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Founder and Editor
F. S. JOHNSON

Registered Offices:
91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

War-time Address:
69, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FIFTY YEARS AGO today the Union Jack was hoisted in Kampala. Sir Gerald Portal, who presented a provisional protectorate to the Uganda people, justified as a Dependency of the Crown—but emphatically not a Jubilee. The result of that covetousness and scheming which are so often attributed to "perfidious Albion": The truth is that all but one of the seven members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet were determined upon withdrawal. But they had not reckoned with a certain Captain (now Lord) Lugard, with the missionary conscience of Great Britain, and with the sure instinct of the public that to abandon Uganda would be nothing less than base betrayal. Towards the end of 1886 Mr. Jackson, Sir Frederick Jackson and his companion Ernest Gedge, who represented the Imperial British East Africa Company, and had been instructed by their directors not to enter Uganda, received an appeal for help from Mwanga, the ruler of the province of Buganda, whose headquarters at Mengo had been occupied by his Muhammadan foes. Jackson countered with the suggestion that Mwanga should accept the protection of the Company as consideration for its aid in the establishment of law and order. Acceptance of his proposal, written on Mwanga's behalf by Father Labaree, was sent to Jackson's bankers, who during his temporary absence from London, were, as desplicable characters, in con-

tinued African exploitation and administration can show visited the damage inflicted by independence, and thus the failure of the negotiations, set out to prove the necessity of British assistance and accept German protection instead. He had to induce the Kabaka to sign an amiable and worded treaty of friendship (which the German Government subsequently repudiated) and to do this as fast as possible for what remained of his territory. Jackson was not to be deterred, and leaving in April, 1890, and left the coast thirty days later with the report of having been back word as to whether British help was to be given. As time passed tension between various factions rose to danger point, and it was with that state of affairs that Captain Lugard found himself, when he marched into Mengo in December of the year of fifty. Lugard's task was to regulate relations between the Company and Buganda. With eight British warriors, he set his signature to a treaty which laid the responsibility on the main aspects of order and good government to Mwanga in internal affairs. It is well to underline the fact that this was not a case of any man or woman acting in accordance with an African, who did not understand the full nature of the transaction. Mwanga had made the mistake, and even then Jackson did not create in his territory, there followed months of quarrelling and dissension, and Mr. Lugard closed the matter in

peatedly with the French missionaries in his country, who found little attraction in the idea of his extension of British influence in Central Africa.

ding the cost of occupying Uganda—in which Protestants, Roman Catholics, Muham-madans and pagans were now at open war with one another—too heavy for its resources,

Lugard and C.M.S. Defeat The Cabinet.

the Company was driven in 1891 to issue orders for evacuation. Realising that this step would mean wholesale slaughter of Africans,

including the adherents of the Christian missions, the Church Missionary Society, to its honour, promptly set itself to raise money in England for the maintenance of the mission until wiser counsels could be arrived at.

It appealed met with immediate success, and the Company was consequently able to rescind its instructions and promise not to withdraw before the end of 1892. Shortly before that date, having seen the gold mine become home to exploit all his influence against the British withdrawal.

He was once again that the Government was mainly concerned against any action to deprive the Government of Uganda. The Government therefore to make the truth known to the public, which responded as it

generously and as cheerfully. It was to do some forty years later when the more cavalier outrages of the Boer War surprised and

righteous public opinion in this most of years, the Cabinet made it known on November 17, that the Consul-General in Zanzibar, Sir Gerald Portal, was to be sent forthwith to Uganda to report upon the best means of dealing with that country in which the Imperial East Africa Company could not remain

at Government cost. It is from their remem-bered, even by East Africans, of the British position in East Africa, and of the Church Missionary Society, and of the

Not is it sufficiently well represented by the Uganda Agreement, negotiated by Sir Harry Johnston with three members of his party in 1899, a Special Commission, have been established out of that is today

Most Modest Prof Consul. known throughout the world as the policy of indirect rule. But though it was Johnston

who first set the British Government to finding the relations between the protecting Power and the Native King and his council. It was Lugard who had proposed the pact, prom-ising that the object to be aimed at in the

administration of this country, is to rule through its own executive government.

Not only may we hope in the present that sub-ordinate officials for the administration of Uganda may be supplied by the country itself, but in the future we may even draw from the educated and reliable men to assist in the government of the neighbouring countries.

The British Resident should rule through and be the chiefs." Half a century ago those were remarkably liberal and far-sighted views.

There should be no man prouder today of this jubilee than Lord Lugard, as modest a great general as this country as ever produced. A few other names must be mentioned: Stanley,

who persuaded the Kabaka Mutesa to invite Christian missionaries into the country; Speke, Grant and Baker, the explorers; Bomp, the pioneer of cotton; and by no means least, the splendid band of men and women who have

faithfully and self-sacrificingly served the Christian cause since 1877, most of them un-known outside their immediate circle (in which many served for a surprisingly long periods, con-sidering the hardships of the pioneering work,

but including such stalwarts as Alexander Mackay, greatest of engineer-missionaries, Sir John Cook, the medical missionary genius, and Bishop Tucker. Half a century hence these names will still be remembered as pillars of a State, the debt of which to Christian missions

is impossible to exaggerate.

No part of Africa—least owes its progress in modern times to the first place to Living-stone, the greatest of all African missionaries and

who was more to Christian workers than Uganda, Nyasaland and the Congo. His service and reasonable claim to be equally in our debt. Those two Protections are out-standingly the debtors of

Missionaries. men and women from the churches of this country, who, seeking service under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, the Universities Mission to Central Africa and the Scottish missions (which have concentrated on

Nyasaland), brought light into darkness spiritually, socially, educationally, medically and agriculturally. For some seven decades they have been pouring their bodies out in self-sacrificing service, the record of which shows

few failures, an astonishingly high general average of success, and many achievements worthy to be reckoned with the finest in the history of Christian work overseas.

187TH WEEK OF WAR

Uganda Celebrates Its Jubilee Today

Survey of Protectorate Activities in Peace and War

UGANDA celebrates today (April 1) its jubilee under British protection.

Something of the story of those critical times in century ago is told in a leading article in this issue in which we also quote from a statement issued by the Colonial Office Press Section and from a paper on Uganda's war effort to October 31 last, published by the Government of Uganda and received in this country last week.

The *communiqué* from the Press Section of the Colonial Office is in the following terms:

"Uganda has seldom made sensational news. There have been no famines, disorders or floods to give the Protectorate much publicity and the British public was reluctant 50 years ago to take responsibility for what was then another black baby.

But since those days, and the pioneering work of Harry Johnston and Lord Lever, the Protectorate has developed into being far from a "black baby" Uganda is now one of the most progressive and progressive territories in the Colonial Empire. The Protectorate has the best schools, the most and in some parts the highest standard of living among the African peoples of the East African territories. The average per capita income has grown from the production of 100 lbs. of cotton a year to the output from more than 200,000 bales of cotton, which makes Uganda the second most important cotton producer in the Empire.

Uganda is fast and foremost a "Native" country. Most of the 2,000 Europeans there are 150,000 Africans engaged in Government service, missionary work, commerce and practical the whole of the cotton growing industry is in the hands of the people.

The Africans have managed to undisturbed occupation of their lands, and by the agreement of 1900 the most important province, Buganda, is under the direct rule of the Kabaka and his Government. The present Kabaka came of age last November.

Delegation of Power to Native Authorities

The British administration has endeavored to the tribal organization of the country as far as possible. Native Administrations deal with the great majority of problems and legal cases that affect the people, and more and more authority has gradually been delegated to them.

Health services in Uganda are well organized, and the dispensaries which are found in every district are run largely by Africans. A considerable number of Africans are being trained as surgeons and medical officers in the newly opened training hospital attached to Makerere College.

The College also has training schools in engineering and agriculture and for teachers, and the foundations have now been laid for an African Civil Service. Many Africans are already working as medical, agricultural, survey and veterinary assistants, as well as technicians and clerical workers.

Educational facilities generally have reached a fairly high standard. More than 250,000 children go to school. There are elementary central and secondary schools and Makerere College. Because Uganda is primarily an agricultural country, all school teachers have to take a course in agriculture, and at most schools the children run a communal garden.

Most of Uganda's cotton crop is grown by small peasant producers on their own holdings. The industry began in 1913, and much of the credit must be given to a mission who at his own expense introduced the Africans with 62 bales of cotton seed. The first harvest was in 1919, and since then the industry has developed along with the building of railways and all-weather roads.

The Government has taken the steps to what dependence on a single crop is inadvisable, and the production of other economic crops has been encouraged. Among the subsidiary crops citrus has the first place. Again the industry is largely in the hands of the Africans themselves, and there is one area in which the industry is being successfully run by Africans on a co-operative basis.

Uganda's stock raising has also grown in importance, and production was nearly doubled last year.

Since the war Uganda has played a considerable part in East Africa's war effort. Africans and Europeans have worked

hard to make the Protectorate as efficient as possible, and the results have produced a great deal for the war effort.

Uganda's production of tin, rubber, groundnuts, rice, sisal, oranges and lemons, and production of tin, rubber and gumme has increased. Uganda is an important producer of manganese metal used for hardening steel.

Largely out of money have been subscribed to the general war effort by the Protectorate. In 1940 Uganda gave £50,000 to the Government and has since lent nearly £500,000. The Protectorate wanted to give most of this too, and had to be persuaded to keep the money free of interest.

In addition over £100,000 has been raised to buy planes and a fighter squadron bears Uganda's name. Many thousands of pounds have been subscribed to war charities.

The King's African Rifles, with many men from Uganda, took part in the East African campaign, and Uganda provided large numbers of medical personnel. More than 2000 Uganda served with distinction in the East African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps in the Middle East.

By far the most popular form of recreation among the Africans is Association football, which is played all over the country by Africans of every class. A league with 100 clubs has been organised on the lines of the English League, and the standard of play is well up to that of senior amateur football in England.

Latest Official Review of the War Effort

The paper published by the Uganda Government states that:

Out of Uganda's male population between 18 and 55 years of age 600,000 Africans, 9,900 Asians, and 1,400 Europeans enlisted up to September 30 last were: African officials, 96; African non-officials, 39,573; African total, 39,669; Asian officials, five; Asian non-officials, 114; Asian total, 119; European officials, 122; European non-officials, 79; European total, 201; Official total, 223; non-official total, 39,870; and total, 40,093. Not included in these figures were 1,570 African labourers recruited by voluntary recruitment in 1941.

