart from those captured after Germany's capitulation. The Allied ships lost totalled 674, or one ship in every 131 that sailed. Merchant ships sailed more than 200 million miles in convoys and escort vessels made 43,000 separate escort voyages. Nearly 1,500 ships were escorted by the Royal Navy in 76 convoys and from North to Asia upwards of 173,000 tons were escorted in some 7,700 British coastal convoys. —Admiralty.

## Prime Minister of Australia

Mr. J. B. Chifley, who at the age of 60 has been elected the 16th Prime Minister of Australia, was born in New South Wales, the son of a blacksmith, and still occupies the modest house to which he took his bride in 1924. He came to politics from the ranks of the Railway Locomotive Engine-Drivers' Union, which has given the traditional Labour Party many sturdy men of right. He was a driver in the service of the New South Wales Government Railway, and served in Parliament in 1928. Could Mr. Chifley have named his successor, undoubtedly his choice would have been Mr. Chifley, who was not only his ablest and most trusted lieutenant, but also his closest friend and confidant in Parliament. For both the history of living which Mr. Chifley enjoys on Australians in time was the normal one. Both were completely devoted to their job. Both disliked the publicity inseparable from public office. Mr. Chifley has none of Mr. Curtin's eloquence. An astute parliamentarian, he has already given evidence of the qualities needed for national leadership. He is disinterested over his party promises to be firm, and his influence within the party to be a unifying one. He is likely to prefer Labour principles, which are usually interpreted, to shifts and compromises. Generally, he offers Labour its best chance of retaining the confidence of those non-party voters to whom the Government must look in 1946 for a renewed mandate. He is a man who will, with the best of us, be a little bit of a house of cards. —London Daily News correspondent.



PERSONALIA

Mr. Anthony Carter, Press officer of the British Office, on his return from his duties in the Sudan...

Mr. J. Simmons, M.A., has been re-appointed a Lecturer in Colonial History at Oxford University.

A daughter was born a few days ago in Nakuru War Memorial Hospital to the wife of Mr. Ashton J. Clive.

Mr. J. H. Hackwell has been acting as British Consul in Nairobi during the absence of Mr. C. N.

Dr. D. J. Harrison, M.B., B.S., A.F.R.C.S., second daughter of the late Sir Charles Bowring and Lady Bowring, is to be married to Bedford tomorrow.

Mr. Peter John Wood and Miss Margaret Audrey Kenyon, both of Salisbury, have been married at Salisbury.

Mr. Edward Gair, Minister Resident in the Middle East and former Governor of Kenya, has arrived back in London from Cairo.

Wing Commander H. H. Barber, D.F.C., and Mrs. Maura Victoria Campbell, both of Salisbury, have been married in London.

Mr. P. H. Austin, M.A., M.P., and Miss M. J. H. have announced their engagement.

F/lieut. Harry James Goodwin, M.C., D.F.M., and Miss Kathleen Evans have announced their engagement. Both live in Bulawayo.

Captain H. H. Balfour, who visited East Africa and Rhodesia when Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and was recently raised to the peerage, has taken the title of Baron Balfour of Inchiquin, of Shefford, in the County of Berkshire.

Major A. J. Hillon, 2nd King's Own Light Cavalry Regiment, and of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Betty Helen Sealy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Sealy of Lorridge, Berkeley, are engaged to be married.

The Nyasaland Tobacco Association have re-elected Mr. F. E. Darcus as President, and Mr. A. M. Henderson and Mr. J. G. Hornsby as Vice-Presidents.

The other members of the committee are Messrs. R. Maudslayi, J. K. Nicol, G. W. Ramsey, and W. Wright.

After working for the General Missionary Society in the Sudan for 20 years, Mrs. E. G. Gore, widow of Canon Gore, is leaving the country for London Gore and she created one of the largest missions in the Sudan in the Province of Equatoria, built a church to hold 2,000 people, and built 10 primary schools.

Mr. William Edwines, who was London manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa from the latter part of 1936, when he joined the board, has resigned from the directorate on account of continuing ill-health. Mr. Edwines, who was well known to many East Africans and Rhodesians, has served the bank for 33 years.

Dr. Ernest Hamilton, who has been selected for service in the Princess of Wales Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa, was a professional student in Gore before he decided to train as a medical practitioner, and he continues playing in the Army for his training in Dublin, at the same time giving up a large medical practice in London.

Mr. R. A. M. C. is engaged to be married to Miss Maudie Brown, of the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya, second son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Tatton Brown, O.B.E., R.N., retired, and Miss Maudie Brown, of Hill Road, Tonbridge, Kent, and the late Mrs. Maudie Brown, only daughter of the late Major A. V. Lloyd, The Royal Sussex Regiment, and Mrs. Lloyd, Long Cottage, Horsell, Woking.

Mr. E. O. Haden has retired from the position of general manager of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and has been appointed a member of the London Committee.

Mr. Max Danziger, Minister of Finance, Posts, and Customs in Southern Rhodesia, will be going on a tour to the Treasury and the Colonial Office in London.

Mr. H. H. Postmaster-General of the Southern Rhodesian delegates to the Commonwealth Conference, will be accompanied by Mr. T. K. Lloyd, an Assistant Secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Delegation to the United Kingdom Delegation.

Impressions of East Africa

Mr. W. J. Campbell, broadcasting on Sunday, called it a 'Lullaby' programme for the B.C.A. and it was indeed to be said that the programme was a lullaby and was almost drowned with snoring and snoring was almost drowned with snoring and snoring was almost drowned with snoring...

It was surprising that many of the East could speak Portuguese and French, besides English and Afrikaans. Some of the people had their ears the size of and other people had their ears the size of and other people had their ears the size of...

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Professor of Colonial Economic Affairs

Professor E. H. Frankel, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Economics at the University of the Witwatersrand and Chairman of the Commission which is at present enquiring into mining matters in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Professor of Colonial Economic Affairs at the University of Oxford for three years. More than a month ago EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA exclusively reported the establishment of such a professorship at a salary of £1,200 a year. Professor Frankel wrote the well-known work on 'Capital Investment in Africa'.

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### Fairbridge Memorial College

#### Rhodesia to Encourage Child Migrations

The Fairbridge School in the United Kingdom of the British South Africa Company is to be the main beneficiary of a new scheme to encourage child migration to Rhodesia. The scheme is being run by the Fairbridge Memorial College, which is situated in the Mansions House, London.

The chairman, said that the Government of Southern Rhodesia was prepared to receive up to 100 children any time, preferably in the summer months of 1953, and that the Government would be equally so. Lord de Saumarez, the Governor, Sir Alfred Beit, and Sir John Gubbins, the Chief Commissioner, had a deputation to inquire into the Dominion's offer of the backing which might be expected from the Colonial Government.

The Government is to work on the selection of children and the boys will start at an early date. They are to be trained at the Induna air station 10 miles from Bulawayo and will be regarded as Rhodesians by the Government of the Colony.

#### New Director of Standard Bank

The Hon. Jasper Ridley, O.B.E., who has been elected a member of the board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is Joint Deputy Chairman of the National Provincial Bank. He is a Fellow of Eton College, a trustee of the National Gallery, and the Tate Gallery, and has served on numerous Government committees connected mainly with livestock problems.

#### Obituaries

Owing to heavy pressure, obituaries of Bishop Lucas of Masasi, Bishop Michard, and Mr. M. Hoys and Mr. A. M. Johnston are held over until next week.

### Air Crashes in Kenya

#### 44 Persons Killed in 48 Hours

Within 48 hours last week, 44 persons had been killed in three air accidents in Kenya.

On Thursday an aircraft leaving Nairobi for Kisumu and buta into flames, killing 10 persons and injuring 10. R. Marlow, chairman of the Kenya Air Services, said that the aircraft was a Cessna 441, and that the pilot was Mr. J. H. T. Taylor, the Chief Secretary of the Government. The aircraft was on its way to Kisumu, and was flying at an altitude of 10,000 feet. The aircraft was flying over the Indian Ocean, and was seen to crash into the sea. The aircraft was carrying 20 passengers and 10 crew members.

On the previous day 20 passengers (all members of the South African Forces returning from Italy) and a crew of four had been killed near Kisumu when a Dakota aircraft of the South African Air Force crashed.

Sir William Battershall, Governor of Tanganyika, held a memorial service held in the Anglican Church, Dar es Salaam, for the Tanganyikans who had lost their lives, and the Aga Khans whose birthday was to have been celebrated by his adherents in the town. However, the ceremonies to be postponed.

### New Bishop of Masasi

The Rev. Leslie E. Stradling, Bishop-designate of Masasi, Tanganyika, will be consecrated in Westminster Abbey on July 15. *Central Africa*, the organ of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, says of him:—

Those who know Leslie Edward Stradling will have no doubt of the excellence of the choice made for the bishopric of Masasi. A scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, he took a 2nd in "Greats" and went on to Cambridge to complete his training for holy orders under B. K. Cunningham at Westcott House. Such a contact with the two greatest universities is in itself a valuable asset for an overseas bishop.

After a period at Oxford House, where he proved a trusted leader of the boys and a close friend to his contemporaries, he was ordained in 1933 in the diocese of Southwark and took his title at St. Paul's, Lombard Square, famous in the days of the Catholic Revival, where he served for five years under the Rev. Arthur Ross. In 1938 he was appointed vicar of St. Luke's, Chamberwell, a parish with a strong Anglican tradition, and he served there for three years. In 1941 he was appointed Bishop of the diocese of St. Anne's, Wandsworth, one of the poorest parishes of the diocese.

The poorer parts of Southwark at any time make the fullest demand upon the energy, patience, and self-sacrifice of a parish priest. In war-time South London, more perhaps than any other part of the country, has called in addition for infinite resource and adaptability, for devotion, steadiness, and reality of living as well as hard work. There could be no better school for the training of the bishop of an African missionary diocese. Masasi has secured for its bishop a priest who at the age of 38, has proved himself in this exacting school, and the U.M.C.A. may look forward with the greatest confidence to his episcopate.

#### Sir Reginald Robins

Sir Reginald Robins, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, left England on Tuesday by air to return to Nairobi. We understand that he has been successful in obtaining the most urgently necessary equipment for the system, the general needs of which were the cause of his mission undertaken at the request of the House of Commons.

Miss Lill has held appointments in the Ministry of Labour, the Assistance Board, and several commercial firms.

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# Native Products and Trade Comprehensive Rhodesian Report

THE NATIVE PRODUCE AND TRADE COMMISSION of Southern Rhodesia has just issued a comprehensive report which may be said to be the first of its kind to all the British territories and colonial dependencies. The Commission consisted of Mr. W. A. Goddard (Chairman), and Messrs. R. E. Talbot, E. V. Johnston, W. M. Munro, B. S. Gray, and A. Pendered (Secretary).

The report is divided into two parts: (a) The production and marketing of all commodities (including livestock, raw agricultural or mineral products, or manufactured or processed articles) produced by Natives, and (b) the marketing of other commodities derived by Natives from the marketing of co-operated methods of buying and selling and co-operated Native areas, and (c) the transfer of funds from these areas, and (d) from the establishment of Native areas in respect of either existing or law companies.

The Commission is establishing a central marketing board. (4) The continuation of the system of barter now practised by the Natives and the substitution of parallel development of the European method of buying and reselling for money.

The Commissioners state boldly that the African must not expect his needs to be handed to him on a platter. It is our view that reasonable opportunities for and guidance in development should be provided for Natives, but the speed of such development must mainly depend on the use which they make of such opportunities and guidance. It is our view that Native response to the better economic methods introduced by the Native Agents in the past has been disappointing; the majority of Natives are indifferent, suspicious, and even hostile to the methods shown in the demonstration plots, where demonstrators have been operating for 10 years, and there is still primitive cultivation on adjoining lands.

The report will be considered at some length in these columns at a later date. Meantime the findings may be very briefly summarized as follows:

Appointment of a permanent commission continuously to review every aspect of Native development and legislation; survey of the Native Affairs Department; periodic examination of the methods of other countries; and control of the technical policy of the Colony's agricultural and animal husbandry; preference for competent Africans in the allocation of the hold lands; and the appointment of a member of the Native Agricultural Department to the Natural Resources Board.

The institution of a Marketing Board for all Native products with the conjoint duties of operating a savings deposit scheme, taking orders for livestock and agricultural requirements, preventing the Native from selling cash which he needs for his own food, and co-operating with the Native Agricultural Department in preventing excessive marketing of any crop. A scheme for good agriculture over two-year periods; reduction of stock to that which a reserve will carry; limiting of the price extension of the weight and grade scales of the Field Storage Commission; transfer of land and population when necessary to Crown or other lands for temporary periods; the allocation of additional reserve pasture; pasture improvement; rearing of cattle dips and building more of them; and increased water supplies.

Firm administration to preserve the natural resources which the Natives of the future will have to depend on; increased prestige and authority for chiefs; education and training for potential chiefs; and reduction of the ruling houses.

establishment of Native courts in urban areas; appointment of Native experts to form the courts; and the setting up of committees of Native appeal courts; the setting up of a labour bureau to provide labour for the mines; a labour bureau for every Native and a master-family system; and the setting up of a master-family system. Another important feature of the report is the recommendation of a central marketing board for all Native products, and the recommendation of a central marketing board for all Native products, and the recommendation of a central marketing board for all Native products.

## Disturbances in Uganda Report of Commission of Inquiry

Too late for treatment in this issue we have a copy of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances which occurred in Uganda during January and February 1946.

The Commission's report is a long and detailed one. Uganda seems to be the only part of the Protectorate which is badly infected with the "African virus," and it may be hoped that these disturbances may have been a blessing in disguise, as having a long time brought to light some of the troubles which require to be removed. Uganda has for so long enjoyed such a good and profitable existence that the Government, both Protectorate and Native, as well as people, have not been able to see the need for change, and with a few exceptions have not been able to do so.

"I have seen many earnest patriotic Ugandans honestly and bravely serving their country. All that needs to be required is that those who have been using their undoubted abilities to their Government should now use them to assist, and put up with their private political ambitions to work together for the common weal."

The definite impression produced by the evidence as a whole is that except in Buganda there is no real anti-British feeling, and that in Buganda such feeling is not generally deep or spontaneous, but has been worked up and spread during the last few years. The vast majority realize that they are wisely and justly governed.

Extracts from the report will appear in our next issue.

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# Empire Air Transport Council

## Testimony to Southern African Conference

**W**HEN THE COMMONWEALTH AIR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE met in London last week Lord Smuts, Minister of Civil Aviation, who presided, referred at some length in his opening statement to the Southern African Air Transport Conference recently held in Cape Town on the initiative of General Smuts. He said:

"We dealt in detail with all the Commonwealth services and through the territories represented, with the great route from the United Kingdom to South Africa. The local services in the different territories, and particularly those which will link up those territories, we regard as essential, and local and regional services, and we feel that we should all work together."

