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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FIFTY YEARS AGO—BY the "Union" Jack was hoisted in Kampala. Sir Gerald Portal, who drafted a provision for British protection in Uganda, had in his justice and Dependency.

Uganda's Crown, but emphatically not the **Jubilee**. result of that cunctiousness and scheming which are so often attributed to "perfidious Albion." The truth is that all but one of the seven tech members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet were determined upon withdrawal. But they had not reckoned with a certain Captain (now Lord) Lonsdale, 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 1889 Mr. afterwards 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 the proposal written on Mwanga's behalf by Father Lavelle was sent to Jackson's home country. It arrived during his temporary absence from South Africa, as despicable a character as even that

men African exploration and administration can show. visited the damp, matted savannahs, poverty and, in the course of the negotiations, set out to persuade Mwanga to decline British assistance and accept German protection instead. He succeeded in inducing Mwanga to sign an amercingly worded treaty of friendship (which the British Government subsequently repudiated), and he returned as fast as possible to what is now known as Uganda Territory. Jackson arrived at Entebbe, drawing in April, 1890, and left a few days later with agents who were to bring back word as to whether British help was to be given. At this time intense tension between various factions rose to danger point, and it was with the state of affairs that Captain Lonsdale found himself in which he marched into Mengo in December of the year of the Sudanese soldiers with the task of regulating relations between the Company and Buganda. Within eight days of arriving, he set his signature to a decree which laid down the Company's responsibility for the maintenance of order, and gave it the right to interfere in internal affairs. It is well to underline the fact that this is not a case of anything or unwilling acquiescence by any Briton. There is no hidden hand, the full meaning of the transaction. Mwanga had made his own through and even led Jackson into the secret of his territory. There followed months of negotiation and discussion; and Mwanga signed the matter

peatedly with the French missionaries in his administration of this country, is so rule-
counties, who found little attraction in the idea, through its own executive government,
of this extension of British influence in Not only may we hope in the present that sub-
ordinate officials for the administration of
Central Africa.

ding the cost of running Uganda—in which contestants Roman Catholics, Muhammadans and pagans were now at open war with one another—too heavy for its resources, and so it was compelled to give up its

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

Africans, including the members of the Christian missions, the Church Missionary Society, to its honour, promptly set itself to raise money in England for the maintenance of the station until wiser counsels could prevail. The appeal met with immediate success, and the Company was consequently able to receive instructions to postpone its withdrawal before the end of 1857. Shortly before that date was reached Lugard arrived in London, having taken the bold step of coming home to exert all his influence against the British withdrawal. He once learnt that the government was ready to take up his just action to postpone the abandonment of Liganga. The course to be adopted to meet the truth of the matter he responded as

heously and reluctantly. It was to do some foreign relations with the highest naval tact, outraging no sense of surprise and righteously public opinion as this mood of anger, the cabinet made it known on November 1st, 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 still remain at Government cost, or to return immediately, even by East African, to the British position in East Africa, now that the military occupation of Uganda and the Olanchi

Nor is it sufficiently well understood that the
Treaty Agreement, negotiated by Sir Harry
Johnston within three months of his arrival
in 1890, at Special Commission, gave the
Government of Canada the right to
make such a grant.

Most Modest
Price

But though Sir George Tomson
had reluctantly signed the document
defining the relations between the Protecting
Power and the Native King and his council, it
was Lugard who had proposed the pact, com-
mending that he ought to be signed in the

administration of this country is to rule through its own executive government. Not only may we hope in the present that subordinate 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 pioneer 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; Borup, 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 unknown outside their immediate circle (in which many served for a strikingly long periods, considering the hardships of the pioneering days), but including such stalwarts as Alexander Mackay, greatest of engineer-missionaries, Albert Cook, the medical missionary genius, and Bishop Tucket. Half a century hence they will still be remembered as pillars of State, of most of which the Christian missions are responsible to anaggerer.

part of Africa—owes its progress in modern times in the first place to Livingstone, but next of all African missionaries and their wives more to Christian workers than Uganda, Nyasaland, or Central Africa. The service may reasonably claim to be equally in our debt. Those two Protectorates are, out

standingly the debtors of 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 Basaland), brought them into darkness spiritually, socially, educationally, medically and culturally. For some seven decades they have been putting themselves out in self-sacrificing service, the record of which shows few failures, an astonishingly high general average of success, and many a mission worthy to be reckoned with the finest in the history of Christian work overseas.