In the case of European officials, 90 are now actually serving in the field, 10 are purely temporary staff whose engagement were terminated on enlistment. Twelve officials enlisted here since have been discharged to resume civil duties. In addition, 20 European officers have been released for special war duties other than military service.

Enlistments in the Reserve for special war duties represent about 25% of the total war effort staff, other than purely temporary employees. Some of the European male officials released for military service for special war duties have been replaced by European women and men unfit for military service in the Asiatic Command.

Registered in the Asiatic Command, 1942, under the Compulsory Service Order were: European men, 764; European women, 721; Asiatic men, 8,288.

A civil administrative officer has been deputed to undertake a survey of African man power in this connexion, so as to ensure the most economical and rational use and distribution of man power required for essential undertakings.

The assembly, training, mobilisation and selection of Africans for all branches of military service have now been co-ordinated in the new Central Depot at Tororo. The depot is a civil organisation, and is principally by officers of the Provincial Administration, with some personnel provided by the East Africa Command. An ultimate strength of 1,000 men is aimed at.

The Kampala Technical School has been turned over entirely to the training of African military artisans. The five peace-time instructors are now fully employed in training these artisans. They hold special commissions, without pay and allowance in the East African Army Service Corps, and their civil salaries are reimbursed to Government by the military authorities. The school has recently to turn out 250 artisans every quarter, after three months' training.

An emergency organisation has been set up in Uganda, measures of common policy have been agreed upon prior to the formal consultation, under the auspices of the East African High Commission and certain special agencies of the Governors. Committees have been set up under the East African High Commission, and the East African Industrial Development and Research Board, a standing committee, under non-official chairmanship, and fully non-official membership, have been established in Kampala for the Transport and Supply Board.

A Police Service Company of 600 men has been recruited, and will be available to assist in the maintenance of internal security. There is also a new Police Company with an authorised strength of 175 men, and a Reserve of 100 men. The Uganda Defence Force, which is 1,000 men, has a Reserve of 100 men in Kampala.

Milke, Masindi and Houria, and a total strength of 320 officers and 2,385 men, 238 Asian and 98 African other ranks, exclusive of clerics and mechanics. The Force is a militia force under the Military Commission. The Commandant-in-Chief was a military adjutant appointed by the C.O.C. in 1941.

A number of enemy aliens formerly in detention camps are interned in South Africa; otherwise persons in this category have been released on parole for local employment. Missions of enemy alien nationality have reverted to their respective countries.

The carrying out of goods and the inter-territorialisation of shipping space have been controlled considerably by the operation of import control. Combined figures for 1938 and 1941 in respect of a few principal imports are: motor vehicles, 15 in 1938, 22 in 1941; petrol, 8,847,186 gallons in 1938, 4,822,011 in 1941; flour, 1,000,000 bushels in 1938, 265,300 in 1941; iron and steel manufactures, 778,720 in 1938, 117,743 in 1941. All building construction is controlled. In effect, all materials are pooled with Kenya and may be consumed only under the same conditions of permits as apply in Kenya.

Towards Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs

Natural resources are being exploited to enable the Protectorate to become self-sufficient in food supplies (a task rendered greater by the presence of numbers of troops, prisoners of war, internees and refugees), and so intensify the production and export of commodities essential to the effort.

Thus the production of groundnuts, sesame, sugar, tea, coffee and timber have been stimulated vigorously, and new industries of fish and vegetable canning are being established. In the present uncertain conditions of marketing stimulation of cotton production has been directed to improving grade, yield and yield per acre, rather than increasing acreage. The production of wheat and rice is being encouraged in suitable areas, and the Protectorate should produce more than rice requirements in 1945. There is a large herd of 1,100,000 head of cattle (116,000 in 1941) from the best of which Messrs. Lehigh's canned meat factory in Nairobi, operating in July and August 1944, had of carcase were exported to Kenya for this factory and mill and tannery heads.

The Protectorate's rubber plantations has a surplus considerable in latex and tapping is now commencing. Sale to the Ministry of Supplies at fixed prices, a new scheme in 1944 to be based on a credit of £200,000 has been recommended by the Ministry for the stabilisation of export.

Many drugs for medicinal purposes formerly imported from India are now manufactured from local resources. Rubber and plantations are also being run in the form of co-ops together with sesame, kaffir, by Kenya farmers, and as fuel for oil, Flebing and hydrocarbon African power and lighting works are being set up. Recently 25,000 tons were supplied to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food.

The estimated output in 1942 of the more important export commodities is as follows: cotton, 17,235,000 lbs.; coffee, 1,000,000 tons (of which 20,000 tons were for blending and 9,000 tons exported overseas); rubber, 500 tons; tin, 400 tons; wolfram, 1 ton; timber (sawn), 25,000 tons; tea, 200,000 tons; maize, 20,000 tons; sugar, 45,000 tons; groundnuts, 10,000 tons (surplus for export); wool, 2,000 tons; wheat, 350 tons; maize, 4,000 tons; sesame, 2,000 tons.

Present Production Figures

The estimated production programme for 1943 is: cocoa, 100,000 tons; sisal, 1,000,000 tons; cotton, 10,000,000 lbs.; coffee, 1,000,000 tons; sugar, 60,000 tons; groundnuts, 1,000 tons (surplus for export); wool, 1,000 tons; soya beans, 500 tons (surplus for export); haricot beans, 2,000 tons (surplus for export); durian, 1,000 tons (surplus for export); tobacco (manufactured), 8,500,000 lbs. (surplus for export); 600,000 lbs. of raw tobacco; 100,000 tons of sisal; 100,000 tons of wheat; 500 tons of maize; 50,000 tons; rice, 5,000 tons.

Questions of local development of industry and cottage industries, particularly the placement of imported requirements, are being dealt with on an East African basis by an inter-territorial board, while a special committee deals with the Protectorate's potentialities and publishes reports as to such demands. Surveys being investigated include iron, steel, spinning and weaving, the manufacture of paper, cement, kaffir, and other industries. No new craftsmen make serviceable hoes out of scrap iron and ancient motor vehicles.

Primarily as a means of increasing war revenue, income tax was introduced in 1941. The rates were doubled approximately in 1942 and in 1943 and the allowances have been reduced. In common with the other East African territories, increases in customs and excise duties were imposed in 1939 on certain luxury goods, and a very small part of the 1941 was subjected to heavy surcharges towards the end of 1941. Income was subject in 1941 to a consumption tax subsequently incorporated in an enhanced earnings duty.

A tax was imposed on coffee in order to limit prices and to growers as a result of high prices attributable to war conditions. On the introduction of a coffee export tax to facilitate the bulk sale of Native hard coffees, it was not considered worth while to retain the tax on this small proportion of the Native grown coffee and it has therefore been withdrawn. It was decided to impose a tax on unmanufactured coffee exported with effect from November 1, 1941. The coffee export duty was raised from 2 cents per pound in 1939 to 3 cents in 1942.

Funds for War Purposes

These revenue measures and others of a similar nature coupled with decreased expenditure on normal recurrent services and reduced programmes of capital works, have produced substantial surpluses during the war years. In 1940, £100,000 was contributed to the Imperial War Exhibition. The gift towards the prosecution of the war, over and above the Protectorate's agreed annual war contribution, and in 1941, £200,000 was contributed by way of interest-free loan for the duration of the war. The Secretary of State having intimated that this form of contribution was preferable to that of a direct gift, the loan repayment schedule amounting to £1,000,000, the surplus balance at the end of 1940 exceeded £200,000, the surplus margin agreed by the Secretary of State, the corresponding sum in respect of 1941, contributed as an interest-free loan is £280,330.

There have been contributed from Protectorate funds sums of £5,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Blind District; £5,000 for mobile canteens in the United Kingdom; £2,000 to the East Africa Forces Welfare Fund; £100,000 for two years at £10,000 a year with £10,000 for the Protectorate for 1943; and £10,000 for the comforts and for soldiers of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps and the Florida serving in the Middle East, which represents a quarterly contribution at £1,000 a rate to be raised to £500 a quarter for 1944.

The Uganda War Fund has collected approximately £10,000 of which £400,000 was devoted to delaying the scale of a Light Fighter Squadron of the Royal Air Force. In addition, the Fund has raised nearly £11,000 for deserving cases connected with the war. The Empire Red Cross has also during 1944 resulted in the collection of £20,000 as compared with £12,000 the previous year. £29,573, including interest, has been raised for the purchase of two Warships. The War Effort Bonds and Stamps are being utilized by the Protectorate to plant for the S. F. CANONS.

The Native Government of Buganda and the Native Administration have voted since the beginning of 1940 annual contributions aggregating some £7,000 for assisting the maintenance of social services in those areas during the war years. In 1940 and 1941 these subsidies were accepted as war gifts, but from 1942 onwards they will be treated as loans for the duration of the war.

The Native Government and Administration have also contributed substantial funds either from their accumulated resources or by collection from their own people for the benefit of the War effort for essential purposes, such as the Uganda Fighter Squadron of the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Relief Fund, His Highness the Kabaka of Buganda who contributed personally £1,500 for the purchase of a mobile canteen, Native Administrations in the Eastern Province have recently repaid an interest-free loan of over £10,000 from their surplus balances.

Livingstone's Mission

Opening the new college buildings of the Overton Institution at Livingstonia erected in the memory of Dr. Robert Laws, Sir Edmund Richards, the Governor of Nyasaland, recalled that it was 70 years since this great missionary had laid the foundation stone at Cape Maclear on Lake Nyasa. The name of the late Governor, Dr. Laws, was used at the ceremony.

The Principal, the Rev. W. C. Galbraith, said in welcoming the Governor.

The northern half of Nyasaland is so often forgotten in Zambia that the very name of the Government officials never occurs here.

The Livingstonia Mission is the senior body in Nyasaland. We now have one of the finest educational buildings in Central Africa. We have in our midst, masters, mechanics, nurses, teachers, carpenter-builders, engineers, clerks, and technicians, and have a large box for the abolition of African chiefs. We are glad to have the students that are recruited here which is necessary in this land, so that the children of our people shall not be cooled away.

The Livingstonia Mission is building up an education for the Christian community and has established a church, a hospital and is propagating the Christian faith in Central Africa. The Livingstonia Mission has a membership of 100,000.

British Colonial Policy

Internal and Administrative Utopian
Telegrams reports from East Africa record great public satisfaction with the fact that responsibility for Colonial administration must remain British.