"We went over all the details of the organization of the route, and agreed upon the number of frequencies for the route, how the frequencies shall be shared between the operators, how the sharing of revenue, how the expenses should be shared, and by the areas in which the companies would look after the commercial and technical interests of the other. We agreed also on the types of aircraft to be used."

"But as every one knows very well, it takes more than plans and papers to make an air service regular and safe and successful. We, therefore, with the help of our experts under the able chairmanship of Dr. Schonland, worked one together all the meteorological services, communications and flying aids which will be required in the various territories for regular and safe flying along the route."

"It was to follow up this work, to make sure that all arrangements should be carried out regularly and in complete accordance, that the Southern African Air Transport Council was formed, and all the territories concerned, and arranged that that regional council should be in constant touch with this Commonwealth Air Transport Council."

"It was also the firm intention of the Conference that there should be full co-operation between the Commonwealth territories and their foreign neighbours, all of which, it is hoped, will be linked to them by air services, and that association is already under way."

### Ten African States in Partnership

MR. G. HEATON NICHOLLS, British Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, said, *inter alia*:

"From the Cape Town Conference has emerged the Southern African Air Transport Council, an achievement of tremendous importance for the future of Commonwealth aviation. Ten political States have joined together in partnership to provide a better air service which shall be complementary with Southern Africa's needs and in harmony with the provisions of security established by the United Nations at San Francisco."

"Seven of these States are Colonial territories under the Colonial Office, but all of them in Southern Africa are encompassed in one geographical and economic unit, with their people closely linked together by race and language and by a developing national consciousness. These seven States are a cliche together as Virginia and Kentucky, and close together as Ontario and Quebec. We have been accustomed in Africa, and probably elsewhere, to think of South Africa and Kenya as being separate from each other as the islands of the Pacific, and until the advent of airways their affinities were largely ignored. We have been for a long time drawing these separate Colonial territories together by means of the Union Air Service, in conjunction with Imperial Airways."

The new plan hammered out in Cape Town by the British territories have entered into a partnership, the pooling of their revenues and services on an equal basis, in which the Portuguese, the Belgian and the French Governments have been invited to take part, is an immense advance and with the development of the subsidiary services from East to West, as well as the alternate routes from South to North, we can look forward to rapid air development throughout the whole of the African Continent."

"Southern Africa covers an area comparable to the United States of America with a total population of about upwards of 60 million people. The lack of economic actions over a very large part of the continent has led to a great deal of economic and social backwardness. It can be no doubt that the development of air transport will be of great advantage in the opening up of these vast territories."

"What the United States is to the rest of the world today, Southern Africa may be tomorrow for who can judge the possible rise in the scale of production and productive power of the Bantu peoples."

"The outstanding question is the nature of the machinery of flight is to be used, and the best type of machine to get into the air, and the present of the machine is likely to be replaced, but perhaps it may be possible to advance the date at which this change will be effected."

MR. S. M. LANGRISH O'NEILL, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, expressed the gratitude of the Colony for the opportunity of being represented, and added:

"Most of our troubles and problems were discussed at the Cape Town Conference, and I am very glad to be able to say that, speaking generally, we were satisfied of our complete satisfaction. I am also very glad to be able to say that, speaking generally again, we were in accord with the Government of the Union of South Africa. Southern Rhodesia will do everything it possibly can to fall into line with the rest of the Commonwealth."

SIR GURENATH BEWOOR, representative of India, said that India had already planned for a large extension of services including one to East Africa."

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# Kenya Celebrates its Jubilee Opportunity Missed by Information Office

In 1945, marked the 50th anniversary of the formation of the United Kingdom, and in the spirit of the anniversary the Colonial Office issued the following statement:

In all the Empire it is difficult to find a territory where greater changes have been wrought in half a century.

On July, 1895, the ancestor to the Crown of the 220,000 square miles of mountains and valleys, rivers and plains that make up what was called the East African Protectorate was an adventurous affair. Seven years later the Imperial British East Africa Company had obtained a concession from the Sultan of Zanzibar to develop part of the hinterland to his coastal possessions, but the task proved far beyond the company's slender resources.

At the time of the formal transfer of the land to Britain there were only a few score of Europeans in the Protectorate, but within a few years hundreds of traders. Today the European population is 23,000. Fifty years ago the African people of Kenya had not yet entered the era of a wheel. Today a Kenyan African, Eliud Wambu Maitha, sits in the Legislative Council representing the interests of the people.

Before 1895 was over the programme of British development had started. In December the railway from Mombasa to Nairobi was begun and six years later the first train rolled into Mombasa, 200 miles away. The story of this railway on which has been called the most magnificent railway in the world is an epic of the struggle to deal not only with some of the toughest conditions in the world but man's ingenuity and hostility to man.

The gradual development of the land also saw the growth of an immigrant brown race—Indian community. They had been Indian traders on the coast since very early times, and later when labour was needed to build the railway, 35,000 Indian coolie labourers were brought from their country to undertake the work. Some of them remained behind when the job was finished, and the ranch to open up trade with the interior. Further immigration has increased the members of this community steadily, and today it numbers 85,000 and is the second largest racial element.

It was in the early days of the building of the railway that Lord Delamere, one of the richest and most influential men in Kenya, arrived in the country from the Northern Frontier. He climbed the 4,000 feet escarpment rising from the wet basins of Lake Tanganyika and saw before him the green hills and cedar to red slopes of the Highlands, where he and other pioneers were to make their home. At this time the country was still in its wild state, except for a series of small farms managed by government administrative officers a hundred miles or so apart, but with the completion of the railway business men and prospective farmers began to flock into Kenya.

In 1902 the Government reorganized the administration of the territory and a Land Department was organized. In 1903 the price of land was fixed at two shillings an acre, and families came out in great numbers, both from England and South Africa, and gradually they made progress.

Kenya came to begin to gain a good name overseas, a reputation for a flourishing industry, and the future of wheat looked rosy. Life seemed good to settlers and officials alike, though conditions were still primitive and Europe seemed a long way away.

A district commissioner stationed at Nairobi in the summer of 1907, in friendly contact with the local press, sent an old copy of The Times, which had heard the rumour of war, to August 4 he visited one of General von Helldorf-Vorbeck's staff to arrange some questions relating to the boundary between the Protectorate and German East Africa. All was settled amicably, and the two men, on a long walk to Nairobi, drank sweet champagne. When they parted, the German said he had learned that he had been invited to visit as Germany and Britain were at war.

Since the soldiers left the Protectorate, it has just begun to pay to revert to scrub and to the East African Campaign in which the European and African tribesmen fought side by side.

## Between the Wars

Kenya began to develop as a Government launched a second settlement scheme and in November 1910, 500 families arrived in the inland. Many of them had a hard struggle for years but eventually the majority of them established their families and the post-war depression by their hard and honest work.

The next big event in the history of Kenya was the award of a franchise for the Legislative Council to Kenya. The Council is made up of 16 members, 10 nominated official members (five Indians, five Europeans, one Arab, one member, and one nominated by the Arab community) and six nominated non-official members representing the African community. In 1920 the former East Africa Protectorate became a Crown Colony, its name derived from the Arabic name of the white mountain, a dominant feature of the landscape east of the Rift Valley.

In the twenties Kenya started to show wide post-war development but at the same time a bigiver had been in Kenya in the steady signs of development, mental, physical and physical for the African people. The first big step was the inauguration of order to associate the Africans more closely in the government. This was the first step in his political development.

In 1936 the first shadows of the war were seen in Kenya when Mussolini conquered Ethiopia. The Kenya Navy, a small voluntary unit, also based on the coast. The Kenya Regiment, the Kenya Defence Force, and the Special Reserve came into being, and all European women registered for work. When war broke the response to the call to arms on the part of both black and white races was magnificent. In addition, a body composed largely of Kenya fathers was formed to organize the country's production. The Colony's production of vital war materials, chiefly oil and pyrethrum, deserves to rank high in the production lists of the United Nations.

An Information Office worthy of the name would have prepared in advance for such an occasion which could have yielded the Colony's story at deal of the right kind of publicity in many countries. We have received no communication of any kind in regard to the jubilee from the Kenya Information Office, which presumably sent to the Colonial Office the basis of this indifferent summary of Kenya's first half century of recorded history. Even this must have been sent late, for in our experience the Press section of the Colonial Office is prompt in issuing urgent news releases. Here again Kenya has been let down by her Information Office, the rehabilitation of which is badly overdue.—E.D.



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### Dominance of Baramounley Condemned in Northern Rhodesia

Special Cable to East Africa and Rhodesia  
THE GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, NORTHERN RHODESIA, has today issued a special order of the non-official members of the Council, which has condemned but distinguished the dominant position of Baramounley. Mr. H. J. M. de Meuldert, the Council member recognizing that the interests of the European community in the territory were not adequately considered by the policy of concentrating the industrial and commercial activities of the community to those of the other would be best for the development of Northern Rhodesia.

He said, "I am, I suspect, and not only I, but the Government, not satisfied with the policy followed from it. The doctrine of Native Paramountcy was fatal to the development of the country, and it is not until the Rhodesian gets a suitable service men as settlers. He would not be satisfied much with a statement from the local Government. Had it not been for the uncertainty of their own position, the Europeans in the country would have taken an even greater interest in the welfare of the Africans. The Europeans did not claim the right of rule over the Africans, but they did demand equality of rights. The Africans had made the great progress in the mining areas, where they were in the majority."

**Government Accepts Motion**  
Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, seconding the motion, said that nobody needed convincing that the interests of the African and the European were inseparable in what country they were together. He said that there could be no argument that the African was in principle not paramount, he had no vote, and was surrounded by a hedge of restrictions. Sir Stewart agreed that the value of the motion would be lost unless some declaration of the Government from the Imperial authorities. The Secretary said that the Government accepted the motion in all sincerity, and that he had done all in his power to remove the suspicion that European settlers were not wanted. The Imperial Government had from time to time said that it wished to see European industries prosper. He believed that the prosperity of each race ultimately depended so that if the other wanted it was the duty of the Government to promote the prosperity of both. The Government of Northern Rhodesia was convinced that European enterprise was of incalculable value to the African, and would continue to be so, and he could not recall that non-official members of the Council had ever opposed any measure designed to promote the growth and development of the African.

had often come from the non-official members. The Secretary promised that a copy of the report of the committee should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Defence Force. He said that the Government would be glad to receive any suggestions for a wider variety of services might be available. The committee, when it was established, would consist of the members of the Northern Rhodesian Council.

### African Trade, Industrial Areas

The Secretary for Native Affairs reported that two measures were being considered for the development of trade activities in rural areas. All agricultural and trading licences would be issued for advice to the superior Native authorities, and the authorities would be encouraged to build eating houses, hotels, and other services for their own people. The Secretary said that the Native Affairs Committee had been set up in the month of Government, but that the implementation of the African Weekly Labour Act, which might be considered, it was a difficulty to control the traffic on main roads, since they could not give any information about the demobilization of the army.

The Director of Medical Services said that he would welcome the appointment of the African Compensation Commission so that awards might soon be made, and that the great difficulty about creating an organization to look after African affairs was that the family would insist upon taking away too early from the missions and hospitals which cared for them. He admitted delay in dealing with the question of the Government policy towards mission hospitals, but pointed out that during the last 10 years the financial grants had risen from £3,000 to £25,000 per annum. There were definite and serious difficulties in making the medical work of the missionary societies an integral part of the health services of the country, the main one being that of continuity of staff, and that of a certificate of competence in medical work should be granted to Government. In Nyasaland the missions also granted certificates, but confusion would be avoided by keeping power in one department.

The Director of Public Works said that he had been continuing to make experiments on earth roads. The science of stabilization of soils was still in its infancy, and the P.W.D. was obtaining the results of the latest experiments in the U.S.A. If they had proved satisfactory it would mean a great deal to Northern Rhodesia, which might be able to make roads of permanent nature at low cost. As regards the Lusaka hospital, the quantities had been repeatedly altered in consequence of difficulties in obtaining materials. The Director of Agriculture agreed that the European staff of agricultural officers was being used extravagantly at present, and that was unavoidable owing to the lack of subordinate African personnel. It had been impossible to fill the vacancies for agricultural supervision. As regards the Bush fire problem, it was the duty of fire-boards to tell Government what additional measures they wanted. The Agricultural Department was carrying out early burning over thousands of square miles of woodland. Mr. Thompson said that the Port Jameson tobacco station should be got going on a full scale as soon as possible.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA**

## Pelletier, Ltd.

*Manufacturers, Representatives and Distributors of Customs, Clothing, Forwarding and Insurance Agents*

P.O. BOX 4, SALERS & TELEGRAMS OFFICE, JOHANNESBURG

<p>Associated Chambers, Ltd. Cotton Looms, Ltd. Gibberly-Fry (Africa), Ltd. Gosbell Bros., Carris &amp; Co., Ltd. L.L.C. Castle Wine &amp; Brandies Co., Ltd. Cooper &amp; Neave's S.A. (Pty.), Ltd. L.L.C. Dine National Battery Co., Ltd. Cape Lighthouses, Ltd. L.L.C. Layton (Africa) &amp; Co., Ltd. L.L.C. Lynn (I) &amp; Co., Ltd. L.L.C. Hann, George &amp; Co. (Beira) Ltd. H. Malverosa &amp; Co., Ltd. Melkie's (Bros.) Ltd.</p>	<p>Northern Rhodesia Industries, Ltd. Ohlsson's Cape Breweries, Ltd. Rhone Industries, Ltd. L.L.C. Cable Wine &amp; Brandies Co., Ltd. Rhodesian Milling &amp; Manufacturing Co., Ltd. L.L.C. Ropes &amp; Twines (S.A.), Ltd. L.L.C. Rhodesian Flour Mills Co., Ltd. L.L.C. Rhodesian Paper Mills Co., Ltd. L.L.C. Walker &amp; Martin, Ltd. L.L.C. Walter &amp; Martin, Ltd. L.L.C. Waters, G. &amp; Co., Ltd. L.L.C. White House Distillers, Ltd.</p>
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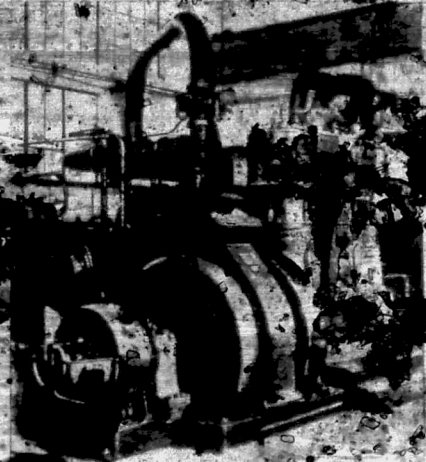
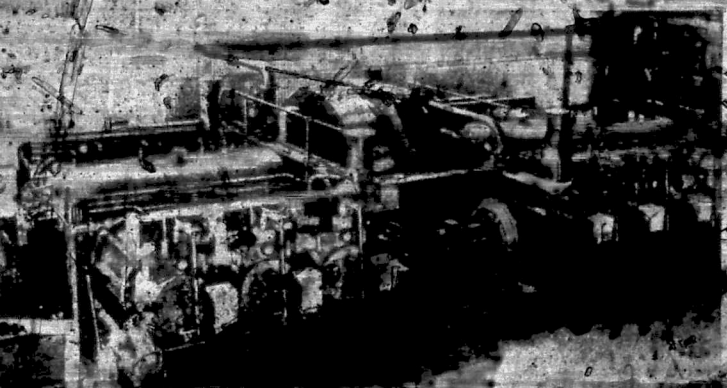
**CHIEF AGENTS**

General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.  
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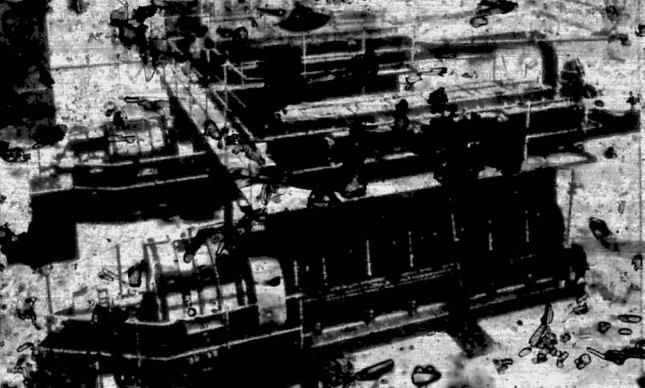
# "ENGINE TYPE GENERATORS"

The illustrations on this page show a few installations of Metrovick Engine Type Generators.