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 vital times half a 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 reluctantly 15 years ago to take responsibility for what was called another black baby."

"But since those days, and the pioneering work of Sir Harry Johnston and Lord Lugard, the Protectorate has developed into being far from a 'black baby.' Uganda is now one of the most prosperous and progressive territories in the Colonial Empire. The Protectorate has the best roads, the most schools and in some parts the highest standard of living among the African peoples of East Africa territories. The cotton export trade has grown from the production of a few tons of cotton a year to the output from more than 200,000 acres of cotton, which makes Uganda the second most important cotton producer in the Empire."

"Uganda is first and foremost a Native country. Most of the 2,600 Europeans there are 3,200,000 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 remained in 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 initial steps of colonial administration were the tribal organisation of the country as little as possible. Native Administrations deal with the greatest 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 organised, and the dispensaries which are found in every district are run largely by Africans.³ 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."

"Education 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 until the credit must be given to a missionary who at his own expense supplied the Africans with 62 bags of cotton seed. The first spinning mill was built in 1919; now there are 200. The industry has developed along the lines of the building of railways and all-weather roads."

"The Government always takes the view that dependence on a single crop is undesirable, and the cultivation of other economic crops has been encouraged. Among the subsidiary crops coffee 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 tobacco crop 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

"It was surely not the British public, so much as the British Government of the day, which showed pertinacity. It was in fact the public outcry which compelled a surprised Government to reverse its policy. In more recent times multi-crop agriculture has been encouraged, but many Europeans still active in Uganda will recall the days when the Government's only agricultural interest appeared, like that of E.A. S. R. 1

hard to imagine the Protectorate as self-sufficient as possible, and the following measures were taken for the war effort:

"The production of foodstuffs, including rice, groundnuts, rye, maize, sugar, etc., and processing and production of tin, rubber and chrome barks has increased." Uganda is an important producer of vanadium, a metal used for hardening steel."

"Large sums of money have been subscribed to the general war effort by the Protectorate. In 1940 Uganda gave £100,000 to the East African government and has since lent nearly £500,000. The Protectorate is anxious to get most of this too, and add to its war chest, 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 citizens have been subscribed to war charities."

"The King's African Rifles, with many men from Uganda in its ranks, fought in the East African campaign. Uganda provided large numbers of medical personnel. Men from Uganda serve with distinction in the East African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps in the Middle East."

"By far the most popular form of recreation among the Indians is Association football, which is played all over the country by Africans of every class. A league with three divisions 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:

"Out of Uganda's male population between 18 and 55 years of age, 90,000 Africans, 9,500 Asians, and 1,400 Europeans, enlisted to September 30 last, were African officials, 98; African non-officials, 39,657; African total, 39,657; Asian officials, five; Asian non-officials, 144; Asian total, 149; European officials, 122; European non-officials, 19; European total, 223; non-official, total, 20,850; total, 10,670. Not included in these figures were 1,550 African labourers retained by voluntary recruitment in 1941."

"In the case of European officials, 99 are now actually serving. It is only a few officials who purely temporary staff whose engagements were terminated on enlistment. Twelve officials enlisted in 1940 have discharged to resume civil duties. In addition, 30 European officers have been released for special war duties other than military service."

"Enlistments in excess for special war duties represent about 20% of the pre-war military staff, other than purely temporary employees. Some 900 of the European male officials released for military service or special war duties have been replaced by European women in each unit for military service or by Asians."

"Registrations to September 22, 1942, under the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1940, European men, 764; European women, 721; total, men, 8,388."

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

"The assembly, training, remobilisation and re-selection of Africans for all branches of military service have now been co-ordinated in the new Central Training Depot at Tororo. The depot is a civil organisation, staffed principally by officers of the Provincial Administration, with some personnel provided by the East Africa Command. An ultimate capacity of 4,000 men is aimed at."

"The Kampala Technical School has been turned over entirely to the training of African military artisans. The five headmaster-instructors are now fully employed in training these artisans. The schools of technical commissions without pay and allowances in the East African Army Service Corps and their civil staff are reimbursed to Government by the military authorities. The school has capacity to turn out 200 artisans every quarter. After three months' training."