The East African Standard wrote: "There is an unlimited room for effective international co-operation in raising the standards of life of Colonial peoples and making the fullest use of nature's bounty without encroaching on the limits of administration. But for ordered development, stability is needed, and we cannot think of any greater guarantee of stability than to leave the peoples of the British Empire to work out within their family circle their domestic problems and disputes about Constitutional development."

The only point we would insist that the British Government should not continue to insist that the wisdom regarding the precise stage at which responsibility should be fully shared rests in London. British opinion should be made to make the mistake in principle of repeating the view that the decision rests exclusively with the British Government as if no local Colonial opinion exists, or that it is of no validity or force."

Our Colonial Office need not be ashamed of what it is doing," declared Dr. J. H. Hinde in addressing the Fabian Society in London on Monday. As for the widespread demand for the transfer of British Colonies to an international administration, the proposal was Utopian and would probably prove deleterious, for it would mean delegating administration to an untried body of men.

Discussing the desirability of a Colonial Advisory Council, the *Standard* says:

The million or so advisers, specialists, committees, and consultants in our opinion best employed in a general co-ordinating body, a permanent session, always ready for consultation, and meeting itself above the battle of party politics, would be a more effective long-term Colonial policy than the present and to general oversight and review of the activities of the various administrative bodies.

Such a Council, if properly constituted, should provide a source of strength and support to the Secretary of State and the Colonial Office, rather than a body which, when their functions are exhausted, will be discarded and forgotten. It should not only be a body of specialists, but also a body of men available at home, but also in the Colonies, and in a sense of this they would be a more representative character as it recruited living men from the Colonial peoples in their advancement towards self-government.

The need for such a body is in our view a more urgent one than as it is functionally absent from the Parliamentary Joint Committee. We are sorry that Lord Hinde in his recent speech in the House of Lords in favour of a Colonial Advisory Council. We believe that a Colonial Council will be more likely to be the best in the interests both of the Colonies, and the Colonial Office.

African Majority on Committee

The Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya has suggested that the Financial Secretary, the two members of the Legislative Council appointed to represent African interests, five Africans nominated by the Governor, and the C.N.C. should compose a Standing Advisory Committee for Local Native Communities. Lord Francis Scott, speaking in the House of Commons on the subject of African interests, said that a majority of Africans on such a committee, and both Mr. H. J. Montgomery and Dr. C. J. Wilson, the members representing African interests, expressed themselves in favour of an African majority.

Improper Interpretation of the Law

It should not be possible to invoke the law to hinder people from learning to read and write, and to impede in any way the spread of religion by the accredited representatives of the Churches," said the Governor of Swaziland when addressing a meeting of the Advisory Council on Education on the subject of a Bill for the amendment of the Education Ordinance. His intention, he said, was on the one hand to give greater latitude to private houses or catechetical centres in imparting elementary instruction and on the other to tighten up the conditions under which genuine schools should be opened.

Food Shortages in Kenya

Mainly due to Government Incompetence

There is ample evidence that the public in Kenya is not by any means ready to accept the official explanations and excuses for the present grave shortage of local foodstuffs.

Partial failure of the rains has enabled Government spokesmen to attribute the shortfall almost entirely to climatic causes, but without convincing the officials that official shortsightedness would not have resulted in serious food difficulties even if the weather had been normal.

Two months ago, for instance, a mass meeting of farmers in Kenya, considering that the replies of the Director of Agriculture to their questions and criticisms were unsatisfactory, unanimously resolved:

That the present crisis has been mainly brought about by incompetence of the Government of the Colony, and urging the members to request the elected Members of the Legislative Council to call upon the representatives of all farming and other interests in the colony with a view to petitioning the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint an independent commission to inquire into the circumstances and causes of the shortage of the present disastrous food position in this Colony, and further to submit recommendations to prevent its recurrence.

That was the unanimous opinion of men who knew from their own daily work on the land how important it was to attach to the various official reports which had been issued. In effect, they dismissed them all as groundless, blaming the Government for its incompetence.

Government Yields to Demand for Inquiry

The Government has yielded to the demand for inquiry into the background to last week's proceedings in the Legislative Council, which were thus reported in a telegram to *The Times*:

The Kenya Government has accepted a resolution moved by the Legislative Council in behalf of the European elected members requesting that in view of the serious food position a commission be appointed to ascertain the cause and enable adequate steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence, and that the commission be empowered in particular to ascertain whether the Government has been administered efficiently and in the best interests of the country.

The most serious complaint that the main factor was not the failure of the rains, but the incompetence of the Government in spite of its officials. To appoint the requirements of sufficient manure to reduce the depressed state of such food-producing plants has been allowed to drift. The summer price of maize flour, he said, was given too late.

The Director of the Kenya Commission, seconding the motion, emphasized the importance of an examination of produce movements, and quoted an instance in which sugar was sent by rail from the hands to the military depot in Nairobi, and then brought back to the hands for distribution to the troops there.

The general view was that East Africa will only gain benefit from the investigation if the Commission examines how far the basis of agricultural policy has been distorted and how far it is necessary to restore a proper balance between cash and foodstuffs, especially in the case of Africa.

For example, in the little Kikuyu area near Nairobi, fruit growers have made good profits from sweet potatoes, and flowers sold in Nairobi. At the moment Kikuyu is one of the main black spots. The Medical Department is trying to persuade the Kikuyu to grow and eat meat and vegetables such as cabbages, which, though grown on their own land, they regard as European food.

Various meetings of farmers have also passed resolutions concerning the operations of the Maize Control. As from January 25 the Government increased the price of European grown maize of 12 grade from 9s. to 12s. per bag free on rail. The need for this step had been vainly urged upon the authorities for months.

Prisoners of War

Italian prisoners of war supplied to employers of labour in East Africa are charged at the following monthly rates if employed on production, unskilled labourer, 15s.; skilled man, 18s.; farm hand, 12s.; supervisor, 35s.; technician of other status, 25s. Prisoners not used for production purposes are charged for at 50s. 10s. 17. 10s. and 11s. per month respectively.

Background to the

American Imperialism. — The fear is growing in New York that the forces of reaction are again on the march in the United States. While Britain is moving more and more towards Liberalism in its quest for peace, the United States seems to be marking time, and perhaps even edging back a little, so much that there will be a reversion to the type of isolationism that prevailed after the last war, a kind of American Imperialism, with the United States waiting to dominate, acquiring the right and left buildings to a "standing army" of 2,000,000. President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace even more fervently are utterly opposed to such a plan, which seems to stem from the mind of some political bigwigs and publishers. — Mr. Dan Brown in the *Daily Mail*.

Beating Germany. — By the end of the year the number and striking power of American bombers based in the United Kingdom will at least match the power of R.A.F. Bomber Command. We now have 1,000 heavy bombers in the British Isles. We should be able to dispatch 800 to 900 daily. The new planes that we should be able to send in 24-hour periods to a German city with its 100 or 200 industries. When the American and British Bomber Commands are able to dispatch 2,000 strategic bombers at the end of the war, will be clearly in sight. The heart of German morale is endangered; in 50 odd cities that scourge German arms and munitions industries. — Major-General Eaker, Chief of the U.S. Air Forces in the British Isles.

How Bureaucracy Grows. — The British Civil Service is the finest that has administered an empire in history. But how the thing grows. Every new order to be administered, every new provision and staff to be available by the hundreds of clerks. The record in the last 15 years was, indeed, that a staff of 30,000. The Ministry of Information has grown to 100,000. The Home Office has 30,000. The War Office has 100,000. The staff of the Ministry of War has increased three times in 10 years. — Mr. Dan Brown in the *Daily Express*.

Clipping in Cairo. — A bottle of beer costs 27d., a small whisky 11s. and Gammon 11s. surpass the old prices of vintage Burgundies. One can still have a excellent meal for 40s. and a modest one for 15s. A first-rate shave and brush, a "cuff" button, a pair of 15s. tweed tie in the "Cairo" pattern, 15d. a day. — Mr. Dan Brown in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Empire Air Effort. — Before very long the Donations will be supplying the Royal Air Force with about half the total air force it requires. Their numbers are close to that of the R.A.F. — crushing and so on these who the British Empire is standing up. — Coningham, of the Royal Park of Malta, are being New Zealanders. The Australian command was Tedder's death in Cairo. The A.O.C. of the 117th Fighter Group in this category is South African Air Vice-Marshal Keith Stammers. — New Zealand applied for that heritage of the war, a famous "Cobber" Kain, who shot down at least 20 enemy planes before France fell. Group Captain Malani, who shot down 35 German planes before July, 1941, and now commands one of the crack fighter sectors in Britain, is an Afrikaans-speaking South African. In Bomber Command — now creating dizzy standards of courage, dash and initiative — there is Australian, like Group Captain "Aussie" Edwards. New Zealanders, like 94th Pilot Jimmy Ward, who died over Hamburg. South Africans like the flying officer, H. W. Sheahan, who reported the making heat of destroying an enemy plane by bombing it in mid-air. An Coastal Command there have been Canadian, like Squadron Leader L. C. Birchall, who fell prisoner to the Japanese in warms. A lot of the personnel of the Japanese fleet are warning, probably averted another disaster like Singapore. An Australian is Flight Lieut. H. G. Potkley, an U.S. 65th magnet, who in one period of six months destroyed two U-boats, damaged three others, sank a boat, and sank 6,000 tons of ships. The Canadian Demon Bombing Squadron of Coastal Command's once sank 100 tons of enemy shipping even hurt for 21 hours, and has a total of 104,000 tons to its credit. Fighter and bomber squadrons of the South African Air Force have won glory from Kenya and Abyssinia to Ethiopia and Tunisia. During the 1,000 bomber raids last year, as many as 1,000 Canadians were over Germany in one night. There is hardly an R.A.F. unit anywhere without a Canadian or a number of Canadians on its strength. Some idea of the Joint Air Training Plan can be gauged from the fact that 100,000 nine-year-olds will be sent to R.A.F. — the last two Australian officers of the R.A.F. — have been appointed to important commands. — Mr. Dan Brown.