1,000 kV Metrovick Engine Type Alternator with closed circuit ventilation. Installed in the West Indies and driven by a Crossley Premier Vis-a-Vis 212 r.p.m. Gas Engine.



3750 Hp. 375 r.p.m. Brown Lintley Steam Engine driving a Metrovick 250 kW 4,000 Volt Alternator at a Chinese Coal Mine.

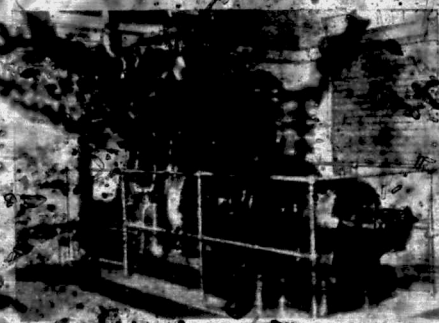


450 kW Metrovick Alternator driven by Belliss & Morcom Diesel Engines in a British Power Station.

For all Engine Type Generators send your enquiries to



**METROPOLITAN Vickers**  
CO. LTD.  
ELECTRICAL  
TRAFFORD PARK · MANCHESTER



2 Metrovick 120 kW 500 r.p.m. Alternators driven by a Belliss & Morcom Steam Engine at a Latuda.

### Tanganyika Sisal Growing

The annual report of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association is available in a detailed document which describes the industry and is of interest in itself as a study of the sisal industry in East Africa.

The total output of sisal in Tanganyika in 1944 was 11,274 tons, an increase of 1,000 tons on the 10,274 tons of 1943. The increase is due to the fact that the number of estates producing sisal has increased from 12 in 1943 to 17 in 1944. The total output of sisal in Tanganyika in 1944 was 11,274 tons, an increase of 1,000 tons on the 10,274 tons of 1943. The increase is due to the fact that the number of estates producing sisal has increased from 12 in 1943 to 17 in 1944.

In 1944 there were seven estates in Tanganyika, 51 in the Tanga area, 50 in the Central Province, 21 in the Southern Province, and 13 in the Northern Province, the respective percentages of the total output being 54, 29, 12, and 5.

The total African labour employed last year was 99,258, an average of 216 days' work during the 12 months, compared with 212, 194, and 197 days each in the previous three years.

### Rhodesian Air Services

Southern Rhodesian Air Services have carried more than 53,000 passengers during the year without any loss of life of a single serious accident, although no aircraft had to remain in use until last year. The distance flown is more than 6,600,000 miles.

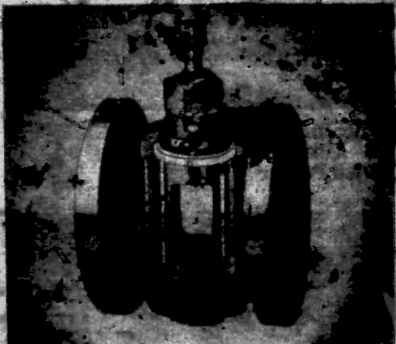
### East African Trade Report

Barclays Bank (C. & D.) has been advised by the American Navies that heavy imports followed the K. S. 1944 and 1945, and a good crop is expected in 1945. The weather in 1944 was very good, and in 1945 it is expected to be even better. The weather in 1944 was very good, and in 1945 it is expected to be even better. The weather in 1944 was very good, and in 1945 it is expected to be even better.

### In Kenya

An order to stop the sale of potatoes has been placed in Kenya by the East African Government. A general meeting of the England Branch of the East African Women's League is to be held at 2.15 this afternoon at the Girl Guide Headquarters, 4, Rutkingham Palace Road, London. Mrs. Zimomo will speak. East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that the production of sisal and tow for the company's estates in East Africa during 1944 was 1,357 tons for the financial year ended 31st March 1945. Sudan Salt, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 2% (the same) and announces that the profit for 1944 after providing for taxation and reserve for contingencies, amounted to £8,913, compared with £8,562 in the previous year. The report and accounts will be posted on July 20, and the annual meeting will be held in London on July 25.

## A PARALLEL PLUS THAT CANNOT STICK



NEWMAN-MILLIKEN Valves are used in all types of engines and pumps. The parallel plus valve is never stuck, even when the engine is operated. The plug rotates and seals against a film of insoluble plastic lubricant which prevents corrosion. The lubricant also prevents leakage and against the valve between seating surfaces. Newman-Milliken Valves are made in a variety of patterns and metals suitable for all services.

Other special features of Newman-Milliken Valves: No gland, no gaskets, no packing, visual check, full lubrication, positive opening equal to full opening, opened and closed by quarter turn.

Sole Licensees for Newman-Milliken Valves throughout the world, including the U.S.A.  
**NEWMAN, HENDER & CO. LTD.**  
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Principal Stockists & Service Agents in East Africa  
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 CHENYA AND MOMBASA



COMPANY MEETING REPORT

THE DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT CO. LTD.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN WAR

TECHNICAL PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE

JET AIRCRAFT PROSPECTS

MICHAEL S. BIRNBAUM, Chairman of the Board of De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd., said:

Reports of various kind on the accounts have been seen in the notes accompanying the accounts already in your hands. I shall therefore confine myself now to a review of the Company's performance during the year 1944.

On 1st January 1944, the Mosquito was the only aircraft in the world which was in the Company's hands. At the end of E.P.T., however, the plant was almost identical with that of the previous year.

It is a pleasure to say and regret that I record in the Board Room of our Company that much progress has been made.

Let us take up our position today. Within the compass of our numerous and widespread activities we have been able to make a substantial contribution to the war effort. In the past two years our deliveries of aircraft, engines and propellers have had an aggregate value of fifty-nine million pounds. It is interesting to observe that after paying for materials, labour, overheads, the balance left for dividends to shareholders and for ploughing back into the business by way of reserves during these three years has been £149,000.

DISCUSSION OF THE MOSQUITO

Lessons of our own experience have shown us that an aircraft must be able to fly at a high altitude and be capable of high speed.

The Mosquito was designed to meet these requirements. It was designed to be a high speed, high altitude, multi-engine aircraft.

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the Valla conference the Prime Minister's speech and his own newspaper were delivered to me every morning by Mosquito aircraft.

For two years and a half still more operations will take place in the final Pacific campaign. About 6,000 Mosquitoes have so far been built.

POWERFUL PURE-JET TURBINE

Of the other projects which I am allowed to mention doubtless you are all aware. One of these turbine engines constitute the most important development that we have made in the past two years.

De Havilland achieved this. Led by the late Sir P. Hilliard, who designed the engine for the prototype of the Tiger Moth, we have created a highly powerful pure-jet turbine for very fast flight.

The engine is a pure-jet turbine, and it has been developed from the first. The prototype engine ran at its maximum designed thrust only two months after its very first run on a test bed, and early this year the engine completed the official type-approval tests. It is a highly efficient, multi-stage turbo-jet engine to run the full period of the flight test.

Around this engine, which is called the Robin, our Company has developed a small, high-speed fighter aircraft of high performance. This aircraft, named the Vampire, was the first aeroplane in the world to be powered by a pure-jet engine.

The Vampire has a maximum speed of 4,000 m.p.h. and has a range of 2,000 miles. It is a highly manoeuvrable aircraft, and it is capable of operating at a high altitude.

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### British Central Africa Company

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD., reports that the profit for the year ended December 30, 1933, amounted to £11,750, as compared with £22,119 in the previous year. Dividends of £12,000, £14,000, £14,000 and bonus of £10,000 were paid during the year, amounting to a total of £40,000. The company's assets are £13,500, with a reserve of £11,750, and a liability of £1,750.

The share capital is £12,500, and the company's reserves are £11,750. Estates in Africa appear in the balance sheet at £18,471, the interest thereon being £1,750. The company is a subsidiary of the Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd., which has investments in the African Lakes Corporation of £40,000, other investments of £3,042, stores in Africa of £26,311, and other assets of £11,194, and cash of £39,288.

The annual meeting is to be held in London this afternoon when Mr. H. G. Chapman will retire and offer himself for re-election. Other directors are Sir Montagu Harcourt (Chairman), Mr. Donald C. Bruce, and Mr. Vivian G. ...

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER CO., LTD., reports that the profit on trading for the year amounted to £26,003 (compared with £10,392 in the previous year), less taxation, net profit after providing £12,000 for taxation (£14,003) was £14,003 (£4,392). The directors recommended payment of an ordinary dividend of 12% (the same as last year). The amount carried forward will then be £14,662 (£5,000). The annual general meeting will be held on August 1st.

### Whiteway Laidlaw

MESSERS. WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., a company with shares in Kenya and the Protectorate, reports a trading profit for the year ended February, 1934, of £20,358, against £21,265 in the previous year. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 6% on the preference shares for the three years ending December 31, 1934.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia is examining the question of tobacco research in the Protectorate, and has decided that the activities of the tobacco station near Fort Jameson shall be extended when staff becomes available.

### Company Progress Reports

**Fairfields.**—There was an output of 1,627 tons of millings of 4,000 tons in 1933. The Globe and Phoenix produced 25,000 tons of iron in 1933, and 25,000 tons of iron in 1934.

**Wander Consolidated.**—The company's output of iron in 1933 was 1,100 tons, and in 1934 it was 1,100 tons. The company's output of iron in 1933 was 1,100 tons, and in 1934 it was 1,100 tons.

**Cam and Motor.**—The company's output of iron in 1933 was 1,100 tons, and in 1934 it was 1,100 tons. The company's output of iron in 1933 was 1,100 tons, and in 1934 it was 1,100 tons.

**Rezende.**—A report from Southern Rhodesia advises that the refinery's increase in the price of gold produced by the southern Rhodesia refinery was £1,000,000 in 1933, and £1,000,000 in 1934.

### African Land and Investment

THE AFRICAN LAND AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD., which is holding a company intended to mine in the Rhodesias, reports a net profit for the year ended March 31 last of £20,882. Dividends on the 6% preference shares of £10,000, and on the ordinary shares of £8,000, require £18,000. The balance sheet shows a total of £115,000, compared with £10,000 brought in. The issued capital is £100,000, and the reserve is £15,000.

The directors are Messrs. F. S. Hammond, C. E. ... The directors are Messrs. F. S. Hammond, C. E. ... The directors are Messrs. F. S. Hammond, C. E. ... The directors are Messrs. F. S. Hammond, C. E. ...

### Mining Personnel

Mr. T. W. Longridge, a mining engineer formerly in Cyprus, is now in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Arthur Cook, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has left Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., for Bulawayo. Mr. Frederick William Keedall, who is reported to have been lost at sea at the end of May, was an assayer in Southern Rhodesia, and afterwards in Northern Rhodesia, from 1906 to 1907. At the time of his death he was in his 63rd year. Captain Paul Charles Curthbert Cayley, R.E., who is reported to have died on service on May 18, 1934, as a result of an accident, was the son of Admiral George Cayley. From 1925 to 1931 he was on the staff of the Nile Congo Divide Syndicate, and prospecting in the Sudan for alluvial gold and tin. He then spent several years in West Africa, and returned to the Sudan in 1932 to prospect on his own account. He joined the Royal Engineers at the outbreak of war.

### Union Miniere

Union Miniere du Haut Katanga has announced that production from the company's mines in the Katanga Congo is 1,200 tons of copper, all of which was sold at 100% of the market price. The company's production of tin in 1933 was 1,200 tons, and in 1934 it was 1,200 tons.

### Rhodesian Anglo American

Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., has just paid a dividend of 21%, equivalent to 8d. per 10s. unit of ordinary stock less income tax of 10% in the £. This is an interim distribution in respect of the year ended June 30.

### Canadian Interest in Rhodesian Mining

A four-year option on the Connamo mine in Southern Rhodesia has been taken by Prohisher Mines, Ltd., a Canadian company.

**POWER FOR INDUSTRY!**

**KENYA**

**UGANDA**

**TANGANYIKA**

Special power available in many cases. Refer your proposals to one of the Companies offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to investors in Tanganyika.

**SYSTEMS:** In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase A.C. 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts. In Tanganyika—3 phase A.C. 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

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**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.**  
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Malawi, Elobetete, ...