"An emergency organisation, comprising Uganda-means of common policy, was set up in 1940 prior to the initial consultation under the auspices of the East African Council, the Anti-Sabotage Council and certain special agencies of the Governor's Conference such as the Standing Committee for Security, the East African Supplies Board, and the East African Industrial Development and Research Board. Standing committees, up to now, have not been established in wholly non-official members, who have been established in Kampala for the Disposals and Supply Board."

"A Police Service Company of 600 men has been engaged in police work receive most of their salaries as full members of internal security. There is also a Home Guard Company with an authorised strength of 175 men, and a section of interment camp guards."

"The Uganda Defence Force, which includes the Home Guard Reserve, has units in Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Mbale,

Mbara, Masindi and Homa, and a total strength of 2,222 Europeans and 2,127 Africans, 238 Asian and 98 African other ranks, exclusive of Period and officers. The Force is a garrison force under the Army Commissariat Commandants, is assisted by a Training Adjutant appointed by the S.O.C.

A number of enemy aliens formerly serving in the army are interned in South Africa; otherwise persons in this category have been released on parole for local employment. Missionaries of enemy alien nationality have returned to their posts or are still on parole.

The concentration of goods and the unnecessary utilisation of shipping space have been curtailed considerably by the operation of import control. Comparative figures for 1938 and 1941 in respect of a few principal imports are: motor vehicles, 55 in 1938, 2,149 in 1941; petrol, 83,178 gallons in 1938, 482,611 gallons in 1941; cotton blankets, 664,972 in 1938, 255,300 in 1941; oilseed, iron and steel manufactures, 178,729 in 1938, £17,749 in 1941. All building construction has been controlled. In effect, all materials are pooled with Kenya, and may be consumed only under the same conditions of liberty as apply in Kenya.

Towards Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs

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

Hence the production of groundnuts, sesame, sugar, tea, coffee and timber have been stimulated vigorously, and new varieties of oil and vegetable growing are being established. In the present uncertain conditions of marketing stimulation of cotton production has been directed to improving grade, yield per acre and the tendency increasing acreage. The production of wheat and rice is being encouraged in suitable areas, and the Uganda should produce more than its rice requirements in 1944. There is a large and reliable live stock market (16,000 in 1941) from the meat factories of Messrs. Siebigs' canneries, meat factory in Kampala, Uganda, and August 18, 900 head of cattle were exported to Kenya for this factory, as well as mutton, veal, hams, etc.

The Protectorate's rubber plantations has assumed considerable importance and tapping is now compulsory. Trade is in the Ministry of Supply at fixed fair prices. A first shipment of 104 tons has been sent. A credit of £50,000 has been provided by the Ministry for the rehabilitation of estates.

Many drugs for medicinal purposes formerly imported are now manufactured from local resources. This includes quinine, and also certain oils, including palm oil, castor oil, groundnut oil, linseed oil, cotton oil, castor oil, sesame, cake), by Kenya farmers, and as fuel by Mr. E. J. Ebling & Son, the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., to replace oil. Recently 25,000 tons were supplied to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food.

The estimated output in 1942 of the more important war time vegetable products is as follows: cotton 1,200,000 bales; cotton seed, 100,000 tons (of which 20,000 tons were used for planting and 50,000 tons exported overseas); rubber, 50,000 tons; tin, 400 tons; wheat, 9,700 tons; timber (down) 25,000 tons; tea, 1,000,000 tons; oilseed, 20,000 tons; sugar, 45,000 tons; groundnuts, 10,000 tons (surplus for export); seal, 2,000 tons; wheat, 300 tons; maize, 50,000 tons; sesame, 5,000 tons.

Present Production Figures

The estimated production programme for 1943 is as follows: linseed, 100,000 bales; cottonseed, 100,000 tons (not yet available for export); rubber, 30,000 tons; tea, 1,200,000 tons; coffee, 25,000 tons; sugar, 60,000 tons; groundnuts, 20,000 tons (surplus for export); oilseed, 10,000 tons; soy beans, 500 tons (surplus for export); haricot beans, 2,000 tons (surplus for export); tobacco (impermanently) 85,500,000 lbs; flour (for export), 1,000,000 lbs; flax fibres, 1,000 tons; flax tow, 40 tons; seedlings, 3,500 tons; wheat, 500 tons; maize, 50,000 tons; rice, 50,000 tons.