Why Disclaim High Motives? — The fashionable talk among leaders of public opinion to disclaim high motives is a perplexing sign of the times. It is as if an apple dealer were to beg his customers not to be put off by the lovely shiny appearance of his wares, but to be confident that, if they look inside, they will find the customary worm. If we are frightened of our own somewhat sparse good intentions, if we insist on this level of thought and emotion, we had better say farewell to hopes for an improved world. We cannot create a regenerated society while proclaiming our disbelief in regeneration. A better world implies better people. If we regard the suggestion of better people as an eccentricity sufficient to unfit a man for public life, we had better custom ourselves to the thought that the future will be as disorderly and as sanguinary as the past. It is not true that noble and imaginative deeds can be done for ignoble and trivial motives. Whatever justice and peace we enjoy in our public lives will be a by-product of our private lives. This seems to be understood by everybody except the men who set the tone of most of our national debates. The man of science does not feel outraged if he is accused of disinterested devotion to a cause. Neither do the poet, the soldier, or the man of God. Why should the politician? — Mr. Herbert Agar in *The Observer*.

Improved Aviation Features. — The production of a new improved type of aviation engine have started. It should increase the efficiency of United Nations aircraft very considerably. With the aid of a synthetic fuel known as "lead-free" it should be possible to obtain high engine performance 2,300 to 2,400 h.p. power to super-charged aircraft engines. Lighter planes will gain a substantial increase in speed, and a corresponding increase in the range of the plane. After the war it should be available for military use. It will increase their range, their power to 7,500 to 10,000 h.p. This invention will make it possible to run jets with engines half the size and weight of the V-2. — Mr. Dan Brown, President Sociological Company.

Can the B.B.C. ...
in their own words ...
M.P.

the War News

Opinions Expressed. — Must beware of trying to build society in which nobody counts for anything except a politician or an officer. — Mr. Churchill.

We are every day closer to the end of the war. — General Smuts.

I was removed from my post because I was an anti-German. — Lord Vansittart.

Thousands lost their lives in the R.A.F. raid on Berlin of March 1. — Nazi newspaper *Schwarze Kofel*.

Five hundred Lancasters and 500 Spitfires would make Australia safe from Japanese invasion. — Mr. Noel Monk.

The passion of the British people foratory is growing to the most monstrous proportions. — Mr. Brendan Bracken.

Except with one exception the major air transport companies in the United States have international ambitions. — *Wall Street Journal*.

The Jewish race is unique; it has always dreamed of the future, instead of manfully looking back on its past. — Monsignor R. A. Knox.

Our paratroops are ahead of those of all other nations in quality, training and equipment. Only we want more of them. — C. G. Grey.

The Canadian Army, who are hard judges, may count their own Canadian-made weapons the best in the world. — Lieut. Gen. A. G. McCreighton.

Our losses in daylight are just about the same as Bomber Command's at night. — Major General Leaker, commanding U.S. Air Forces in Great Britain.

In 23 months of war the Italian Air Force has lost 1,700 men killed, 1,980 wounded and 2,570 missing. Of the 95 aces who held the gold medal, all but four have been killed. — Berlin Radio.

U-boats have been sighted off all South African coasts. Preparations had been made to meet them. — Vice Admiral Sir W. C. Tat, C. in C. Station.

The horrors perpetrated by the Nazis in Europe have made the name of Germany stink in the nostrils of the civilised world. — Viscount Sanborne.

One thousand snake-bite outfits have already been issued to the South African Army. — Dr. E. H. Oliver, Director of the Union Institute for Medical Research.

Brazil has decided to take a more active part in the war and to send an expeditionary force abroad within the next few months. Africa will be the destination of the force. — Rio de Janeiro Radio.

Could we, General Staff have done more with the means at its command? Yes, if we had had as many men of character as we had men of intelligence. — General Giraud, sent his memorandum to Marshal Petain.

Nearly 750,000 women over 30 and men over 65 have turned in to work. Ninety out of every 100 single women over the age are in munitions or the stores or doing work of some importance. — Mr. Johnston.

In an average of only every 100 men are killed from cargo vessels sunk in action. The loss of life in lifeboats and drifts is less than 2% of the occupants. In five cases out of every six survivors are picked up within 24 hours. — Lord Leathers.

The Prime Minister's description of a recent combination of events as not the beginning of the end but the end of the beginning contains precisely the same collation of words to be found in a report to his sovereign, dated January 10, 1878, by that usually celebrated phrase-maker Lord Beaconsfield. — Mr. John D. Jones.

Vegetables contain more vitamins than fruits — particularly Vitamin C. — Professor J. E. Drummond, Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Food.

United Nations are using over 100 types of aircraft in training and operations. How much simpler for supply, staffs, and maintenance were this number reduced to the round dozen of our enemies. — An correspondent of *The Observer*.

The old system can no longer be maintained whereas wealthy Italians are able to purchase what they please, whereas the remaining 90% of the population is dependent on standardised articles. — The German newspaper *Koelnische Volkszeitung*.

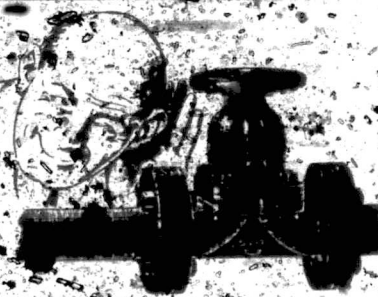
The idea that the bomber can escape in only one day and bomb information in mid-Atlantic the next is a myth. Months of training by veterans of the Coastal Command are required before devoted bomber crews can fly without over the sea. — Captain Russell Grenfell, R.N.

The Admiralty rules in the matter of going to the Press are some 200 times more than those of the Army and 200 times for consideration of the Army and the Air Force practice should be brought into closer conformity with that prevailing in the Navy. — Mr. Churchill.

You cannot maintain a prosperous life and without creating a code of international economic behaviour which will exorcise the end-beggar-my-neighbour spirit among nations. But if the responsibility is heavy, the prize is colossal. Freedom from fear, oppression, and want. — Mr. Harold C. Johnston, M.P.

I do not think the Government complacent on the subject of anti-U-boat warfare, but they have been terribly complacent in the past. Conduct of the anti-U-boat war is the Government's one continuous failure. I should like to see changes and readjustments in the higher control with more delegation of responsibility and unity of command. — Lord Hailsham.

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SAUNDERS DIAPHRAGM VALVES

Sir Shenton Thomas

Sir Shenton Thomas, formerly Governor of Malaya and Ceylon, and previously a Colonial Agent in Kenya and Zanzibar, was Governor of the Straits Settlements at the time of the Japanese attack on Malaya, and is now a prisoner in enemy hands.

The first account of the Malayan campaign yet published is "Malayan Postscript" (Faber, 8s. 4d.), by Mr. Ian Morrison, who was *The Times* war correspondent at the spot until a few hours before the fall of Singapore.

Son of the well-known Chinese Missionary, he was born in Peking and spent most of his life in the Far East, and is clearly concerned to avoid hasty judgments. Again and again he states both sides of a question and then withholds his own opinion, with sympathy about the poor quality of British military and air leadership.

Mr. Morrison writes: "The Governor was always very affable. He was a man of great good nature and openheartedness. I think he prided himself upon being a good mixer, whose door was always open to his people."

At the end of the day, it is clear that a large number of the men who were bombed to death were young, many of them in the early days of their careers. He was undergoing just the same sort of experience, and took refuge during raids in the same sort of places as most of the Europeans had in their own homes.

The Governor's health was continuously weakening. Shenton and Lady Thomas had just returned from a tour of the East Indies, and he was suffering from a chronic condition which was no question of his fighting power. He was one of those solid and unassuming men of his generation, who would face anything, was proud of it, and in his shirt-sleeve, holding in his hand the debris of bombed houses, he is an answer to the mongers.

Singapore to the verge of Complacency

He talked about, by things, all the things which were not done, but he never said anything about the Government's policy. He felt, had been very well-enforced up-country. Critics did not appreciate the difficulties the officials were up against. He thought the officials had done very well. He said that it was completely correct. Singapore could withstand a long siege. There was enough food, enough water, enough medical supplies, plenty of soldiers. He said that he had an opportunity to write an epic in Imperial history, another Malta, another Tobruk. He was glad he was in Singapore. It could not be anywhere else for anything in the world.

I am certain he was sincere, and that he genuinely believed that Singapore could hold out. Perhaps he never allowed himself to think of the alternatives. He had said so on his early broadcasts. Singapore must not be allowed to fall. Was not a case of post hoc ergo propter hoc? Because it was not of Imperial tragedy if Singapore fell, there was a crisis of confidence which might not befall. There was a curious atmosphere of complacency about the thinking of many people in Singapore. I met a British official who had spent much of his service in disaster-stricken areas. He took his responsibility for the heavy situation seriously, and the other side of the coin he would not let them in. It is hard to see how he could be so complacent. He was sanguine about the chance of complacency.

He had risen to a position of high office by the way of steady, unflinching, but by dint of long years of steady, conscientious work. There was no colour or something about him, not such decisiveness. His broadcasts to the people which he made quite frequently were solid, sound, rational, and to the point. The Governor was the last man to rally the people in a crisis and inspire them to sacrifice and heroism.

Lieutenant-General Percival, the O.C. of the island, is described as a man of considerable personal charm, but a completely negative person, with no vigour, no colour, no conviction. He did not know how to deal with any sort of men, and made no appeal either to the troops or to the general public.

Mr. Morrison concludes: "Both Thomas and Percival would have got by in times of peace and a tired honourable to England. But they were not the men to handle the extremely reckless situation which prevailed in Singapore."

Sir Joseph Byrne

At the time of his death of Sir Joseph Byrne was a well-known figure in Kenya. He had been most inadequately recognized.

That is the title of an article in the *Nairobi Sunday Post*, which writes:

Sir Joseph Byrne was a man who had the sense of duty, the strength of character and courage to stand up to the opposition, and the knowledge of his own worth. He would come too late to the notice of those who had appointed him to those positions which he would unselfishly. He was a man who was not a politician in solid construction rather than an architect of the Government of design.

His greatest achievement was in putting an end to the 20-year-old controversy on income tax. By getting the Income Tax Ordinance passed he did more than anything else to bring the struggle out of its immediate financial difficulties. It enabled the Government to meet its obligations in the year.

For the self-made man of the Empire, a nominee of the Labour Party, straight, blunt and honest, as ready to extend the hospitality of Government House to the small business man or farmer who could talk sense, as to the great society who could not, he showed nothing but hostility. We would Sir Joseph Byrne's blood never be again stirred in the country and we never ceased to pray for the return of the articles to the world.