**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

**THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Faniro, Kibaha, Moroh, Mwanza.

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 BEIRA: P.O. Boxes 270, 280 & 290. Cables: "Thames"  
 LONDON OFFICE: 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.  
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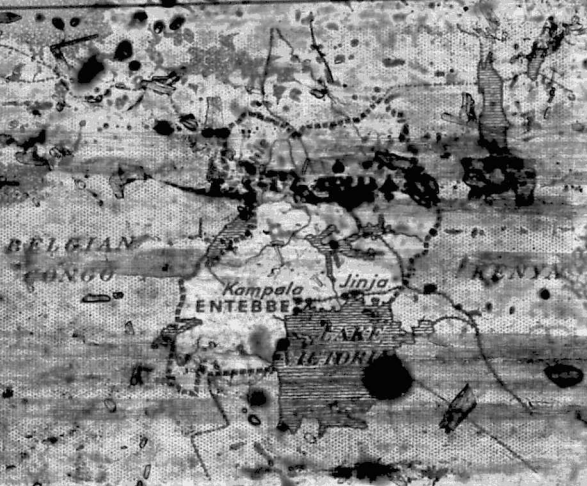
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA** was taken completely by surprise by the widespread disorders which occurred in January, although it is inconceivable that they could have occurred without elaborate preparation by means of propaganda and careful organization. That is the finding of Mr. Justice N. L. P. Whitley after an inquiry lasting forty-four days and involving the examination of more than two hundred witnesses. The Commissioner reports that "highly-placed plotters" had been engaged for some considerable period in planning a general strike, not in protest against economic hardships resulting from war conditions, but with the political purpose of enabling them to seize power in the Kabaka's Government. In this carefully prepared and deliberate disclosure a large number of Uganda, including many in Government service, must have been intimately implicated, and many others were equally certainly used in subordinate capacities which gave them some knowledge of what was afoot. Scores, if not hundreds, of Africans who had been in varying degrees of contact with Europeans were kept privy to the treachery, and not one of them confided in any European, whether an administrative or other official, a missionary, a merchant, or a planter. It is a most striking and instructive revela-

tion which should provide a healthy jolt for the people (some of them in Africa, but far more of them in this country) who are persuaded that a substantial number of Africans who have had the benefit of a good education and some experience under European guidance may now safely be regarded as "within the family." While liberal doctrine, even to that point of view, is much to be preferred to repressive policies, what is justifiable at any given moment must clearly be decided in the light of knowledge, not in the glow of sentiment. In the case of the Buganda Kingdom sentiment has obviously been at a premium, and knowledge and caution at a discount.

The view of Sir Charles Dundas, Governor of the Protectorate from 1940 until a few months ago, was, writes Mr. Justice Whitley, that British supervision was being given in a way which presented the Buganda Government from reliance and proper progress to self-government; by diminishing the control it was apparently hoped that a sense of pride would speed the Buganda to move on their own initiative towards more progressive and liberal ways of government. So the Governor ordered a very marked relaxation of the degree of super-

vision hitherto exercised by the British administration. When he made the formal announcement of this decision to the Lukiko last October, he expressed "some doubt as to whether the Lukiko had felt or had the right of being able to give a verdict of the proposed re-orientation of the country. It is no evidence that he maintained the vigilance which that would assuredly have required. Several witnesses told the Commissioner that they had given him no indication whether the time was suitable for a reduction in British contacts, and whether conditions in Buganda did not rather call for more careful and continued guidance. Fretful elements among the mis-entrusted in fact interpreted the change as tantamount to complete abandonment for the Baganda, and proceeded on a course of intrigue and skilful misrepresentation of British actions and intentions. The Commissioner was "to be doubted that since the death of the young Kabaka in 1939 there had been in existence or gradually forming a faction which aimed at getting all the power and patronage into its own hands, shaking off British control as far as possible or convenient, and replacing the young Kabaka by some other prince who would be their puppet. Many of the chiefs were concerned only with their salaries and their own advancement. It was in those conditions that Sir Charles Dundas naively increased the power of these subversive elements."

European non-officials in the country had become ever more anxious about the weakness of the administration, and long ago we had been told by one leading non-official that the state of Buganda could be "licentious and licentiousness." The words "licence" and "licentiousness." That judgment was endorsed by every other non-official to whom we submitted it for comment; and in almost every case there was an expression of the opinion that there would be serious trouble sooner or later unless the Government abandoned its policy of appeasement and began to govern. Officialdom had obviously at least had the opportunity of discovering the facts, and the decision to relax British control had therefore all the appearance of recklessness, for which the country has now paid a bitter price. The intelligence of the Government failed not only last year when *laissez faire* was given this further blessing, but again in January when "Government and police were taken completely by surprise." The intelligence of the plotters could, however, scarcely have been better. At the time when they were chosen for office the Governor was travelling in Karamoja, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police were both absent from

their headquarters with a considerable section of the force, the Kabaka was on holiday outside his kingdom, his Minister of Home Affairs was on sick leave, and he was curious how many of the chiefs were on leave or absent from their headquarters for some reason or another, the evidence suggests that some of them were known perfectly well what was going on, and when? The war-time Security Intelligence Bureau might have been expected to keep itself informed of the matter of intrigue among the Native leaders, and the police and the civil administration had an equal and similar duty. Mr. Justice Whitley remarks restrainedly: "It is reasonable to assume that there should be in the system of procedure by which information should be collected, interpreted, and utilized. The Native Administration Report in Kampala showed up badly, some of them had a small strike of their own, and some in uniform even washed European trousers during the disturbances and some were seen to be in the streets."

The Commissioner is deservedly critical of the incompetence of the Information Office, and recommends for consideration the desirability of the Government taking the public much more fully into their confidence than they have done in the past.

#### Failure of the Information Office.

East Africa and Rhodesia was the first organ of opinion to call attention to the failure of the Information Office at a time when its services were most needed, and our strictures are abundantly justified by the report, extracts from which appear in this issue. It highly praises the behaviour of the general public, including the general body of Africans outside Buganda, but records the criticisms of many witnesses of all races of the decision of the Government during the course of the troubles to grant substantial retrospective increases in wages and bonuses. Workers received a lump sum which came in the nature of a windfall; these windfalls and the increases are regarded by most Africans as being the direct results of the strike. Although political in origin, has thus been given an unfortunate appearance of having succeeded from the economic standpoint. Is it surprising that Africans have not believed the statements made by the Governor at the end of January that it had been decided to grant the increases before the outbreak of the strike? It is the fault of the Government that, when appointing a sub-committee three months earlier, it failed to announce that the question of wage and bonus rates was under consideration. We had been told *ad nauseam* that the Information Offices in East Africa were two-way channels.

of communication between the people and the Government, and between the Government and the people. This document states explicitly that the channels of communication are not open.

There is another unfortunate result of the strikes—the resignation of the Treasurer, Mr. Kulubya, an able man whose strict control of the finances of Baganda had made him the object of a continuing campaign of calumny by chiefs who wanted a more pliable person in that key office. One African witness testified that "the political situation ceased to take an interest in the labourer (whom they had induced to strike) as

soon as they had achieved the removal of Kulubya—who was one of the three agents of the East African Company after the death of his father, whose firmness was a main obstacle in the way of the conspirators, and against whom the chiefs had been agitating for a long period. His resignation was announced on January 23 and the disturbance promptly subsided. Is it surprising that the acceptance of his resignation at that particular time should have been regarded by the disloyal leaders as a triumph? It is almost all the appearance of the worst kind of appeasement, and it suggests that a non-official member of the Government might inquire even now whether it was entirely voluntary or whether it was induced or influenced by pressure or persuasion.

## Optimism Infectious in Southern Rhodesia

### High Commissioner Greatly Impressed by State of the Colony

MR. S. M. LANIG AND O'KEEFE, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, who has just returned to this country from re-visiting the Colony, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a few days ago that he was astonished at the progress made in almost all directions since he last had the opportunity of seeing things for himself in 1938.

He found the spirit of enterprise, energy, and optimism general and infectious, and he is confident that Rhodesians released from the forces will be re-established in civil life wisely, quickly, generously, and with advantage to themselves and the country as a whole.

The many new industries which have been started in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and other towns are both a revelation and a portent. In Bulawayo, for instance, when visiting a factory which makes ploughs for Native use, and ploughs as good as anything hitherto imported from the United Kingdom or America. Mr. O'Keeffe was told that an order for 2,000 had just been received from Turkey. That was encouraging as showing the value of the industry in special war-time conditions, to a country with which business was not to be expected in the ordinary way, but this incident, and others of a somewhat similar kind, had not been misinterpreted as meaning that the young factories in the Colony would soon enter the export trade. Everyone understood that their purpose is to cater for the internal demand—internal being understood in Southern Rhodesia and in the neighbouring territories of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and embracing those three contiguous territories.

An asbestos cement factory in Salisbury is producing prefabricated buildings with a speed and at a cost which promise to solve the housing problems of a country in which accommodation has always been a problem. So impressed was Mr. O'Keeffe with his tour of the works that he promptly decided to build a new asbestos cement house on his own farm some 30 miles from Bulawayo on the main road to Salisbury. The project will calculate, halve the cost of a similar dwelling built in brick, and reduce the time of construction of the shell of the house to a few days.

Another surprise was the Gatooma factory for the



MR. O'KEEFE

spinning of locally grown cotton. Mr. Lanig declared that in the dry, high climate of that part of Rhodesia it would be difficult to attempt to make yarn, but a modern factory with a concrete floor, the roof to deflect the sun, and numerous fans throughout the buildings to assist the climatic conditions, was now working on the eighth of September daily, and the management of two able young men from Lancaster, who wanted to extend their operations as soon as some thousands of additional spindles could be delivered from this country. Work at the spindles is done most successfully by young African boys who are much more deft at this delicate task than their elders. Some of the yarn is now being sold in the Union of South Africa, but the output will soon be absorbed by the needs of two textile factories which are in course of building in Bulawayo.

Dehydration has likewise proved most successful, the output being now reserved mainly for the Royal Navy. Peas, beans, carrots and potatoes are among the best of the products, and dehydration of oranges makes a material as well flavoured as that on sale in this country. Mr. O'Keeffe brought back with him a small tin of dehydrated potatoes which he gave to the chef on the ship, who openly professed his scepticism, but promised to follow the directions faithfully and produce the results for dinner one evening; they proved to be the best potatoes served during the voyage.

### Land Use Most Generous Service Under Scheme

One of the most impressive experiences of the High Commissioner was a day spent with the Game Master near Victoria, where the Government has set aside 100,000 acres of land for the use of that number of African men fortunate enough to have their names drawn in the ballot. Each farm has 10 acres under irrigation and about 2,000 acres of open or grazing land in the country. At the time of the visit the irrigated land was under most prosperous wheat crops, and each farm has, or will have, a good house and other necessary buildings.

For the first seven years each occupant will be under the strict and constant supervision of the State, which will train him, help him in every way, and lend him £2,500 for the purchase of cattle. This indentured or lazy farmer will know from the outset that he will be removed from the land, those who work steadily and intelligently will qualify for the gift of a freehold.

at the end of the seven years. When their obligations will be that of repayment of the loan for the purchase of the cattle. The land, the water, supplies, buildings, and the training will contribute to the welfare of the country to the returning soldier, sailor, or airman. Is there a more valuable aim for the Government than to help when in the Empire? The Government should have areas for settlement in different districts, some for mixed farming, some for tobacco growing, some for cattle.

The pledge that Rhodesians should have first consideration was given early in the war and that was taken to be fulfilled in the letter and in spirit. Since the Prime Minister is determined that his full word should be kept, it is to be hoped that he will have whatever is possible in the shape of a new start in life, there is a definite specific scheme for the land settlement of non-Rhodesians, but it has been made clear that those with real qualifications and the determination to work will be well placed since the Rhodesians have been dealt with.

**Post-War Settlement**

First preference should be given to displacement of the country who have served in Rhodesia during the war, among them, of course, many officers and men who have passed through the Rhodesian Air Training Scheme into the Royal Air Force. Many of these have married Rhodesian girls and some have children. They should be given preference over other war veterans who wish to return to their own countries. They have the advantage of being able to judge from personal experience whether they wish to make their future careers in the Colony, which in its settlement policy will quite certainly show the emphasis not upon the possession of capital but upon the character and capacity of the applicant.

As he intimated about the country Mr. Koefie was

also struck by the improvement in the quality of native-owned cattle, this being the direct result of the Government's policy of purchasing better quality bulls for sale to the Native Assistants. There were other signs of the relative prosperity of the Africans, but also signs that their advancement is still hindered by apathy and inertia.

**Conditions in Native Areas**

Whereas many of the native agricultural demands have not been implemented, the Government have worked hard to improve the conditions in the Native areas. It is encouraged by the provision of manure and other simple means of increased productivity, so as to raise the standard of living of the people, the great bulk of these for whom they are of the greatest value will look on for their own and do their best for the improvement of their own conditions. The Government have made land under the present conditions available for sale and have per acre though it could produce a very good crop after manuring, but many of the farmers do not intend to decline to make even that effort because the land would then produce only water for their own needs, with which they were not prepared to cope.

That said the I.C.A. Commissioner was a fact and a factor is often overlooked by those who, without adequate knowledge of the African living in his own land, make sweeping statements which would in fact be regarded as unjustified. It is a sad comment that many of the young men who are offered land, many encourage them, are not among the Africans in the forces, some of whom had shown unusual sense of responsibility and an unmistakable power of leadership of their fellows. That was fully recognized by Rhodesia, in which relations between the races were better than he had ever known them.

**Secondary Industries in Northern Rhodesia**

**Recommendations to Government of Dr. W. J. B. ...**

DR. W. J. B. ... who was invited by the Government of Northern Rhodesia last year to visit the territory in order to report on the whole question of the development of secondary industries, has rendered a detailed report which has now been published (at 2s. 6d.) by the Government Printer in Lusaka under the title of 'Report on the Development of Secondary Industries in Northern Rhodesia'. It is a booklet of 91 pages, including a number of useful appendices.

The main recommendations are thus summarized:— That in a statement of Government policy it should be clearly laid down that in any request for Government assistance to start from private enterprise the onus is on the person or persons requiring assistance to prove the necessity for such assistance, (a) to the establishment or continuance of the industry; (b) to the nature of the assistance needed; and (c) to prove the desirability in the community's interest of such assistance.

**STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.** The Government of Northern Rhodesia should institute a Department of Statistics to collect and compile statistics relating to the territory. The department to be under an economic statistician appointed to spend the first year of his service in a study of the statistical services available in the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia.

The Government should appoint as a part-time body an Advisory Committee on Industrial Development (A.C.I.D.)

... should be invited by the Government servants and other persons, the latter to be remunerated for their services on the same basis as for time spent on a Government Commission.