Questions of local development of secondary and cottage industries, particularly for replacement of imported requirements, are being dealt with on an East African basis by an Inter-territorial board, while a similar committee deals with the Protectorate's potentialities and publishes reports as soon as definite types are investigated. Hand spinning, spinning and weaving, the manufacture of plait work, bedding, gunny bags and other items by Native craftsmen make sensible hopes but no scrap iron and certain motor vehicles.

Primarily as a means of increasing war revenue, income tax was introduced earlier in 1941. The rates were doubled approximately in 1942, and again in 1943, and the allowances have been reduced. In connection with the collection of African territories, increased customs and excise duties were imposed in 1938 on certain luxury goods, and a year later part of the estate was subjected to heavy surcharges towards the end of 1941. Duty was subject to a surcharge towards the end of 1941 to a compensation tax, subsequently incorporated in an enhanced excise duty.

A tax was imposed on coffee in order to limit prices made by growers as a result of high prices attributable to war conditions. On the introduction of a coffee control to facilitate the bulk sale of Native hard coffee, it was not considered worthwhile to retain the tax on this small proportion of Native grown coffee and it has therefore been withdrawn. It is reported with effect from November 1, 1943. The compensation duty was raised from 2 cents per pound in 1940 to 3 cents in 1941 and 10 cents in 1942.

Funds for War Purposes

These revenue measures and others of a similar character, combined with decreased expenditure on normal recurrent services and reduced programme of capital works, have produced a substantial surplus during the war years. In 1940 £100,000 was contributed to the Imperial Exchange and a gift towards the prosecution of the war, over and above the Protection of the Queen's Royal war contribution, and in 1941 £1,000,000 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 outright gift. The year represents the amount by which the Protectorate's surplus balance at the end of 1940 exceeded £900,000, the corresponding sum in respect of 1941, contributed as an interest-free loan, is £286,339.

There have been contributions from Protectorate funds sums of £5,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of distress, £5,000 for mobile canteens in the United Kingdom; £1,000 to the East Africa Forces Welfare Fund, being contributions for two years at £1,000 a year, which will be raised to £1,500 for 1943; and £1,500 to the comfort fund for soldiers of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps in Uganda serving in the Middle East, which represents quarterly contributions at £1,000 each, a rate to be raised to £500 a quarter for 1943.

The Uganda War Fund has collected approximately £1,000, of which £100,000 was devoted to defraying the cost of a Uganda Fighter Squadron of the Royal Air Force. In addition, the Fund has raised nearly £13,000 for deserving cases connected with the war. The Empire Red Cross Fund during 1941 resulted in the collection of £60,000, as compared with £1,652 the previous year. A Warships Appeal for a period of two months produced £22,513, including investigations in War Bond; the proceeds are being utilised for the purchase of planes for R.M.S. UGANDA.

The Native Government of Buganda and the Native Administrations have voted since the beginning of 1940 annual subsidies aggregating some £7,000 for assisting the maintenance of social services in their areas during the years 1940 and 1941; these subsidies were deducted on outlay gifts but from 1942 onwards they will be treated as serviceable loans for the duration of the war.

The Native Governments and Administrations have also contributed substantial funds either from their accumulated resources or by collection from their own people for the support in War Loan or for other purposes, such as the Uganda Fighter Squadron of the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Relief Fund. His Highness the Kabaka of Buganda has contributed personally £1,500 for the purchase of camouflage netting. Native Administrations in the Eastern Province have recently made an interest-free loan of over £10,000 from their surplus balances.

Livingstone Mission

Opening the new college buildings of the Overton Institution at Livingstone erected in the memory of Dr. Robert Laws Sir Edmund Richards, the Governor of Nyasaland, recalled that it was 17 years since this great missionary had laid the foundation stone of a school at Cape Maclear on Lake Malawi. The name of Dr. Laws, ship the I.A.T.S., 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 Zomba that the first foundation stone of a school never seen us here."

"The Livingstone Mission is the senior body in Nyasaland. We now have one of the finest educational buildings in Central Africa. Mission masters, medical, nurses, teachers, carpenters, builders, engineers, workers, and agriculturists, and have a desire for both Europeans and African chiefs. We are trying to give the students that practicality bias which is necessary in this land, so that the heritage of our people shall not be lost away."

The Livingstone Mission is building up an educated Christian community and has established a church throughout and is propagating. This Church of Central Africa Presbyterian has a membership of 100,000.