The writer states that Sir Joseph was the nominee of the Labour Government. This is the fact that he was appointed before that Government came into power in Great Britain, but that it fell to the new Labour Secretary of State to make the appointment public. That fact was more than once reported in this newspaper, but for some obscure reason many Kenyans declined to credit it.

Nyasaland's New Police Commissioner

Mr. M. L. Fraser, formerly Inspector of Prisons in Trinidad, in which Colony he was born, has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland. In 1921 he became an Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Cape and Commissioner of Police in the Orange Free State.

NEWSPAPERS
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Although supplies are difficult these days and there is sometimes a short delay before a despatch can be sent, W. H. Smith & Co. are still able to accept orders to post newspapers and magazines over seas.

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Statistics include mangoes, guavas, pineapples, but for the first year in process the production of gold reached a new high level. The further records are created in the output of cotton, rice, five articles of raw tea, vegetable oils, tobacco and diamonds. Ghee exports were higher than in any year before 1937, while beeswax reached a new record only to the 1937 record.

Exports of 75,195 tons of goods valued at £1,875,000, represented 20.4% increase on the total of £1,520,875-oz. gold, valued at £1,200,120, 21.7% increase. The only commodities shipped to a value of over one million sterling were followed by cotton at £787,500 (18.9%), coffee, £147,977 (3.2%), rice, £145,895 (3.2%), ghee, £140,636 (3%), groundnuts, £139,150 (3%), and beeswax, £116,708 (2.5%).

For the first time in 1938 the value of a small export item, diamonds, was lumped to £1,017,737, sugar nearly doubled in two years at £271,778, diamonds rose nearly 50 fold in 12 months to £70,858, tobacco more than doubled at £3,472, tea at £146,130 was nearly twice the 1937 value. Vegetable oils at £411,871 were nearly trebled and gum copal and gum arabic at £10,757 were almost double the 1937 output. The only exception to the rule was for which was controlled by the world market, namely, rubber, which showed an increase of 24%. Record values were recorded for cotton, rice, wheat, five articles of raw tea, and ghee. The most important items, coal and iron ore, were valued only about 1% below the 1937 level, and 2.7% higher than that for 1939.

Questions in Background

Understand the Secretary of State for the Colonies when he had considered Lord Hailey's proposals for an international agency controls for commodities in different parts of the world, and whether he had any answer to make.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonel Oliver Stanley, Lord Hailey's views on policy in this regard naturally receives my close attention. I regret, however, that I have no intention to make a present.

Mr. Amman asked why a cost-of-living bonus had been granted to European and Asian employees in the Colonial Office in London and Africa.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply said: "Cost-of-living bonus has been granted to European and Asian civil servants in London and Africa."

Kenya (Food Supplies)

Mr. Amman asked if the Secretary of State was aware of the serious food shortage in Kenya, and whether there was any system of rationing or price control.

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. A system of rationing for maize, rice and flour has been introduced, and a distribution board has been set up throughout Kenya to control the issue of other foodstuffs in accordance with minimum essential requirements. Controller of Prices was appointed last year with power to fix maximum prices for all goods."

Mr. Amman: "Has not the right hon. and gallant gentleman seen the reports as to the very unequal distribution that is taking place?"

Colonel Stanley: "There are bound, of course, to be inequalities when there is such a short supply, but within the limits that are possible to the Colonial Government, to ensure they are doing all that is possible."

International Tea Agreement

The international tea agreement, which has been in force since April 1, 1938, expired yesterday. It is expected that the new agreement will involve a measure of Government control on the lines of the international agreements for tin, rubber, and sugar. For the duration of the war the British Ministry of Food acquires the whole of the exportable supplies of tea from India, Ceylon and East Africa. Associations of tea producers in the United Nations and neutral countries, on recommendations by the tea committee of the Combined Food Board, which contains British, Dominion, American and Russian representatives.

All proceeds of the kamba-beat crop suffered to pay the tax in that district and family retainances of Mchakos suffered to pay the Mchakos tax. The Native title owner in Kenya has more money now than he ever had before or will ever have again. — Chief Native Commissioner, Kenya.

Queensberry Rules for Export

International Agreements Essential

Export will be top priority after the war, said Mr. Leslie Gamage, President of the Institute of Export, on Monday.

It is not only because with the loss of our overseas investments we shall have to export a great deal more (estimated in some quarters at 40% or 50%) to maintain our pre-war standard of living, but also because without greatly increased exports all our hopes of social security, health, housing and education are merely idle dreams, impossible of fulfilment. At the same time it is a tragic coincidence that the difficulties of an export will be immeasurably greater, owing mainly to the widespread growth engendered by the war, of local manufactures turning our usual overseas markets.

How are we to meet the situation? Other countries will have the same objectives as we, so that unless some thing is done there will ensue a mad scramble for exports. Our only hope is to proceed by way of international agreements amongst manufacturers and producers, which will regulate prices, quality of food and raw materials, the distribution of manufactured products. Such agreement is necessary also for the whole field of air transport. Any question of exports allocated to any country should be based not only on its export capacity, but more particularly the amount of its imports following the old maxim: "If thou wilt not be a netter shalt thou not be a taker."

Such agreements must entail some measure of Government control, which we want are Queensberry rules for international trading, over the Government standing by the force. And the Department of Overseas Trade, well staffed by men with knowledge of export trade, should have greater powers.

Although Government help is necessary, it is upon ourselves that we must rely. I hope the war-time co-operation in production and research between manufacturers will continue after the war. More strictly methods of production within a group of manufacturers of similar products and greater research facilities in far wider fields are absolutely necessary, as this, allied with a greater co-operation and standardisation of the product, should enable us to produce more efficiently and of even better quality.

VIROL

OWING to the difficulties of distribution, brought about by war conditions, it is regretted that supplies of Virol, the well-known food product, are not constantly available.

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

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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News Items in Brief

Acacia trees are being planted in Uganda. Nyasaland's wheat crop last season was 240 tons. Food crops have now been sown in the grounds of Government House, Nairobi.

The Kenya Price Control Department has set 100,000 this year, an increase of 7,000. Mitchell Cotts, Ltd. (Middle East), Ltd. have opened an office in Jibuti, French Somaliland.

The Tanganyika Government has published a second edition of its useful fresh-fishing handbook on fish engineering.

Cooper and Nephews, S. Africa (Pty.) Ltd. have moved their Kenya offices to 44 Corner House, Harding Street, Nairobi.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa has benefited under the Will of the Rev. J. F. Kuthall to the extent of £1,000.

Nyasaland's tung oil output has been earmarked for the Union of South Africa, where it will be used for the local paint industry.

The Barrow Hematite Steel Company, which has done much business in East Africa, is to be bought by the Imperial Government.

The Northern Rhodesia Government has controlled the price of empty four-gallon petrol and paraffin tins at a maximum price of 1s. 6d. each, and one gallon tins at 6d. each.

During the last month for which returns are available 41 Europeans and 50 Asians visited Nyasaland, and 11 Europeans and 14 Asians took up residence in the Protectorate.

In a recent issue we stated that Tanganyika Territory had planted 16,478 acres of flax, 3,362 of rye, 5,630 of maize, and 181,268 of wheat. The reference should, of course, have been to Kenya.

In order to encourage Rhodesians to return empty dip drums, the I.C.I. Explosives and Industries Division make an allowance of 4s. for every five-gallon drum returned in sound condition.

For manufacturing foodstuffs under most unhygienic conditions on unlicensed premises in Nairobi, Indian offenders have been fined up to £2 10s. For conducting an unlicensed eating house under filthy conditions the fine was £5, with 10s. costs.

Agricultural students at Makerere College, Uganda, take a three-year course under the direction of an agricultural officer, spend their fourth year at an agricultural station, and then return to the College for a final year of more specialised work.

Banyoro's record tobacco crop of over 3,000,000 lb. of air-cured leaf brought the growers about £20,000. There is said to be an increasing production of air-cured leaf. A War Revenue Export Tax has been imposed on exports of air-cured leaf.

The cost of living has risen sharply in Southern Rhodesia, from an index figure of 114 in January to 116 in February. The rise is chiefly attributed to seasonal increases in various products, the cost of living in August, 1946, is the basic figure of 100.

Timely rainfall in Southern Rhodesia has broken the drought in what is called the Mashona and Glendale and Concession reached over 60 inches. Salisbury's total so far is 47 inches, as against an average for the season to 24.1 March of 27 inches.

Under Uganda's new Education Bill the Government has new powers to participate in the management of secondary schools and teacher training. Provision is also made for the progressive transfer of responsibility to the Government and for the making of arrangements for the management of primary schools with funds provided by the Protectorate Government and

Soil-Consciousness

Soil-consciousness became noticeable in Uganda last year for the first time, says the Soil Conservation Report of the Protectorate for 1947, copies of which document recently arrived in this country.

The report states *inter alia*—

In Teso research plots 35 yards wide, being separated by narrow grass strips, it is estimated that 60% of the soil under annual crops is now treated. The same amount of the same was achieved on 60% of plots in 1946, 10% of the same plots were treated but were not maintained. In Teso probably 26,000 out of 200,000 were manured during the first three months of the year.

In the Mengo District 331 plots were planted with different grasses at intervals of 20 yards down the slope. This stops erosion at once, and eliminates strips, so that a system of planting alternate strips of an elephant grass which can be used as fuel when the people are ready to take up the land, is being tried in the area around Kampala. Many hundreds of gullies were stopped by the efforts of chiefs and agricultural instructors. In Masaka District 4,620 plots were planted. This is a continuation of a policy which has been followed in the district for some years and is now popularising amongst the people.

In all the 12 prison farms belonging to the Protectorate Administration are being given as models of soil conservation.

Many gullies have been guided. In the Eastern Province the mission have agreed that the mission station of each denomination in the district shall be treated as a special demonstration of soil conservation methods. In certain cases the transfer of new lands to mission has been approved only on the condition of their being treated in the Department of Agriculture.

Considerable use is now being made of the vernacular for agricultural articles of an instructional nature, and these articles have had a strong bias towards soil conservation. In Kampala, broadcasts have been used for the same purpose. Lectures on soil conservation have been given at schools by members of the Agricultural Department's staff. Photographs of striking instances of soil erosion and conservation have been taken in Buganda and sets of these given to administrative officers for display when on tour.