**Advisory Committee on Industrial Development**

A.C.I.D. should be broadly representative of the territory's economy, and its personnel should consist of:

- (a) Government representatives.—The Financial Secretary, Economic Secretary, Adviser on Development, Economic Statistician, Director of Agriculture, Secretary for Native Affairs, Director of Public Works, and Comptroller of Customs.
  - (b) Representatives of public bodies (nominated by Government to represent one body under each heading).—The municipalities, Chambers of Commerce, Chamber of Mines of Northern Rhodesia, farmers' associations, Rhodesia Railways, labour unions, banks, British South Africa Company, Servicemen's organizations.
  - (c) Other members chosen for personal capacity— an accountant, electrical engineer, general chemist, geologist, economist, and a lawyer, making 23 members in all.
- The Financial Secretary shall act as Chairman of A.C.I.D. in order to provide continuity and the secretariat of the undertaking shall be a member of his staff.
- The objects of A.C.I.D. shall be to advise the Government on all matters relating to the establishment, development, improvement, and efficient working of existing and potential industries in the territory, with special reference to: (1) the location of industries; (2) the licensing of industries; (3) the policy to be pursued in relation to the development of industries, including such matters as subsidies, grants, protective tariffs, import and export quotas, the marketing and transportation of industrial products; (4) the training of industrial workers; (5) the regulation of conditions of work; (6) industrial statistics; such subjects as hours of work, wages, housing,

of work, factories and shops, etc., and by any other matter referred to A.C.F.D. by the Government.

**Annual Report of Research.**—Government departments submit reports as at June 30, 1945, of the research progress and contributions to research, with recommendations for further research. These reports should be sent into one report by the Agriculture and Forestry and presented to A.C.F.D. and the Legislative Council by A.C.F.D. after consulting the Advisory Council. A.C.F.D. should also submit a report on a programme of research.

Consent should be given to the grant of special leave to officials to or to such as to undertake research on subjects lying outside the normal functions of their offices, where the are qualified by training or experience, the results of the research so undertaken to be available to the Government for publication without any additional payment for the work involved.

Applications for grants for purposes of obtaining technical advice and of conducting research into the utilization of local products will be considered by the Government after the has been obtained.

Arrangements for the collection of data from private firms in investigation of the use of machinery and trade in the various professions and in the distribution of products should be made through an existing organization, such as the Agricultural Research Institute.

**State and Government.**—The State and Government should

State Finance and Industry.—A.C.F.D. should not recommend that the Government grant loans to private industry, but should consider an private industry and its current situation into the reasons why such finance is not forthcoming from local sources, and the Government should make loans to firms of such nature, such capital only in cases where it is satisfied that its assessment of the uncertainty involved is likely to be superseded by the private financial agencies.

Investment.—No important investments should be made in the Colonies, except in Northern Rhodesia and its neighbours, but such should be made on the basis of the future and if the trade and transport of such neighbours are changed to any significant extent.

Tariff Protection.—In general, protection through tariffs should be regarded as an unsuitable instrument with which to encourage the development of "secondary" industries in Northern Rhodesia.

Local Tariffs.—The Government, on the advice of A.C.F.D., should consider the imposition of tariffs to counter the effect of subsidies on imports which conflict with local manufacturers and to counter the effect of dumping of imported goods on a similar basis, and to protect local industries competing with foreign imports at a price below the export home price (or the local production) plus the costs of import (including insurance and freight into Northern Rhodesia).

Central Engineering Works.—The Government should ask the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines to investigate the possibilities of establishing a central engineering works and foundry.

Dehydration of Fish.—The Government should keep informed of developments in dehydration and with the advice of A.C.F.D. should consider the establishment of a pilot plant to deal with the dehydration of fish.

Local Timber and Fibre Board.—The Government should through existing research organizations sponsor an investigation into the use of local timber, the manufacture of fibre board and cashew, and the manufacture of cellulose and plastics.

Cellulose and Plastics.—The Government should arrange for an intensive investigation into the properties of local timber and its utilization in different processes in the manufacture of cellulose, plastics, and associated materials, such research to be arranged in the first instance through existing research agencies.

**Development of Tourist Traffic.**

Tourist Trade.—The Government should invite localities, other local authorities and other public bodies to submit for consideration by A.C.F.D. proposals for the development of tourist traffic, particularly in connection with amenities for tourists, and accommodation.

Information on Industry.—A.C.F.D. should advise the Government on the desirability of inviting representatives of the Chamber of Industry and other similar bodies in the United Kingdom and neighbouring territories to visit the territory to examine industrial development. The Chamber should have information that the Government should give to the Chamber of Industry and other similar bodies in the United Kingdom and neighbouring territories to visit the territory to examine industrial development. The Chamber should have information that the Government should give to the Chamber of Industry and other similar bodies in the United Kingdom and neighbouring territories to visit the territory to examine industrial development.

It would be difficult to assess exactly the share of the copper mining industry's aggregate income. On the other hand, the Government should be available to the writer for the purpose of the collection of copper

mining is responsible for about 25% of the value of the income enjoyed by the territory.

**Importance of Copper Mining Industry**

It is difficult to say whether or does not follow that if copper mining is reduced to half of the present scale that the aggregate income would contract by 30%. The point is that in fact the contraction of the aggregate income would be greater than the result of copper mining activity in the sense that the aggregate income depends on the aggregate of other industries, and the aggregate income of any one person depends on the expenditure of other people. Hence, while copper mining contributes about three-fifths of the territory's aggregate income, a partial total decline would have a much greater effect on aggregate income. The absence of the opportunity to substitute other income-earning opportunities for the sudden contraction in copper production would indeed be serious, causing a diminution of the income and loss of income. Although a strike may constitute only a tenth part of a body, the destruction of that limb may vitally damage the rest of the body.

The effect of a 50% copper production decline would only mean the emigration of a large volume of unskilled labour from Northern Rhodesia. The effect is rather that employment will drop out in the territory, and the jobs lost will largely go elsewhere. The permanent residents of Northern Rhodesia are the Africans, while the Europeans are for the most part temporary residents; they may be said to have one foot in Northern Rhodesia and the other in another country or region.

The full force of a depression is borne, therefore, mainly by the Native Africans, who have both feet in the territory. On the other hand, where employment opportunities in the territory decline, the African also will have a great incentive to seek work outside the territory. Generally, it can be said that European labour in Northern Rhodesia is greatly mobile, while African labour, while less mobile, still possesses a considerable degree of mobility.

The highest common factor in the economic life of British Southern Africa (the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Northern Rhodesia) is the dependence of the separate territories on mining activity.

None of Rhodesia of the three territories is probably the most dependent on mining activity. Hence its European population is the least stable. The problem for the Northern Rhodesia Government is the instability of aggregate income and of aggregate employment in the territory is itself no simple one, and it must be connected with the development of new industry primary or secondary, which may provide compensatory employment in the copper mining declines, and also to raise the standard of living. The dangers of confronting the Government in this connection are therefore manifold.

**Re-Division of Equatoria Province**

The Bah-el-Ghazal and Mongalla Provinces of the Sudan were amalgamated in 1935 to form a single Equatoria province, with headquarters in Fada and an area of 52,090 square miles, nearly the sixth of the total area of the whole country. The Equatoria Region stretches from the border of Ethiopia in the east to the French Equatorial Africa in the west and from the boundaries of Kenya, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, and French Equatorial Africa in the south to Darfur in the north. It has not proved possible to administer satisfactorily so large an area with such undeveloped communications, and the Civil Secretary therefore recommended to the Governor-General's Council that the province should be divided. The Council has considered the question, has resolved that the Equatoria be two provinces, and has recommended that an additional post of Governor-General be appointed for the Equatoria, with adequate development funds be included in the Equatoria 1946 budget.

**Southern Rhodesia Prepared for 1946**

The Medical Director of Southern Rhodesia stated that the Colony is well prepared for anything that might happen in the next few months. Thanks to the foresight of the Government, the supply of food, fuel, and other necessities is well supplied, and of a high standard of the war, and of a high standard of living.

# Commissioner's Recommendations to Uganda Government

## Findings of Mr. Justice Whitley on General Strike

MR. JUSTICE WHITLEY, from the findings of the Uganda Government Commission, to inquire into the widespread disturbances which occurred in Uganda in January last, has produced a report of great interest - primarily, of course, to those concerned with the affairs of Uganda.

Again and again the Commissioner reiterates his conviction that the origins of the disturbances were political rather than economic and that clearly of the kind which involved an organized conspiracy among Ugandans in responsible positions.

Extracts from the report in regard to the historical background and the object, organization, and extent of the disturbances will be published in later issues of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Hereunder we quote the recommendations of the Commissioner.

Generally speaking, when I refer to chiefs, I mean hard-working and accessible chiefs, to whom the people are happy and contented. I feel some doubts as to whether the present method of selecting and reporting on chiefs in Buganda is entirely satisfactory, and I suggest that it be overhauled and reconsidered with a view to ascertaining whether some better method can be evolved. Whenever it becomes apparent that any chief is lazy, disloyal, or incompetent, or does not take a proper interest in his duties, I suggest that no questions of sentiment should be allowed to prevent his being removed. The paramount consideration should be the welfare of the people.

### Inadequate Personal Contact

Some witnesses consider that there is a growing tendency for chiefs to be tied down too much by their work, which prevents them from coming around among the people as they used to do. This I feel should be remedied. The recent disturbances and the astonishingly false reports and rumours which have so freely circulated over the countryside show that at a time like this, and especially when the soldiers begin to return to their homes with all the new ideas which they have picked up, personal contacts between chiefs and people should be encouraged to increase and not allowed to diminish.

The same observation, in my opinion, based upon what I have heard from many earnest witnesses, genuinely anxious for the country's welfare, applies with equal and perhaps even greater force to contacts between Administration officers and not only the chiefs but the peasants themselves. A venerable and greatly respected missionary with well over 20 years' experience in Uganda told me that, wherever he goes, he finds that the Natives regard the Administration officers not only with real respect but even with affection, and that the more they see of them on safari the better they are pleased. Ever-increasing office work seems also to be the bane of the district officer's existence, allowing him less and less time for travelling round his district.

It is necessary to hurry such staffs, whether by Euro- pean or African, to the average African takes a long time to get to the point. I have had experience of that point in the Commission. Some of the most valuable African witnesses have spent an hour or so each in the Commission producing the evidence which had been prepared by their present employers, to do which they had to be specially communicative. Some of the most valuable African witnesses have spent an hour or so each in the Commission producing the evidence which had been prepared by their present employers, to do which they had to be specially communicative. Some of the most valuable African witnesses have spent an hour or so each in the Commission producing the evidence which had been prepared by their present employers, to do which they had to be specially communicative.

...how far they are compatible with the new Protectorate régime. It is not possible to say whether the personal contacts of Administrative officers with the people will tend to exist in Buganda and not only be restored, but to increase. It is possible that the police and the post office are not so much in touch with the people as they should be. It is possible that the police and the post office are not so much in touch with the people as they should be. It is possible that the police and the post office are not so much in touch with the people as they should be.

### Government's Defective Intelligence

Government and police were taken completely by surprise. There was not in possession of any information which would suggest the possibility of the disturbances which occurred. It is inconceivable that such a widespread and serious disturbance could occur without that preparation by means of propaganda and careful organization. As the higher police officers have not been able to obtain that kind of information in the past, or perhaps not only, by which information should be obtained, and interpreted and utilized.

In the interests of public security in the future, it is imperative that this aspect of the matter should be most carefully considered in order to find out where the weakness lies and to eliminate it.

Procedures connected with the war, the Intelligence Department is separate from the Police and C.I.D. and the head of it is in no way subordinate to the Commissioner of Police or to the C.I.D. The Commissioner suggests a fusion of the C.I.D. with the Security Intelligence Branch, and several police officers outlined schemes for the organization of a special branch under the Commissioner, one of the principal duties of which would be to keep the authorities thoroughly posted as to what was going on and to see the people, secure public opinion, and try to obtain the earliest and most possible information of any subversive activities.

This Branch will not have an easy task so far as Africans are concerned. How well they can be selected is illustrated by the fact that even now the police have so little precise information as to the identity of the real heads who conceived and worked out the plan for these disturbances. I recommend early consideration of some reorganization such as that suggested by the Commissioner. If available, the details of the workings of the Special Branch in Singapore before the war might be helpful. It was exceedingly efficient, and I know that one of its officers is still at liberty.

Two Kampala police officers who have obviously given much thought to the matter have put forward constructive suggestions.

### Public Should Be Taken into Confidence

I recommend for consideration the advisability of Government taking the public much more closely into their confidence than they have done in the past. The appointment in March of a senior administrative officer as what may be termed a two-way public relations officer is a step in the right direction.

I suggest that the fullest possible use be made of the Inacular Press to keep the Africans informed in simple language of all measures and matters which affect them or are of interest to them.

The question of encouraging the formation of social clubs especially in the out-districts also seems worthy of consideration. There is one at Nyenga which meets at the cantonment headquarters every Sunday evening. I have addressed them on the war situation on two or three occasions. There were good attendances, and I do not think that the fact that this club is under suspicion as having served as a base from which agitators directed operations in Basoga should be allowed to prevail as an argument against establishing such clubs elsewhere. Many witnesses expressed their approval of the idea. Expense is practically nil.

Administrative officers, health, veterinary, agricultural and education officers as well as others would, no doubt, give addresses from time to time, and the district officer might make a point of doing so at certain intervals, and be rigidly disciplined.

Another important matter is the poor quality of some of the news which is being disseminated. It is not only the news which is being disseminated, but also the quality of the news which is being disseminated. It is not only the news which is being disseminated, but also the quality of the news which is being disseminated.

It is not only the news which is being disseminated, but also the quality of the news which is being disseminated. It is not only the news which is being disseminated, but also the quality of the news which is being disseminated.

There would appear to exist a notable disaffection among two classes of the Baxanda, having no access to the Government of their country. I suggest that a team be chosen to the number of 100,000 to be sent to the United Kingdom to give direct training in agriculture and other skilled classes, and also to be given a general education. It is suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of sending a similar team to the United Kingdom, not only to give direct training in agriculture and other skilled classes, but also to give them a general education.

**The Police Force**

The question is to whether or not the Police Force is adequate for present day requirements in Uganda. There is one policeman for every 3,300 of the population. There is one policeman for every 2,300 in Kenya, 1,800 in Nigeria, 1,600 in the Gold Coast, 1,200 in Jamaica, 1,000 in Southern Rhodesia, 600 in the Gambia, 450 in Liberia, and 400 in Sierra Leone. An informant reported me that the figures are not taken at face value when considering the number of population, since local officials vary so much in their estimate. Ordinance establishing the Protectorate Police Force it is stated that "The force shall be employed in and throughout the Protectorate for the prevention and detection of crime." In practice, however, this is not fully done, and never has been, for the reason that the Protectorate Force is inadequate numerically fully to carry out this legal duty.

Generally speaking, the Protectorate Force deals with all offences committed in towns, cities, and throughout the Protectorate with all cases in which non-Africans are the accused. In all cases under such local or special laws as the Traffic Regulations, and from these, the Force deals only with the more serious or more important cases, such as those in rural areas.