At Nsangi about 950 visitors, mostly Buganda chiefs and landowners, were shown over the area with instructional talks during 1947. At Nsangi small parties of chiefs were shown round. These parties have also been used for the training of local agricultural assistants and junior staff in various soil conservation. At Bukama Government mission sub-chiefs were largely of soil conservation. The headmen of the Buganda Government are being given instruction in soil conservation and maintenance. At Serere a class of men have been training as rural assistants to chiefs, again with a strong bias towards soil conservation.

During the year a circular on "Soil Conservation on Land under the Control of Government Departments" was addressed to all Departments.

Mails Lost at Sea

Parcels from Southern Rhodesia via Beira posted in the Salisbury area between August 20 and September 5 and in the Bulawayo area from August 23 to September 8 have been lost at sea.

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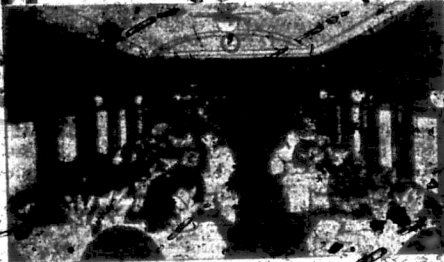
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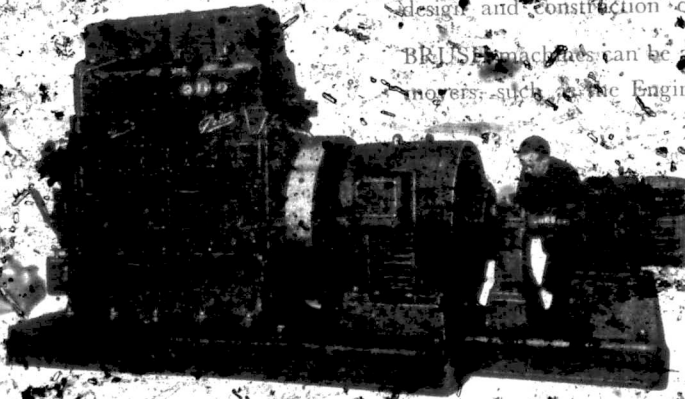
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Mr. William Shearer's Address

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in Edinburgh on Friday.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, Chairman of the company, presided, and in the course of his remarks said:—

When I addressed you last year, a committee under the chairmanship of Ford Cooper was investigating the practicability and desirability of further developments for the generation of electricity in Scotland. The committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland following our withdrawal of the Affric promotion during the second reading debate on the Bill to continue the provisional order which we had obtained. Representatives of the Scottish Power Company were invited to attend before the committee, and submitted comprehensive reports on the developments, operations, and activities of the company and of the holding company. The report of the committee is a most interesting and in many ways impressive document.

The Affric Scheme

I should like to remind you of the powerful vindication of the initiative and efficiency of private enterprise contained in the references in the report to this company and the Cairn Company, and essentially of our foresight in endeavouring by the promotion of the Affric Scheme in 1941 to secure a substantial new source of power, the provision of which at the earliest possible date is, in the view of the committee, essential to meet the total demand for general domestic and industrial supplies.

Mr. Shearer quoted brief extracts from the report referring to the efficiency and success of the company's work, in view of which tributes he was surprised that the main recommendation was for the creation of a new public service corporation, to be called the North Scottish Hydro Electric Board, to initiate and undertake all further generation of electricity in the northern area.

The Chairman said in the course of his further remarks:—

A Bill was introduced in Parliament on January 20, following the Government's consideration and to a large extent their acceptance of the committee's recommendations, and, on February 24, received its second reading, the appropriate money resolution to authorise the guarantee by the Exchequer of the not inconsiderable sum of £30,000,000 being passed at the same time. In the second reading debate the Secretary of State said he had tried to meet all legitimate difficulties and apprehensions, and that quite a number of each to be solved and allayed before the measure should be placed on the Statute-book. We rely on the assurances which the Secretary of State gave as to improvements in the Bill to the extent of amendments to full operation might be approved.

Our many Friends and their Achievements

Notwithstanding our being kept ignorant of the value of private enterprise as a business interest, we have seen in the well-known northern Scotland and the regeneration of our Highlands. Indeed, a good deal of what we have achieved in this direction during the past dozen years in building, without any cost to the payer, the amenities afforded by electricity in the northern Highlands.

The Bill in its original form contained what we consider an essential protection, which we would have all possible for attention in making this fresh attempt to work as honestly and successfully as possible in the interests of Northern Scotland, an object for which we have no affection and as to the future of which we are conscious of much apprehension.

Future of Electricity Supply

The Cooper Committee rejected the proposition of existing undertakings, whether municipal or company, might be merged in a new public corporation, rejecting it for the same reason that influenced the McGowan Committee in dismissing so drastic a solution for the country as a whole—namely, that it would create a serious and needless dislocation in electricity supply without any compensating benefits to consumers.

But industries are at work with the avowed intention of eliminating all private enterprise supply, and, in any case, that of municipalities also, not, I fear, on grounds of improving efficiency or the cheapening of prices to consumers, but for the satisfaction of furthering artificial shibboleths, and, it may be, of gratifying the aspirations of some individuals who under the guise of social and public ownership, might like to take possession of the reins of the directing control of what they no longer regard as a Naboth's Vineyard.

I trust that the Minister of Fuel and Power, who has headed his great new department of State with spirit and sagacity, will not lend an ear to any such ill-considered proposals. It is very desirable that the leading municipal and company interests concerned should, so far as possible, present to the Government a united front in backing their recommendations on this vital question. How many of the undertakings will have the political assistance to the Minister in pushing the Statute through procedure that will ensure greater co-ordination and efficiency in the industry without creating serious and needless dislocation.

Collective and Private Enterprise

The Times has been so much critical of the too general terms in which the respective virtues of collective and private enterprise are being advanced, suggesting that the exponents of each would be better employed in getting down to the factual examination of certain fundamental points. Factual examination of many such points, including that affecting uniformity of electricity charges, is constantly being made, and considerably though unadvertised progress in this vital direction has already been achieved.

Complete uniformity from John O'Connell and the End can be dismissed on elementary economic grounds, and in my view is impracticable. The impracticability of complete uniformity is a fundamental principle of the great State-controlled partnership operating the telephone systems. For the use of a telephone in a house in the north of Scotland may cost more than seven times as much as the use of a telephone in a house in the south, and the respective annual fixed charges (without reference to individual calls) may vary for a similar service in some 50 per cent. Of the principle involved in this disparity I do not and should not complain, knowing that there is a very considerable difference in the amount of capital employed in giving me the respective services, and capital, whether State or individual, should receive adequate charges.

Greater uniformity in charges than is practical under present conditions, and this could be greatly facilitated by the Government taking immediate effect to certain of the recommendations contained in the McGowan Report. Detailed suggestions to this and other relevant conditions have already been prepared, and will in due course be brought to the attention of the Ministry.

CONTROL APPARATUS for LARGE GENERATING STATIONS



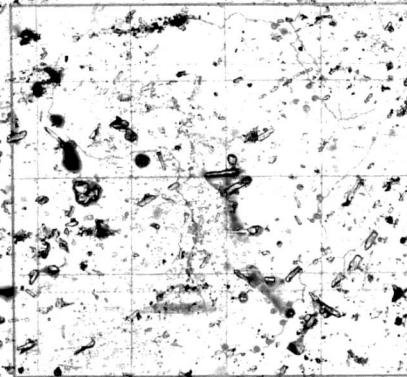
The Control room at a large Generating Station showing the panels and generator control desk. The panels control the Metropolitan 6,600 H.P. turbine. The Metal clad switchgear installed in this station.

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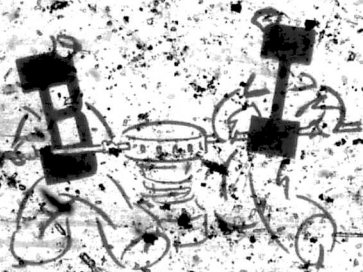


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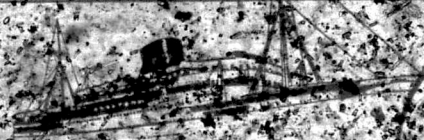
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN WHAT PARTICULAR MATTER? Scarcely can it be claimed that the East and Central African Governments object to the contents of the Colonial Office 'Maye' in recent years, or that the high qualities of leadership and inspiration which are the truth is that in instances of official mechanism much more difficult than to catalogue the confusions in which leadership has been lacking and inspiration absent. Yet Sir Charles Jeffries, who is in charge of the new Social Services Department of the Colonial Office, insists in an article from which we quote at some length on another page that a Colonial Government must not merely prohibit, but lead, not merely control, but inspire. We have no quarrel with that definition of Government responsibility. On the contrary, much of our criticism over a period which now nearing twenty years has rested precisely on the failure of these in their appointment of men in accordance with such an understanding of their duty, on failure, on other words, on ostensible leaders, to lead. Sir Charles Jeffries is no anti-politician anxious to score an easy point for party purposes. He is a civil servant, trained in caution. He was, moreover, writing in the *Journal* of the International African Institute for the small but serious and informed public for which that organ caters. His readers are mainly men and women of long African experience and studious turn of mind who are neither pro-Government nor anti-Government, but tremendously pro-African in the broadest sense of the term.

Imagine a group of such experts with special knowledge of British Eastern Africa being challenged to recall the significant actions in those territories within the past ten or fifteen

If Sir Charles Jeffries's Test Were Applied.

or more years in which the initiative came from the Governments. If the Secretary of State were to put the question in private to such specialists, he could scarcely be other than gravely disappointed and concerned with the results of the test. The replies would, inevitably reveal the wide gulf which divides the declared aims of his Office from its achievements to date. Inquiry of this nature would certainly disclose that far too many Governors have left behind them so faint an impress of their ministry (to use a word which should not be inappropriate) that, apart from purely personal relations, there is little by which to recall them ten years, and so, perhaps even five years, after their departure to pastures new. The practice of transferring them with undue frequency is, indeed, one of the causes of inefficient leadership, and that too many men completely devoid of inspiration through the same Governors merely by seniority, distinct from merit. What right is there to expect dynamism from courses of officers of this kind? None, of course, and it is upon those who have given them tasks manifestly beyond their competence that the blame must rest. It is a sobering exercise to compile a list of British East and Central African Governors during, say, the last three decades and attempt an impartial assessment of their fitness for the

New Industries for E. Africa

(Report continued from page 112)

manufacture of white glass, and the sea sands were also given a high priority. Semi-automatic plant would provide the bottles, tumblers, jam jars, and other glass articles which East Africa needs.

Until the outbreak of war Uganda had exported all its cotton largely to Japan and received back cotton goods in exchange. That was an arrangement which it would be foolish to perpetuate. There was great sympathy to expand and diversify generally for the production of a cotton mill, in which it was understood to be a failure in the country. The second-hand or new, the Uganda Government is now in the shape, which was laid out in complete detail before the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade.

The amount voted for these schemes so far, called for, does not exclude the usual proposition. The basic plan was to use local raw materials and locally available plant and machinery, or, in some instances, machinery from the States which had adapted to new purposes.

Excellent work had been done by the European Chamber in their own work in industries, including having a show and leaving, and an industrial exhibition recently held in East Africa had revealed a really astonishing range of products. For the most part, these blankets, handkerchiefs, and other articles have been made in the States and some of the best of them was being manufactured for the military purposes. It was hoped to expand the pattern of the output of 100 per cent.

Wool and Cotton Too Good for Local Use

Mr. J. J. McKelvey, of the Pelling said that spinning and weaving were being done by the British and Americans in East Africa, but he thought that the wool and cotton which were being produced in the States should be used for the production of goods of the type which are now being removed from the States. Mr. McKelvey said that the wool and cotton which were being produced in the States should be used for the production of goods of the type which are now being removed from the States.

Mr. McKelvey was of the same opinion. He mentioned that the Colonial Development Board had just provided £25,000 to manufacture in Jamaica a new year food for which there should be a profit in East Africa. He stressed the importance of getting local experts to control the various new projects. He stressed the importance of getting local experts to control the various new projects. He stressed the importance of getting local experts to control the various new projects.

Mr. McKelvey explained that his Board operated in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. He said that the industry which was being developed in East Africa was the manufacture of wool and cotton. He said that the industry which was being developed in East Africa was the manufacture of wool and cotton. He said that the industry which was being developed in East Africa was the manufacture of wool and cotton.

As a general principle, he agreed that the factory should be near the source of the raw material, but in some cases that might not be the best arrangement economically. The Industrial Board had a special Siting Committee to advise it in those cases. He said that it was important to get local experts to control the various new projects. He stressed the importance of getting local experts to control the various new projects.

Mr. McKelvey said that the idea of a Government was to finance and establish these industries. He said that the Government was to finance and establish these industries. He said that the Government was to finance and establish these industries.

Industries Not to Be State-Owned

The intention of the Governments as desired to date, replied Colonel Pelling, "is to run the factories until the supply position becomes easier, for it is only a Government which can obtain the necessary facilities in present conditions for the supply of plants and priorities. Moreover, Government must control prices and output. When the supply position is regained after the end of the war Government will pass these industries over to approved trade channels.

Meanwhile, there is nothing to stop any private concern making any proposition and obtaining Government approval for a plant from this country provided it is prepared to submit the proposals to examination by the Industrial Board. Establishment of these industries is essentially a war measure. The Government of Kenya has made a statement to that effect.

Mr. Jenkins said that it was very good of that insurance since those had been a good deal of uncertainty.

Mr. McKelvey was struck by the fact that the new industries in East Africa were being developed in a very rapid pace. He said that the new industries in East Africa were being developed in a very rapid pace. He said that the new industries in East Africa were being developed in a very rapid pace.

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Location Desirable in East Africa

Colonel Pelling was asked a question. He said that the new industries in East Africa were being developed in a very rapid pace. He said that the new industries in East Africa were being developed in a very rapid pace. He said that the new industries in East Africa were being developed in a very rapid pace.

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In addition to those mentioned above, there were present Mr. Charles G. O'Brien, Mr. W. J. Tucker, members of the Executive Council, Mr. Winter, Secretary of the Major Cunliffe, representative of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Fitzgibbon and Mrs. Llewellyn of the East African Women's League, and Mr. G. Stanley Burke, Secretary of the Royal African Society.

New Rhodesian Industries

An encouraging picture of the new Rhodesia's industrial development was given by Mr. D. A. Edwards, Chairman of the Industrial Development Commission, at a public meeting in Salisbury a few days ago.

He announced that a power alcohol factory is being established with plants in Rusape, Glendale and Que Que for the distillation of power alcohol from sweet potatoes, surplus maize and molasses, ram, gin and molasses spirits will also be produced. Two large existing manufacturing concerns are being started to use as raw material the products of the cotton spinning factory at Gutunga. Amongst their manufactures will be blankets, mostly for Native trade. Another new industry is the manufacture of wire hoes, every part, including the piping, being made from Rhodesian asbestos cement.

Further new industries to which Mr. Edwards referred were the production of arsenic, a nails factory, a saw mill, a tannery near Salisbury, and the manufacture of clothing, straw hats of high quality and cider.

Mr. Edwards said the present Government would be rescinding the excess profits tax, which was considered a brake on new industries, but that they had agreed to a certain measure of relief.

Questions in Parliament

Dr. Morgan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies when the Colonial Products Research Council was constituted, whether any information could be made available as to its scope and membership; what interests were consulted before the decision of the Council's constitution; what Colonial products the scientific and practical sides of the Council; what the main functions would be delegated to the Council; and, if it is the intention to allow representation on the Council of Colonial producers, whether

St. Yv. The Colonial Products Research Council met on 27th January towards the end of last year, and held its first meeting on 12th February 12. Its function is to consider the general raw materials made of value to the manufacture of manufactured goods, products required by industry, and to plan, initiate and supervise researches, both on and off the island, and generally consider how by the application of research a better use can be made of them.

Among its programme the Council will have as its principal objective the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of Colonial peoples and will endeavour also to increase the Colonial contribution to the welfare and prosperity of the British Empire and of the world as a whole.

In carrying out its programme the Council, which is financed by grants from the Research Fund created by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, will co-operate with existing institutes, such as the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Colonial Research Council and the Agricultural Research Council, to the greatest possible extent and will farm out work to these and other bodies by arrangement. It will set up facilities of its own for work which cannot be done by other means.

Colonial Products Research Council

The Council is headed by Lord Halifax as Chairman, Mr. Eric Bairstow (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research), Mr. G. M. Clouston (Colonial Office), Mr. Maurice Davies (Colonial Agricultural Society), Dr. L. J. F. Ess (Government Chemist), Professor W. N. Haworth, Sir Harry Landers, Director of the Imperial Institute, Sir Edward Mellanby (Medical Research Council), Professor G. R. Robert Robinson, Mr. G. W. Thomson (Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen), Dr. W. W. C. Topley (Agricultural Research Council), Professor J. L. Snopcey, I.R.S., lately of the University College of North Wales, has been appointed Director of Research.

In constituting the Council the professor was guided by the advice of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the War Cabinet. A formal contract between the Council and Colonial Governments will be concluded through the Colonial Office and this will be supplemented by a similar one between the Director and those engaged in research in the Colonies.

The Council is a practical working body of persons with a special knowledge of the conduct of research or of Colonial products and possible markets. It would, therefore, as a general rule, submit to the principles of which the membership was chosen to be representative of particular Colonial interests.

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the names and occupations of the committee he had set up to examine and approve schemes submitted by Colonial Governments under the Act.

Colonel Stanley. Under the terms of the Act the Secretary of State, when in the conference of the Treasury, makes schemes for the Colonies for expenditure from the provision for research under the office of the Colonial Research Committee, whose membership has been announced in reply to questions of 20th, 1942, and 17th February 24, 1943. Proposals for expenditure otherwise than upon research are for the present examined departmentally by an Ad Hoc committee under the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in the recommendations contained in the Stockdale Report on West India, it would arrange for an expert to travel round the African Colonies to see what improvements could be made in the treatment of delinquency and in the prisons.

Colonel Stanley. Mr. Alexander Paterson, one of His Majesty's Prison Commissioners, visited the prisons and inspected other penitentiary services of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Aden and Somaliland during 1939. His recommendations were carefully considered by the Government concerned, and a number have been put into effect, in spite of war conditions.

Expenditure Not Justified

According to a sum of £12,744 in the Kenya Budget for the year. Information Officer Colonel Grogan has pointed out that "considerable items disguised under other heads must be added to indicate the full cost of this office. The evidence adduced does not justify this expenditure."

"No Colonial Meddling"

The British Government, through Mr. Eden and Lord Halifax, has made it clear to the United States Government that Britain regards the Colonial Empire as her own special responsibility, rather than that of the United Nations as a whole. Mr. Don Iddow, readied from New York to the House of Commons at the end of last week.

The message continued:

An outline of the British attitude, on the lines of the recent statement by the Colonial Secretary, Colonel Oliver Stanley in London, has been given to the United States, and, what is more, has been fully understood and approved by the Administration.

Britain's policy is definitely not to tolerate anything resembling interference in the internal affairs and administration of territory lying under the United Kingdom any more than the United States is to involve interference in the internal affairs of territory lying the States and Stripes.

Nevertheless, Mr. Eden and Lord Halifax are believed to have impressed most progressive and world-minded American planners with their broad and forward-looking attitude.

They are understood to have said the White House and the State Department that Britain is ready to follow a general policy under the United Nations of international supervision with respect to her possessions, but such supervision should be no way interfere with the Colonial affairs. Mr. Eden himself is believed to have made a frank statement of his attitude on the subject. European economics, notably Imperial preference, were discussed at length.

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News Items

...rates have been increased from ... to the land value.

Uganda export tax of ... has been rescinded.

Rhodesian arsenic is ...

Manufacture of ... near Salisbury.

Nairobi Municipal Council ...

Legislation has been introduced ...

The installation of a drying plant ...

Wages of ... are being made ...

Rye is being ... in Uganda ...

About 8,300 ...

The ... has asked that ...

The acute shortage of ...

Miners on the Copperbelt ...

The Government of Kenya ...

Nairobi Town Council ...

In connection with the sale ...

The ... has unanimously passed ...

Improvement of the telephone services in the Salisbury, Hoey's Bridge and Kitale farming areas is in hand on the recommendation of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of Kenya.

The annual service of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, usually held at St. Paul's Cathedral on St. George's Day, will not take place this year. This decision was made by His Majesty the King.

Miniatures of Cecil Rhodes and James Beit have been discovered in a second-hand shop in London. The finder, the Hon. Deane O'Brien, a connoisseur, considers that of Rhodes' worth of a place in Groot Swartburg.