The fact given before me leads me to doubt whether the Native Administration Police is what it is, and whether police ought to be in the maintenance of law and order, the prevention and detection of crime. In other words, I doubt very much whether the Natives in rural areas enjoy adequate police protection, and I recommend for consideration the establishment of County Police Forces, which would not, like the Protectorate Force, perform semi-military functions, or receive military training, but which would be purely civil police as the term is understood in England, and which would receive practical training in civil police duties. Mr. Deegan, staff officer, has drawn up a scheme which might serve as a useful basis.

**Compensation as Matter of Grace**

One Indian was killed by the rioters, and there was a certain amount of damage to property, and some looting, though, of the whole, surprisingly little. Government has disclaimed all responsibility. Whatever the position in law, as to which I express no opinion, I think it proper to point out that responsible witnesses have put forward the view that, since Government is ultimately responsible for the maintenance of law and order, there may be some sort of moral responsibility for loss suffered by a private citizen through no fault of his own by reason of Government's failure or inability to prevent mob violence.

The suggestion is that Government might in the circumstances, whilst denying any legal liability, think it proper to make some ex gratia payment by way of compensation. Assessing this might be a difficult matter, since such claims have a tendency to become inflated, but allowance could no doubt be made for that. The case of the African whose house was burnt whilst he stayed at work at the power station would seem particularly worthy of sympathetic consideration.

In case similar trouble should recur in the future, I suggest for consideration:

- (a) Preparation of a scheme for an emergency alternative water supply to be put into force in the event of the power station for any reason ceasing to function. This may be already in existence. I do not know.
- (b) Plans for immediate posting of guards at all vital points as the power station, pumping station, petrol depots, etc.
- (c) The desirability of having a private telegraph line or communication between Kampala and Government Headquarters.
- (d) Having a special at police headquarters to set shields in operation against rioters and some form of a helmet affording better protection for the police, askari than the present khaki cap. There should be provision of such available at the time.
- (e) The clearing up of the quantities of nails, bolts and other things scattered all over the back street, and along the main washup. They provide a splendid hiding place for the hooligan element.

...ing members of the Indian community are most in... it should be quite easy to obtain a... little hamlet... from Kampala where each of the... unsavoury neighbourhood... The householders adv... None... This was... which was completely by... consideration of the... in the case of... persons.

...has reached the stage when labour questions will... grow continually in importance, and what I have heard of the activities of the only registered trade union suggests that a strong and experienced labour Department will be necessary to guide the development of trade unions on proper practical lines calculated to promote the welfare and best interests of the men and maintain equal status for them and their employers. One difficulty is to get the East out of African labour. A memorandum prepared at the request of Mr. Georgades of the East African Tobacco Co. Ltd. has been handed in, and will no doubt be made available by the Secretary to all employers interested.

**Uganda a Most Contented Country**

Uganda taken as a whole, is, I think, one of the most happy and contented countries in the world. My duties take me all over the Protectorate and I do much walking round the countryside. Everywhere the people look well fed and cheerful, and the children are in the way of good education. The children are such that you are a misery rather than a necessity. Native supplies free all that is necessary for building up a comfortable house. The country produces in plenty all that is required for living, and when exceptionally the rains fail and crops are poor, the Government makes adequate arrangements for imports and distribution, and there is no real famine. Water, judging by British standards, are of course low, but it must be remembered that food is extremely cheap, and that most people build their own houses and have their own little plantations on which they grow food and plant cotton for coffee.

Buganda seems to be the only part of the Protectorate which is still infected with the political virus, and it may be feared that these disturbances may prove to have been a blessing in disguise, as having in the time brought to light some of the troubles which require to be remedied. Uganda has for so long enjoyed such a blameless untroubled existence that the Governments, both Protectorate and Native, as well as people, have all the better for having held water even with a rude lot.

I have had before me many earnest, patriotic Baganda honestly anxious for their country's good. All that seems to be required is that those who have been using their undoubted abilities to hinder Government should now use them to assist, and put aside their private political ambitions to work together for the common weal.

The definite impression produced by the evidence as a whole is that except in Buganda there is no real anti-British feeling, and that in Buganda such feeling is not generally deep-rooted or spontaneous but has been worked up and fomented during the last few years. The vast majority realize that they are wisely and justly governed.

(Further extracts will appear next week)

**Mr. Whitehead**

Mr. Edgar Whitehead, Acting High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia while Mr. C. H. Gifford visited the Colony, is at sea on his way back. He is expected to be a candidate for Parliament at the next general election, which will probably take place in April.

**Twenty Years Ago**

From one issue of July 30, 1925

...a Party... Ethiopian... from...  
 "The Nile" is now showing in London.  
 An administrator must put himself in the place of the fellow, whether white or black, and remember that there are two sides to practically every question. Everything must not be done from our own point of sympathy and consideration. It is probably sufficient to lead to the heart of the African. — Sir Andrew Archer, Governor-General of the Sudan

# Providing Universities for the Colonial Empire

## Specific Proposals of Higher Education Committee

THE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE has four recommendations for the creation of university status which are set out in a report published in London. The committee deals with the creation of new universities, colleges, and institutes, and the extension of university education in the Colonies. The committee's recommendations are: (1) The association of the universities of the Dominions and India with the Colonial institutions, the Commission expresses the hope that these universities will join with those in this country in entering into effective co-operation with the institutions of higher education in the Colonies.

Universities should be established in areas as possible in those areas which are not now served by an existing university. The immediate objective is to produce men and women who have the standards of public service and capacity for leadership which the progress of government demands, and to assist in satisfying the needs of the Colonies with the professional qualifications required for the economic and social development of the Colonies.

Among the vocational subjects for which facilities should be provided by a university, the training of teachers for secondary schools must take a high place.

### Makerere Should Be Developed to University Status

The first step towards the establishment of universities is the creation of university colleges; this should be undertaken immediately. The Commission supports the proposal to develop Makerere College in East Africa to university status.

In determining the appropriate area which a university should serve, the test should not be the size of the population, but the capacity of the area to produce an adequate flow of students able to profit from higher education. The primary type of university is to be preferred to that based on a system of federation.

A university will not fulfil its purpose unless it makes provision for a fairly wide range of subjects; it should be at the same time a centre for the study of subjects in the faculties of arts and science and for instruction in professional subjects. There should be a balance between the two, while the production of an educated, well-educated class, divorced from the needs of the Colonies and without adequate employment in it would be disastrous. The minimum facilities would be almost equally regular in the faculty of arts, for some in the faculty of science, and for one or more professional subjects. It is of equal importance that facilities should exist for research.

The universities should be entirely residential, and open to men and women of all classes.

In the faculty of arts, English language and literature must have a special place, and there should be provision for the teaching of at least one other language other than English, in some areas the study of languages appropriate to the region is desirable. History, geography, and the social sciences should be included at all university institutions, in arranging the syllabus for these subjects, attention must be given to the syllabus for the teaching of geography.

The faculty of science should comprise departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, and zoology; in some cases a department of geology may be needed. The facilities for the study of science should be fully staffed, fully equipped libraries and laboratories are essential.

Exact sciences should be taught in the primary and secondary schools. University education should be given to adult education. The organization of the university should be similar to that of the university in the United Kingdom, the influence of the university should be extended to the whole of the country, and the university should be a centre of the successful functioning of the Colonial institutions, and depend largely on the provision of a staff of high standards and experience, and secondly on suitable conditions in

which its members can maintain contact with intellectual and academic life in the Colonies.

The subject should be discontinued unless it is of interest to the Colonial professional subjects is given by officers of Government departments seconded to the university.

The Colonies universities should take an active interest in the existence of such institutions from overseas. It is suggested that appointments in the Colonial institutions should be made in the Colonies to those of different countries, and that in the Colonies the same of the Colonies should be at least one-third of the total number of appointments. The Colonies should be invited to present an estimate of the salary and other conditions of members of the staff of Colonial institutions to academic posts at home of the appointment of members of the university staffs to serve in the Colonies. There should be liberal provision of leave and of other facilities.

### Recruitment of Academic Staff

It is necessary to contemplate differential scales of remuneration for the staff recruited from overseas and from the Colonies. The difference between the two scales of remuneration might be met by the payment to the overseas staff of a supplement from a special fund provided by the Government of the United Kingdom.

Part of the staff of the Colonial institutions should be provided by secondment to them of members of the academic staffs of home universities. There might be varying seniority, but they should be guaranteed a reasonable prospect of return, without loss of seniority to their home university.

To facilitate the recruitment of staff, the treatment of the staff from the Colonies should be local graduate, and should be afforded equal opportunities for research, research assistants, and should also be given the opportunity of post-graduate study in Great Britain.

Research is an essential part of the life of a university. This must be recognized not only in planning the strength of the staff required by the university, but also in providing time and facilities for research or original study.

The research proper to a university is of a fundamental type, and utilitarian results should not be demanded from the research activities of members of the university staff. The Colonies present many special problems, both in the natural and social sciences, in which research of a fundamental type can be suitably and profitably undertaken by members of the academic staff.

As regards research in the applied sciences, the contribution of the universities should be the training of graduates who are fitted to become research workers and to fit a career in applying their scientific knowledge to practical problems.

Workers in the field of applied sciences can benefit from close association with an academic staff, and institutes or organizations for investigation or research in these sciences should wherever possible be located near a university.

### Inter-University Council Recommended

The development of the new Colonial institutions will depend largely on the active interest and co-operation of the home universities. This can best be secured through the creation of an Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.

The Council should be representative of all the home universities; it might co-opt representatives of certain university colleges and institutions of comparable status in Great Britain. Each Colonial university or university college should also be invited to nominate a member.

The Council would keep in touch with the development of the new Colonial institutions through regular visits of its members to them. Its services would be available in assisting them to engage staff from overseas, in helping to arrange for the secondment to them of members of home academic staffs, in arranging for the exchange of members of academic staffs, and in providing a central point of contact on which all help can be sought for the Colonial institutions.

The members of the Inter-University Council can refer to the Colonial institutions should be invited to nominate a member of the Council. Existing Colonial universities should be invited to nominate a member of the Council.

It would be in a position to advise an intending student from the Colonies as to the institution in this country best suited for his proposed studies and able to accommodate him. It would usually be available to the Colonies, and to the Secretary of State on the academic staffs of the Colonies. Such financial and other assistance should be available to the Colonies. Universities should be invited to nominate a member of the Council in this country.



It follows the precedent of most of the new universities in this country. A Colonial university should have a senate, which would have authority in purely academic matters, and a council, which would be the supreme governing body and would exercise the property of the institution. There should be a council of representatives of the Government, a vice-chancellor appointed by the council.

The members of the council of the university should not be appointed by the Government. One-third should be members of the Government, one-third should be representatives of the area, and one-third should be representatives of the Inter-University Council. The Government of the area should be represented by the senior civil servants, and the Inter-University Council by graduates and nominees of the Council.

The centre of instruction and learning should be the extent of the Government, and the extent of the academic world. It will take time for the new universities to reach a position in which their degrees can command general recognition and in initial stages, the Government of the area must be consulted. The Government of the area must be consulted in all matters relating to the university's qualifications and standards.

It is recommended therefore that for this interim period Colonial colleges should enter into a special relationship with the London University, in which the students may be awarded the degrees of that university. The university has agreed to conduct the colleges in order to secure that while the students are in London, they should be treated as if they were students of the London University. The colleges should be treated as if they were students of the London University. The colleges should be treated as if they were students of the London University. The colleges should be treated as if they were students of the London University.

**Undergraduate Education Should be Localized**

The undergraduate education of Colonial students should wherever practicable be carried out in Colonial institutions. Undergraduate study overseas should be confined to those students who wish to study exceptional subjects for which there is no local provision. The facilities for undertaking post-graduate studies overseas should be extended.

In order to facilitate the allocation of funds from the Home Government to Colonial Universities, Grants Advisory Committee should be created, on which the Inter-University Council should be represented. It may be desirable that an appropriate part of the funds available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act should be specially assigned for the establishment of universities in the Colonies.

To meet the urgent need for the expansion of the existing medical staff and of the primary health services in the Colonies, medical schools should be established to serve those Colonial regions which do not yet possess them. Early steps should be taken to improve the quality of teaching in existing schools which have not yet received recognition from the General Medical Council in Great Britain. Special emphasis should be given to the training of medical students in preventive medicine.

The training of hospital assistants should be carried out in schools distinct from those used for medical students. The courses should be of a high standard, and should be of sufficient length.

The medical school should be an integral part of the university, and students should participate fully in the university life. The school should be entirely residential.

Though there should be the closest collaboration between

the university and the Government, the Government should not interfere with the university's freedom of action. The Government should not interfere with the university's freedom of action. The Government should not interfere with the university's freedom of action.

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**The Bar of the Colonies**

The majority of Colonies have no facilities for practising the law. A call to the Bar of the Colonies is a call to the Bar of the United Kingdom. Legal education may well be developed in the Colonies. The present procedure for acquiring a practical qualification must continue for some time, certain reforms are made regarding the conditions which Colonial students have normally to satisfy in order to be called to the Bar in England. The requirement of "eating dinners" in the Inn of Court is over-acting and it would be a convenience if Part of the Bar Examination could be passed in absentia as has been possible during the war.

When the Colonial university or university college establishes a law school, the collaboration of the judicial authorities should be sought in framing the curriculum, and the form of the final examination for the degree of B.L.S. This is necessary in order that the degree may be accepted as satisfying the national requirements for admission to a local Bar, thus avoiding the imposition of any further educational tests. It will also be for the judicial authorities to advise regarding the number of students to be admitted to the law school, with a view to ensuring the production of a number of graduates in law to meet the needs of the Colonies.

Subjects for one qualification, civil engineering may be a suitable and valuable addition to the professional subjects studied at a Colonial university or university college. It is an accepted principle that the qualifications for the engineering profession should comprise two years' practical experience of good engineering work, and in many Colonies it may be difficult for some time to satisfy this condition. It is suggested that for the time being, students may be admitted to Colonial universities or university colleges for the purpose of completing his full training as an engineer to be placed overseas for the purpose.

The provision made for the training of teachers will be the responsibility of the department of education under a professor of education. The department should be a centre of research in the many special problems of school education in Colonial conditions. It should be in close touch with the department of education in the United Kingdom and take a large part in its extra-mural activities. In the Colonies, one of the most difficult problems of university education arises from the fact that the medium of instruction is usually English, and that the official language of the majority of the students is another language. Further investigations should be made into the general problems connected with the teaching of English as a foreign language, this however, is a subject which an appropriate body should be formed in this country. It is essential that members of the university should be equipped for the training of teachers should be exceptionally well equipped for teaching English to the students. It is suggested that English teachers should be specially trained in the Colonies to take up posts in connexion with the training of teachers. A similar provision should be made for training teachers in the Colonies. The university department of education can discharge its duty in this respect.