Experiments are being undertaken in Northern Rhodesia in the manufacture of corrugated asbestos. The new fabric, if it can be produced successfully and economically, will save the importation of timber, iron and steel.

Uganda's estimated production of sugar this year will be no less than 2½ millions higher than in 1932, and the output of maize is said to increase by 200,000 in 1935. Cattle and other products will also be produced in greater quantities.

The ... has been rescinded and building under ... has begun again. The order was made for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of all stocks of building material in the Protectorate.

Excellent rains throughout Southern Rhodesia, though falling somewhat late in the season, have relieved the anxiety previously felt for the present season's maize crop, a short fall in last year's crop necessitating the importation of several shiploads, though maize is normally one of the Colony's exports.

At the Southern Rhodesian Government Sub-Tropical Experimental Station near Umtali, peach plants have been successfully treated with cyanide fume, which is placed in the leaves just below the fruit. The effect is to promote the rapid growth of the fruit.

The National General Export Merchants' Group has issued a memorandum containing recommendations for the fostering of British export trade after the war. It urges that the prohibition of cheap labour competition in industries with a low standard of living should receive particular attention, that steps should be taken to improve standards of living in backward countries, and that Empire air transport should be developed.

The Minister of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia has announced that owing to the increased costs of production the Government will guarantee the price of 12s. 6d. per bag for Class A farm maize surrendered to the Maize Control Board on or before 31st 1934-35, that is, the crop now about to be raised, and that the yield of the new crop can be better determined by the relaxation or cancellation of the existing maize rationing regulations will be considered.

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of the rate of 7 1/2% less tax on the ordinary shares for the year ended December 31, 1942.

MRS. EMILIE, joint managing director, seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. P. F. Smith and Mr. A. Allan, were re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. P. J. Marwick, Mitchell and Co., were re-appointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and staff.

Mitchell Cotts and Company, Limited

Mr. Alexander Hamilton's Statement

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the City Club House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4, on Monday.

Mr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Chairman of the company, has circulated to the shareholders the following statement with the annual report and accounts.

As the annual general meeting this year will once again be confined to the submission of the directors' report and balance sheet and accounts and the transaction of the formal business of the company, I am strengthening my suggestions in place of the former detailed review of the company's affairs which would have been given at the meeting.

Profit and Dividends

On referring to the profit and loss account it will be seen that the trading profit for the year amounts to £15,153, as compared with £176,236 for the previous year. After providing for income tax and directors' fees the net profit is £98,803, a small increase as compared with last year's figure of £95,366. With the surplus which we brought forward, we thus have available for dividends and reserves the sum of £148,575.

Out of this sum we already have paid and paid the preference dividend for the year, absorbing £4,675, a first and second interim ordinary dividend (5% and 10% respectively) aggregating 15% of the share for the year—the same as previously, which together required £41,845. It was explained when the second interim dividend was declared and paid that this again took the place of the usual final dividend, and that in consequence no further distribution would be recommended at the annual general meeting.

From the balance remaining the directors have transferred to general reserve £40,000 and to staff provident fund £5,000, and accordingly it will be seen that we are able to carry forward the sum of £102,575 to next year, which is an increase of £7,288 over the amount which we brought forward from the previous year.

I am again able to confirm that both the parent company and its subsidiaries have made full provision for their various taxation liabilities both in this country and overseas, according to the best information available to their respective boards.

Improved Financial Position

As regards the balance sheet, the principal feature is one to which I have referred in previous years, namely, the improvement in the company's financial position due to the repayment of the subsidiary companies of sums which we had advanced to them and their depositing of funds with us. This is due to a large extent to the receipt by our ship-owning subsidiary companies of insurance money.

Shareholders will notice the increase in the balance sheet for the first time of the firm freehold property. This is due to our having moved to new and more extensive alternative premises in the London Corporation office accommodation. In the interim part of these premises has been let.

I regret that it seems impossible that it will be possible to produce and circulate to the members a consolidated balance sheet during the war, but from the information available I am again happy to confirm that the margin between the net assets of our subsidiary companies and the cost of their shares to the parent company remains very satisfactory.

Nine months of the company's current year have now passed and present indications are that our business is maintained.

Our managing director, Mr. Leonard Aldridge, is at present engaged on a Government mission in the Middle East, but it is hoped that his work there will be completed in the comparatively near future.

It gives me great pleasure to record our relations with all our numerous connexions, both at home and overseas, in a highly cordial.

Tribute to Sea-Going and Shore Staffs

I am sure that shareholders will wish me on their behalf to convey to the staffs of the parent company and its subsidiaries at home and elsewhere sincere appreciation of their efficient and loyal services during the past year, and also to express very best wishes to those who are serving with the Forces. In this connexion a special tribute is due to the sea-going personnel, whose devotion to duty is of such vital importance.

Saving Wheat in S. Rhodesia

Notwithstanding some decrease in the acreage under wheat—a winter crop—a slight increase over last year's harvest is expected in Southern Rhodesia. Owing to the Colony's dependence upon imported wheat and the increased consumption, the Government has introduced a new flour rationing scheme, comprising 95% of the wheat berry against 80% in the national flour. The crop is estimated at 43,000 bags from 2,000,000 acres. Consumption is put at 100,000 bags.

S. Rhodesia's Buoyant Revenue

For the first six months of the financial year which ended on March 31, 1944, Southern Rhodesia's revenue receipts totalled £6,779,000. The estimate for the whole year was only £6,500,000, but the estimate for income tax for the year was £2,710,000, but by the end of December £4,997,000 had been collected, as compared with £3,112,208 in the same period during the previous year. The first six months' customs collections reached £811,000, as against £898,875 during 1942. The shortfall due to the war is a result of the curtailment of imports and exports. Death duties, estimated at £20,000, were collected in excess of £231,600. As to ordinary expenditure, £2,600,000 has been used against an estimate for the 12 months of £2,925,271. War expenditure has totalled £1,462,427, while the full estimate was £3,120,000.

Rapid Destocking in Victoria

Victoria's stock industry has been severely hit by the organization of stock markets routes and direct control by the Veterinary Department. Local consumption of beef in Africa has greatly increased, the Governor has announced a review of the past year that over 1,000,000 head of stock have been sold in markets in the Transvaal and Middle districts. Moreover, 2,000,000 head of piglets of all ages were supplied to Kenya, 200,000 purchased in Katanga for Liebig's factories. However, the exports reached 2,100,000, all were bought by the Ministry of Supply. They had been prepared by improved methods and were up to army standards. The shortage of the chronic problem of government has been much reduced. Destocking is estimated to be taking place at the rate of 600,000 head of cattle and well over 2,000,000 sheep annually.

Honours for Africans

The top of Southern Rhodesia has written in the magazine of his diocese.

It would be a fine day if the African community in the Rhodesia that is now being built up by the British Government... This was not the first time that the Government has shown its appreciation of the African population... Many of the gallant African soldiers who have served in the D.F.C. have been recognized... Such awards carry special value in these times of struggle...

At the same time, the Government has also shown its appreciation of the African population... Many of the gallant African soldiers who have served in the D.F.C. have been recognized... Such awards carry special value in these times of struggle...

Mitchell Cotts and Company

Mitchell Cotts and Company, Ltd., who have an authorized capital of £1,000,000, report a net profit of £1,500,000 for the year ended 31st December 1962. The principal dividend... The company has also received a grant of £1,000,000 from the Government... The company's assets are valued at £1,500,000... The company's liabilities are valued at £1,000,000... The company's net assets are valued at £500,000...

LATEST MINING NEWS

Tanganyika Central Gold

At the general meeting in Johannesburg of the Tanganyika Central Gold Mining Co., Mr. George Macpherson, the managing director, said that during the year ending June 30, 1963, the company's operations at the Kibishi gold mine... The company's production was 1,000,000 ounces of gold... The company's revenue was £1,000,000... The company's expenses were £800,000... The company's net profit was £200,000...

The directors remained convinced that the property has attractive possibilities for profitable mining... The company's assets are valued at £1,500,000... The company's liabilities are valued at £1,000,000... The company's net assets are valued at £500,000...

The company still owns mining rights over 2,075 acres at Kibishi... The company's revenue was £1,000,000... The company's expenses were £800,000... The company's net profit was £200,000...

Mining Personnel

The Southern Rhodesia Association has been re-elected under the following officers: Chairman, Mr. Carrington Smith; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Pridmore; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Schley... The association's membership is 1,000...

Company Reports

Kenya: During the year ending 31st December 1962, the company's production was 1,000,000 ounces of gold... The company's revenue was £1,000,000... The company's expenses were £800,000... The company's net profit was £200,000...

Ndola Looking Ahead

Ndola Copper Limited has set out a post-war programme including the construction of a water-borne sewerage and a coal-burning power station... The company's revenue was £1,000,000... The company's expenses were £800,000... The company's net profit was £200,000...

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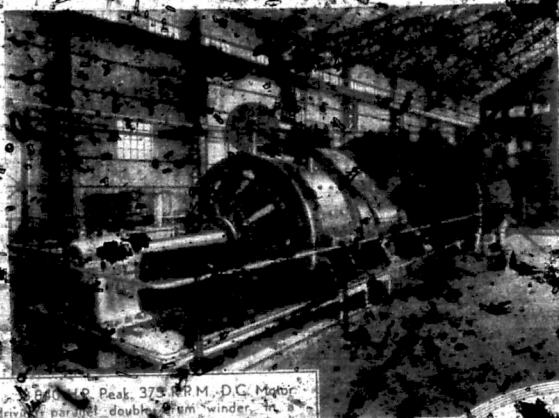
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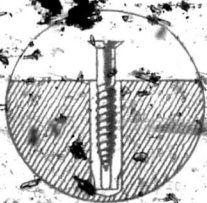
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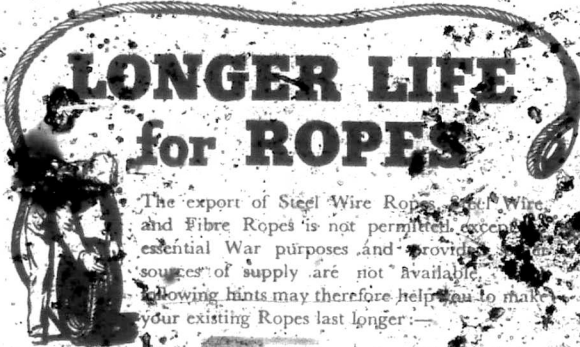
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