**GELATLY, HANKEY & CO.**  
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**GELATLY, HANKEY & CO., LTD.**  
LONDON, LEICESTER SQUARE, W.2. GLASGOW



# the War News

... opinion of the... Laval... the... Ministry of Labour...

... world... Charles Steward... 1945...

... American... had found their way to the European theatre of operations?

**Figure Report**  
Ten thousand African Navy men were expected to be lost in the invasion of Europe, but the losses proved comparatively small.

... German... the Union of German...

... If you... condemned... other... condemned... the...

... With the delivery of 47 ships of 1,016,519 deadweight tons in June, the merchant ship construction for the first half of 1945 stands at 193 ships of 6,959,254 deadweight tons.

... U.S. Manufacture... should become industrialized... Mr. G. Spencer Summers... the Department of Overseas Trade.

... In the early days neither the War Office nor the Admiralty appreciated the coming importance of the aeroplane, thus showing that all wisdom and foresight do not rest with the State.

... Religion cannot be stopped. The conscience cannot be stifled. Religion is a matter of the conscience, and the conscience is free. Worship of religion free.

... Dear Mr. Chamberlain... free nations, every one of whom... every bit as much or as little a reputation of life or be honest about it and see that we have in the late night to do under the Statute of Westminster.

... 600,000 tons... the American motor industry used... natural rubber annually.

... 600,000 tons... the American motor industry used... natural rubber annually. Synthetic rubber... found in the... plants...

... equipment of the... is today obsolete... We are on the verge of a technical advance that re-equipment should immediately will be inevitable...

... 20 men sick for... monthly... have had... very little...

... The formation of an Imperial Air Force is being discussed by the Royal Air Force... have returned after service in Europe and the Middle East... they would like to be under the command of the Royal Air Force than of the Indian Air Force.

... about 500 of the 900 German residents in the United States who remained in the country on VE Day, have been classified for repatriation to Germany as soon as the military authorities permit. In addition, 539 German seamen in internment and several hundred German civilians from other American republics interned here will be repatriated.

... Employment in the United States plastics industry has expanded from 25,000 workers in 1939 to nearly 50,000 to-day with a total installed capacity of output at capacity of over 250,000 tons of plastic materials are produced annually in this country, as against 120,000 tons of aluminium and 2,000,000 tons of steel.

... a beachhead on the coast... night of desperate Japanese counterattacks, build up... supplies, and by any of... routes... and Korea... proper is the route...

... the... and aid Staff School... the Hawker Siddeley Company... of all British aircraft during the war...

... enjoy great... in... In many fields... a grandiose... anything in the British Commonwealth... The case in... to geology and the other branches of science concerned in the study of natural resources.

... The geologist survey is on a scale at least 20 times as large as that in Great Britain or America. The general standards of German research achievements... Dr. Julian Huxley.

... Press photographs of British troops fraternizing with half-naked, smiling German prisoners, astonished if one reflects that all over liberated Europe women have had their heads shaved and their clothes torn from their backs by their own countrymen for smiling upon the invader. How can their publication promote that understanding of good faith in Britain which is so desperately needful if Europe is to rise once more from "the abyss"?

... Mr. de Valera has been singularly shy about his infant prodigy the Atlantic. It now appears that the happy event took place on December 29, 1937. For seven and a half years we have been living in a fumble and nobody suspected it. Nobody whispered a word about it until the late general elections of last year... Mr. de Valera with characteristic adroitness explained that we are in the British Commonwealth but not of it. Now we are here but not here that we are of the British Commonwealth but not in it.

### Abdication of Yeta III

#### Message from Secretary of State

The text of the abdication of Yeta III has now reached this country. The Paramount Chief, who has been the subject of a long and arduous process, has decided to abdicate in favour of his son, Yeta II. The Paramount Chief, who has been the subject of a long and arduous process, has decided to abdicate in favour of his son, Yeta II.

A proclamation of the Paramount Chief stated: "Today I understand that the time has come for me to retire from the throne of my people. I have ruled my country for many years, and I have seen the growth of my people and the progress of my country."

I look back on the 30 years of my reign with pride and thankfulness. I have seen the growth of my people and the progress of my country. I have seen the growth of my people and the progress of my country. I have seen the growth of my people and the progress of my country.

On the occasion of your abdication I take the opportunity to express to you my sincere appreciation of the loyal and fruitful co-operation with the Northern Rhodesia Government and with His Majesty's Government in the past. I wish your long life as Paramount Chief of the Northern Rhodesia Territory.

Mr. Norman Moore, who has been elected Chairman of Messrs. S. H. Benson, Ltd., one of the leading advertising agencies in Great Britain, and who has resigned the office of President of the Institute of Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising after holding it for five successive years, was an administrative officer in East Africa before the last war.

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#### Health Service Commission

A commission has been appointed under the chairmanship of Professor J. M. ... organized health services for Southern Rhodesia. The other members are Dr. ...

#### Moon in the Sky

The 16 South Africans in a Ventura aircraft were shot on Wednesday of last week when the machine crashed on landing at Khartoum. On the same day a British military aircraft crashed near Jibuti, French Somaliland, resulting in 12 deaths.

### Bishop Lucas of Masasi

#### Pioneer Adaptation of Native Rites

The Rev. WILLIAM VINCENT LUCAS, M.A., Bishop of Masasi from the creation of the diocese in the north in 1911 until his death 18 months ago at Johannesburg, continued to lead a simple life in his hospital in Johannesburg at the age of 82 years, and have chronicled had suffered much pain in recent months, and knew that there was little likelihood of recovery from the cancer of the spine from which he was suffering.

East Africa can have had no bishop with a broader understanding of native customs and a keener sense of humor, or a truer determination to get to the heart of African problems. The Europeans in the early days were not numerous, but had a keen sense of adventure and did much thousands of miles of travel to gain a knowledge of the native life and customs.

#### Transmission of Ceremonies and Songs

It had been for many years the foremost advocate of the transmission for church purposes of suitable Native ceremonies and songs, and one of the main objects of his department (which he had first regarded as merely practical), he persevered courageously with the experiment. While convinced of the value of the innovation, he was anxious in his anxiety to state the case for it, and his reports were full of eloquent statements. On several occasions, when invited to discuss the subject in East Africa and Rhodesia, he had replied that he would use this journal for the purpose when he felt that the time had come for a considered statement, but even as recently as last year he still did not wish to be publicly committed in the matter. His only written commentary upon a social we are aware, was a chapter in "The Christian Approach to Non-Christian Customs," in a book published in 1928 entitled "Essays in Catholic and Missionary Theology." The book was in English, and was written in the vernacular of some people with a far smaller knowledge.

The son of a pastor, was educated at Sedgemoor College School and studied for a B.A. at the University of London in 1906, he was for two years a curate in St. Paul's, Beaufort, Somerset, and then went to Zululand as a missionary of the U.K.F.A. After two years he took charge of the mission at Masasi in 1910. In 1911 he was elected Bishop of Masasi, and in 1917 he was elected Bishop of East Africa, and in 1928 he was elected Bishop of East Africa, and in 1930 he was elected Bishop of East Africa.

#### Initiatory Rites in Quarantine

When addressing the East African Group in London on the adaptation of African beliefs, customs, music, and dances to Christian purposes, Bishop Vincent said that his idea was to dismiss all African life as heathenism, whereas it is now known that there was something which paralleled the Jewish religion of the Old Testament. Christianity had once been brought in as an exotic, a blinding light from Europe to correct and enlighten and alter everything in Africa as interpreted by all Christianity, the fulfilment of what had been only partial in African life.



### Mr. Sidney Marlow

Mr. J. P. Hignett writes:—  
 The situation in which important members of the Tanganyika Government lost their lives, is a combination of unfortunate conditions, apart from the fact that the plane in which they were in had a crew of inexperienced staff of the Tanganyika Administration.

None of them were more than 40 years of age. Mr. Sidney Raymond Marlow, M.C., was Chief Financial Secretary and Acting Government Secretary and Acting Chief Secretary. He was in his 37th year.

Marlow's first acquaintance with Tanganyika was 20 years ago in the last war. As a lieutenant of 19 in the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, he marched 1,000 miles through East, Mozogoro and on through the Southern Province to the border of Portuguese East Africa. In 1918 he became a Captain in The Nigerian Regiment, and in 1920 he joined the Nigerian Administration as assistant treasurer. He was later Deputy Financial Secretary, and when the present regime combined his duties with those of Custodian of Army Property in the Colonies. In 1943 he was made C.M.G.

Marlow was a kind and quiet man, of a reserved and although he was in such respects a man who came to know him recognized not only his soundness and steady enthusiasm. He came to Tanganyika at a difficult time and Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry was appointed in addition to the usual members of the Public Department for the purpose of that much criticized report. He brought to the problem a broad and practical point of view, and in spite of inadequacy of staff he finally succeeded in gradually moulding what was at the time the internal procedure of the Commission. As a result the report was a sound and sensible one, and a good one due to his place in the primary projects of the Territory, who however, would have been sadly handicapped if it had not been for the assistance of Mr. Marlow. Unfortunately this was the only one of the primary projects of the Territory, which the Government had to depend upon for urgent needs. It is a pity that the Government's dependence on the primary projects of the Territory, which the Government had to depend upon for urgent needs, was not more fully appreciated elsewhere, especially in America, which has had so many expectations of Africa. East Africa has during the last two years even exceeded the estimates. The Government is indebted to Mr. Marlow for his kindly help under very considerable difficulties.

Mr. Marlow's outlook was a very broad one, and he was always ready to look at all sides of a problem. He was a man who was not only ready to accept certain current views as to the probability of a commonwealth in East Africa, but he was also ready to accept the hardest views of the Tanganyika Government as a very devoted public servant. He was a man who was not only ready to accept certain current views as to the probability of a commonwealth in East Africa, but he was also ready to accept the hardest views of the Tanganyika Government as a very devoted public servant.

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### Other Official Casualties in Same Crash

Messrs. H. G. Weller, E. F. Houghton, and H. F. Wright were other officials killed in the same air crash as Mr. Marlow.

Mr. H. G. Weller was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika since 1942. He had a military and educational background. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika since 1942. He had a military and educational background.

Mr. E. F. Houghton was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika since 1942. He had a military and educational background. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika since 1942. He had a military and educational background.

Mr. H. F. Wright was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika since 1942. He had a military and educational background. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika since 1942. He had a military and educational background.

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 ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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 Jinja and Mbale

### Mr. A. M. Johnston

Mr. A. S. VALENTINE, M.I.E.E., writes:—  
 Mr. A. M. Johnston, whose tragic death at the early age of 37 in an aeroplane accident at Masroki was a great loss to the Government, was a man of high ability and high character. He was a man of high ability and high character. He was a man of high ability and high character.

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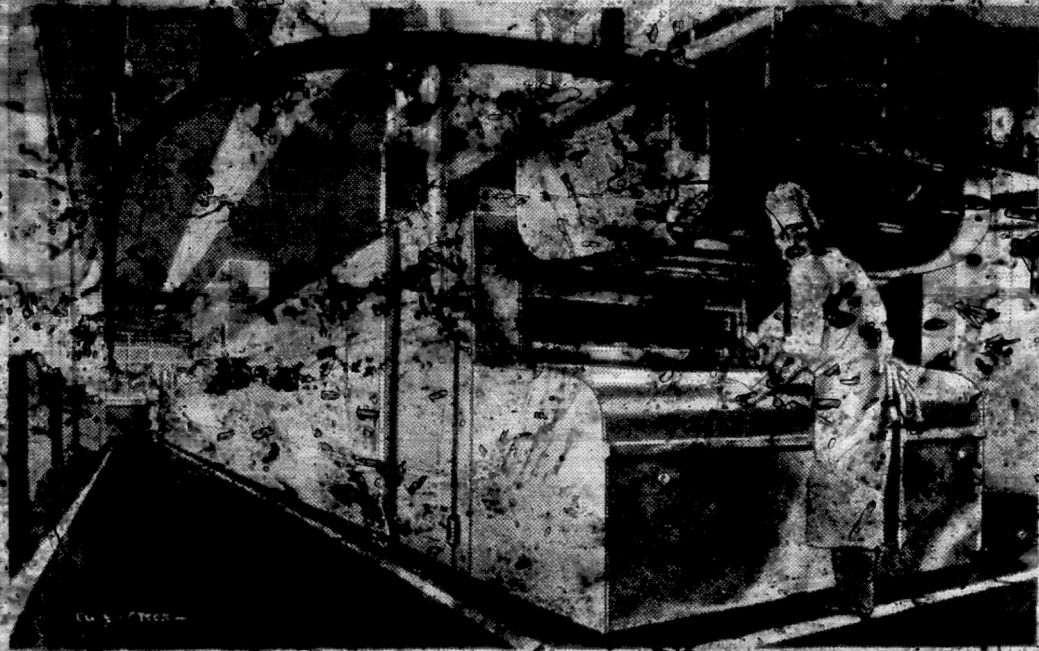
He was a man of high ability and high character. He was a man of high ability and high character. He was a man of high ability and high character. He was a man of high ability and high character.

Colonel H. A. Gilkes  
 Colonel H. A. Gilkes, M.B., B.Ch., D.T.M. and H.M.C. (with three bars), a senior medical officer in the Royal Air Force, was a man of high ability and high character. He was a man of high ability and high character. He was a man of high ability and high character.

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The demands of war, especially in an organization the size and importance of the G.E.C., the largest electrical manufacturing organization in the Empire, have resulted in the concentration of research and technical resources of the Company in other spheres of production of electric equipment, being directed to the vital areas of defence and national supply channels.

Specialized electrical equipment is developed at the rate of the war. The electrical services made by the G.E.C. in the production of electrical equipment during the war have been available to all for the development of new electrical schemes of all types possible.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disabilities of Colonial Bar

Views of Canda W. J. Wright  
 Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 I have just returned from a tour of duty in East Africa, and I feel that I should like to express my views on the disabilities of the Colonial Bar. The Colonial Bar is handicapped in many ways. One of the main disabilities is the fact that the Colonial Bar is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups of lawyers, each of whom is loyal to his own group. This lack of unity is a serious handicap. Another disability is the fact that the Colonial Bar is not well informed on the law of the territories to which it is appointed. This is a serious handicap. A third disability is the fact that the Colonial Bar is not well organized. It is a haphazard collection of individuals, each of whom is looking out for his own interests. This lack of organization is a serious handicap. Finally, the Colonial Bar is handicapped by the fact that it is not well supported by the public. The public is not well informed on the work of the Colonial Bar, and therefore it does not give it the support it deserves. These disabilities are a serious handicap to the Colonial Bar, and they must be removed if the Colonial Bar is to be able to do its work properly.

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Conditions in Ethiopia

Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 I have just returned from a tour of duty in East Africa, and I feel that I should like to express my views on the conditions in Ethiopia. The conditions in Ethiopia are very poor. The people are suffering from a lack of food and clothing. The roads are in a state of disrepair, and the government is not doing enough to improve the situation. The people are also suffering from a lack of education and health care. The government is not doing enough to improve the situation. These conditions are a serious handicap to the people of Ethiopia, and they must be improved if the people are to be able to live a better life.

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Why Not Jeeps?

The Government of Kenya has announced that mounted sections of the police are to be established in areas in which horses or mules are kept, and that arrangements are being made to purchase jeeps. If Kenya had imported all these years without jeeps, it could have introduced them in this age of mechanical vehicles. I am all in favour of increased mobility, but that could not be better provided by jeeps. They will very shortly be obtainable for next to nothing, they will go anywhere, and they are not highly susceptible to disease, like horses in the tropics.

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**Mann, George & Co. (Rhodesia) Ltd.** Rhodesia Cold Storage Co. (South) Ltd.  
**M. Makower & Co. Ltd.** Rhodesia Cold Storage Co. (South) Ltd.  
**Meikle (John) & Co. Ltd.** Rhodesia Cold Storage Co. (South) Ltd.





## News Items in Brief

The Bulawayo Golf Club has celebrated its 50th anniversary.

The use of motor cars is now again authorized in the Sudan.

During January-March European births in Southern Rhodesia numbered 78 and European deaths 471, including 30 of infants aged one year.

The East African Coffee Planting Co., Ltd. will reopen its Nairobi mill on August 1 for treatment of the first portion of the 1945-46 coffee crop.

A Sudanese from the Sudan was one of 43 students who attended a summer school for youth leaders organized by the Scottish Youth Leadership Training Association.

By the Rhodesian Seed Maize Prices Order, 1945, an increase in the price of certified seed maize from 30s. to 35s. per bag is authorized. The price of seed wheat is unchanged.

The Compagnie des Compagnons Katanga reports that its average copper crop for the past five years exceeded 500 tons, compared with an average of 470 tons for the last five pre-war years.

When addressing the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce last week, the Minister of Commerce in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. B. Fenwick, stressed the importance of buying British in order to reduce to the minimum the British need of dollars.

The Board of Economics and Finance in the Sudan has recommended that the Public Works Department should be asked to investigate the possibility of using motor-coaching vehicles, in the light of recent experience in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

In order to deal expeditiously with the business before the Rhodesian Parliament, members have agreed to shorter sittings. During future sessions the House will sit until 7 p.m. every day except Fridays, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays when business ends at 6 p.m.

The Secretary for Native Affairs has announced that an African Representative Council for Northern Rhodesia, to be formed after consultation with Provincial Commissioners and the African Provincial Councils, will probably hold its first meeting next year.

A conference representing all the East African Dependencies and the Rhodesias is to open in Nairobi tomorrow to discuss questions concerning Polish, Czech, Cypriot and other refugees now in those territories. While the Polish authorities are understandably anxious that their nationals shall be repatriated as soon as possible, shortage of shipping is likely to cause a delay of some months.

Arable prices in the Sudan have risen by about £1 per ton as a result of increased demands from abroad.

An American seaman bathing in Kihindini Harbour was badly mauled by a shark that he died shortly afterwards.

About 100 members of the Police Reserve in Southern Rhodesia have been awarded the Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.

From now on there are to be twice weekly air services between Belgium and the Belgian Congo, and aircraft will leave Brussels on Mondays and Fridays.

In Kimberley a man was recently sent to prison for 12 months for picking the pocket of a person standing next to him on an identification parade at the police station.

The Electors' Union of Kenya has decided to appoint a London representative whose main task will be to counter subversive propaganda and give information about the Colony.

Mr. H. O. Wether, secretary of the East African Industrial Research Board, has written a pamphlet on the manufacture from local materials in Kenya of "best quality" lime as a satisfactory substitute for cement.

A new cheese factory opened in Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, has been named Roquelort Dairy Ltd. The enterprise has been started by Messrs. R. Stockil, A. Reich, D. Cameron, and W. F. Rothenberg.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States has announced that the area under cotton, estimated at 18,365,000 acres, is 9.8% below last year's planted area, which was itself 7.6% lower than in 1943. These plantings were stated at the time to be the lowest for 49 years.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has decided by 19 votes to vote to resign from the Convention of Associations, and has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Mr. D. C. Hess (Chairman), Mr. J. Leslie, Mr. R. B. Clegg, and Colonel J. M. B. Sanders to make recommendations on the subject of an electoral system.

### Jibuti-Addis Ababa Railway

It is reported from Paris that French Government representatives in Jibuti are negotiating with Ethiopia for the return to France of the Ethiopian section of the railway from Jibuti to Addis Ababa.

### Postal Rates Increased in Sudan

Rates for inland postage in the Sudan have been increased from July 1. The minimum for surface mail will be 10 m/ms. instead of 5 m/ms., and by air the cost will be 25 m/ms. as compared with the former rate of 15 m/ms. The charge for postcards has been raised from 3 to 5 m/ms. The cost of the first six words of internal telegrams has been doubled, as has also the charge on foreign telegrams, with certain exceptions.

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

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

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## COMPANY MEETINGS

**The Union-Castle Mail Steamship**

Address of the Report by Mr. Harvey

THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Mr. Harvey, M.P., Chairman, K.B.E., Deputy Chairman of the Company, was in the chair, said that on various occasions in special duties at the Ministry of War Transport, he had been asked, as were others, during the war, to ride at the helm. At first, he must refer with deep regret to the loss which we sustained by the death on September 26, 1942, of Mr. J. H. Gilchrist, who had served the Company for a long period of 22 years, becoming a member of the company in 1912, a director in 1920, and Chairman in 1932, which position he held until August, 1942, after which he continued as a director of the company. Mr. Gilchrist, much to the loss of the friendly relations which existed between this company and the people of South Africa, and his passing personally will be greatly missed.

**The Accounts**

So far as the balance-sheet is concerned, the only marked change on the assets side is the increase in our holding of National War Bonds, but, as you will notice, the increase is more than offset by the reduction of our bank balances. On the liabilities side you will notice that the provisions and account is £100,000 in excess of the rate for 1942. Turning to the profit and loss account, you will see that the profit on completed voyages during the year was about £200,000 less than in 1941. This fall in voyage profits was due partly to excessive tonnage in 1943, but mainly to the smaller total voyage periods terminating in the year.

The increase of £1,749,012 in income from investments and properties arises from the increase in our holding of National War Bonds, whilst the reduction in interest received is due to the reduction in our deposit account and to the fact that, having received full payment of the insurance monies to which we were entitled on account of our vessels lost by enemy action, we found it necessary to place to us on balances outstanding in this company.

We have recently arrived at a provisional settlement of our E.P.T. liability up to the end of the year 1942. This provisional settlement establishes that the group, comprising your company and its four 100% subsidiaries is not liable for the amount up to that date, although there is a small E.P.T. liability on the Union-Castle Company if taken as a separate entity. This releases the greater part of the provisions previously made against the possibility of E.P.T. liability on our 1942 profits, and so, together with Dominion tax relief, a further £166,176 is brought into the year's account.

Against the £1,776,192 to the credit and to account the amount to be set the provision for depreciation on ships, property and plant, which has been charged on the same basis as for 1943, interest on debenture stock, £100,000 for deferred repairs and renewals, and provision for estimated taxation. The last figure, at £1,770,000, is £225,000 less than that provided in 1942.

After these deductions have been made, there remains a balance of £528,721, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from 1943 of £1,389,484, making a total of £1,918,205.

The amount required for payment of the preference dividends is £87,000, and the total of £1,831,205 has been set against the fleet replacement account. During the war the company has incurred considerable expenditure, which it is essential to replace as soon as possible, whilst amplifying costs, are greatly enhanced by the fleet replacement account, which largely represents the

cost of insurance recoveries over book value. It is to be noted that, as was provided primarily to enable the high costs of tonnage to be written down to economic values.

It is proposed that the dividend on the ordinary stock should be maintained at 5% (less income tax at the rate of 1944, after allowing for Dominion tax relief). This leaves the slightly increased amount of £1,744,205 to be carried forward.

**Replacement of Lost Tonnage**

During each of the years 1943, 1944, and 1945 we have been delivering one refrigerated cargo vessel, and we have also been engaged to further construction, which are due to be completed in the first half of next year.

Under the restrictions upon labour and materials which have operated throughout the war, it has not been possible to contract for the construction of passenger tonnage lost, but, as mentioned in the statement, we are now contemplating the construction of two new vessels of the CAPT TOWN CASTLE class, to replace the WARWICK CASTLE and WINDSOR CASTLE. The cost of these two new ships will not exceed £1,000,000.

To restore our fleet to its pre-war size, it will be necessary to build further passenger vessels of the intermediate type, also cargo vessels, and to due course to replace other ships as they become older. In these circumstances, it is anticipated that it is essential for you, the company, to liquid resources to the greatest possible extent.

During a flying visit to the Union of South Africa earlier this year, our Chairman negotiated a new ocean mail contract and a new freight agreement, both operative from January 1, 1947, for a period of 10 years. We have no doubt that these agreements will prove of great benefit to the Union of South Africa in assuring that Dominion and the restoration of the regular service of the passengers and cargo vessels at the earliest possible opportunity. At the same time the existence of these agreements affords us some assistance in our banking upon the greater expenditure involved.

The whole of the company's fleet has remained under requisition to His Majesty's Government throughout the year under review. All our large passenger ships have been engaged in the conveyance of troops to various theatres of war. These activities have prevented the use of the ships on the South Africa route, and it has only been possible for one or two of our own cargo vessels to call at South and East African ports during the year. We have, however, been able to maintain a restricted cargo service to South and East Africa throughout the war by our operation, under the liner requisition scheme, of vessels belonging to other companies, and of vessels managed by us but owned by or chartered to the British Government.

**Interest in Air Transport**

As you are aware, our directors have followed with keen interest the development of the Government's policy in regard to air transport, and, in case it became practicable and desirable for this company, which as early as 1936 had obtained the necessary powers, to engage directly in the operation of air services to and from South Africa, we formed in 1943 a subsidiary company for this purpose.

At each of the annual meetings of this company, and during the war reference has been made to the fact that, rendered by our own going personnel, and should we once again to pay a very cordial tribute to the bravery and devotion to duty of our commanding officers and crews who have manned our ships during these long and dangerous years. The fact that 100,000 men have been made to other going personnel, in addition to 25,000 men in dispatches, and 25,000 commandants, is some measure of the value placed upon their services.

COMPANY MEETING

British Central Africa Co.

Sir Montague Barlow, Reviewer

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LTD., was held on July 14 at the Grosvenor House, Grosvenor Place, London, E.C.4.

The Rt. Hon. Sir MONTAGUE BARLOW, Bt., P.C., M.P., presided.

The following was extracted from the chairman's report which was read and with the report and accounts—

There is little upon which to comment in the present year, but it will see the increased production of tea of 41,743 and of 143,500 lb. of coffee, and the tea estates expenditure.

As to dividends, last year we recommended a dividend of 2s. plus a bonus of 1s. 4d., which equated to 3s. 4d. and represented 4.19% gross per unit of 2s. of stock, less income tax at the rate of 3d. on the £, or a net payment of 1d. per unit, and we propose a similar distribution net of 1s. this year.

Tobacco.—In spite of climatic difficulties, this crop has proved somewhat more productive per acre than last year.

Tea.—This crop again shows steadily increasing output in fresh portions of our plantations, and is now into full bearing.

Soya Bean.—During the year 1,335 acres were under cultivation, as against 1,025 in the previous year, and 665 tons were produced, as against 560.

Nyasa Sisal Estates, Limited.—359 tons of sisal and tow were produced, of which the major part has already been disposed of at good prices.

Now a word of two, as usual, as to the current year

and of 1945. As to our crop prospects for 1945, Mr. R. G. Nicol, who wrote recently from Limbe that prospects appear satisfactory, has already made considerable more tea up to January, 1945, than he had up to the same date in 1944. As to increased provision for handling the steadily growing tea output, some smaller additions to the machinery were made during the year, up to the end of September, 1944, and the machinery is now approved capital expenditure up to several thousand pounds for considerable extra machinery for drying purposes, also for additional machinery required for processing and manufacturing the tea.

As to the last report received state that harvesting and sorting operations have been completed on all our tea estates. As to soya, arrangements have already been made for a substantial increase in the crop at Limbe.

The concentration of our attention and of the others of experience in working hills for a long time, the board has to thank the various departments of the business for the support given, and more especially in connection with our tea estates.

Finally, the cordial and grateful thanks of the board and of the shareholders are due to our general manager, Mr. R. G. Nicol, working in Africa, to our secretary, Mr. Pollock, in the London office, and to the staff working under them. The staff has imposed very hard and much hard and tiresome work on all

of our staff members have been so severely and for a longer time than the season during the war, and our staff, alike in London and Nyasa, have met and all engaged with admirable loyalty and efficiency throughout the year, in spite of the war and all its duties and dangers.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.



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MINING

Company Progress Reports

Bushnick... 3,200 tons of ore... 100 on the surface... 700 on the surface... 200 on the surface... 200 on the surface...

Rosterman... 1,712 fine oz. gold were produced in June from 1,050 tons of ore... The main shaft was sunk 32 ft to 100 ft... The first drive was extended 100 ft on a quartz reef... and a rise which was advanced 10 ft assayed 4.5 ins. over 14 ins. On the 10th level driving on the east and west was in low value, but in a winze... the average value was 46 dwts over a large distance of 10 ft, and in a lower winze 18 dwts over 37 ins. for the 3 ft sampled.

Dividends

Rezende... has declared a dividend of 100 p. share... Motor Gold Mining Co. (1914) Ltd. has declared a dividend of 1s. per share... African Investment Trust Ltd. has declared a dividend of 1s. per share... Rhodesia Copper and Gold Exploration and Finance Co. is to pay 2 1/2% of respect of the year ended May 31 last... preliminary statement shows that the profit was £24,000 compared with £25,000 in the previous year.

Mining Trust

Mining Trust Ltd reports that during the year ended December 31, 1954, there was an excess of income over the requirements of 1954 which reduced the debit balance to nil.

Mining Personalities

Sergei W. V. Trichwell... temporarily released from the Army... George Arthur Davampou... among the members of the Council of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Selukwe

Selukwe... 1,000 tons of ore... 1,000 tons of ore... 1,000 tons of ore... 1,000 tons of ore...

Sudan Salt

Sudan Salt... made a profit of £90,700... the output was about 200,000 tons... effect upon the... other charges... £11,760... £123,776 and current assets of £13,236 including £10,000 in British Government securities...

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