Africans Trick Rommel

By Building Many Dummy Tanks

ROMMEL WAS TRICKED by dummy tanks built by Africans from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory was told by the B.B.C. last Friday in the following words:

"When last November Mr. Churchill was in about the El Alamein battle to the House of Commons, he told how Rommel had been tricked when the Panzer Corps, moving up during the night, had left behind a set of dummy tanks. He referred to them as 'an easy target.' Our Nairobi correspondent has sent us some details as to how these tanks were built with the help of African Natives from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The Natives belong to one of the Auxiliary Pioneer Companies which has done some of the most useful work in North Africa."

To make the dummy tanks, they joined a company of Royal Engineers. Only one of them spoke English, another did the sappers the best they can such things as wire cutters, hessian and leather, and with only these few men to command the R.E. and the Africans got down to their job. They turned out 12 tanks at a time and worked on for a whole week. When they were finished they were moved forward at night to take the place of the real tanks which penetrated Rommel's lines.

The British General Sir Henry Layton, now for the past year British G.O.C. of Ceylon, where he has had East African troops under him, has been appointed G.O.C. Persia-Iraq Command, in succession to Sir Alan Wilson, M.V.O.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, prime minister of Southern Rhodesia, is visiting Kenyan troops in East Africa on his way back from his 10-day visit to the Middle East, where he was the guest of Mr. R. G. Casey, Minister of State for the Colonies. Many Rhodesians have discussed the question of the transfer of certain Rhodesians to the Union Defence Forces. Sir Godfrey was received in audience by General Ghaliel Farouk.

The day began with a dinner in Cairo, at which on behalf of the King and his Government, Sir Godfrey expressed his thanks to the senior officers in the Services, together with those in co-operation with Rhodesians serving in the Middle East. Among those present were General Sir Henry Wilson, C.M.G., Middle East; Lord Moyd, Deputy Minister of State, Mr. T. A. Smart, the British Minister; Lieutenant-General R. G. W. H. Stone, G.O.C., British Troops in Egypt, and representatives of the R.A.F. and the Forces of the Union of South Africa.

In the afternoon Sir Godfrey had paid a final visit to the Rhodesia Services Club.

V.C. Commander Picard's Second Bar to D.S.O.

Wing Commander P. C. Picard, D.S.O., D.F.C. famous as the pilot of "Foxy Freddie" in the film "Target for Tonight" and formerly of Kenya, has been awarded a second bar to his D.S.O. He is the first airmen to be awarded the D.S.O. three times in one war. He carried the parachute troops in the attack on Bruneval in February last year, for which he received his first bar to his decoration. The citation reads:

"This officer has completed a very large number of operational missions and achieved much success. By his outstanding leadership, initiative and fighting qualities, he has contributed to a large measure to the high standard of morale of the squadron he commands." (Squadron No. 161.)

Captain E. R. Fothergill, of Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded a bar to his M.C.A.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. H. R. C. Callon of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for

gallantry whilst serving with the Rhodesian Anti-Tank Battery during the El Alamein offensive. While commanding a troop anti-tank guns in support of an Australian infantry battalion, he was heavily attacked by enemy tanks, and two Rhodesian guns were knocked out at close range. With those remaining Lieut. Callon destroyed four tanks and forced the others to retire.

Sgt. Pilot R. W. E. Keele, formerly of the staff of Messrs. Fraser Chalmers & Co., Bulawayo, has arrived in the United Kingdom on leave after adventurous experiences following the crash-landing of his plane after it had developed engine trouble over the French West African desert. With three English companions he reckoned for several days with friendly Arabs, until they reached the Sengal River and a French post whence they were sent under escort to Fumako, in the French Sudan. There he met another Rhodesian, Sergt. Wiggins, who had arrived 10 days earlier. When French West Africa joined the Allies they increased Major R. C. Samuels before the war, section commander in the Kenya Defence Force, and no early in this war was commissioned as a second lieutenant and was promoted within three weeks to a company as officer in charge of administration of a training regiment of the Royal Artillery. He has now been promoted to the rank of the Royal Engineers, in which he transferred (dropping in rank to lieutenant) when he was a call for men with experience of inland water transport. Major Samuels was awarded the Military Medal in the last war, after which he went to East Africa, where he was engaged for many years in trading, planting and mining in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda.

According to the Radio Rádió Prince Giovanni Corsini and several other Italian who escaped from German camps in Kenya have managed to make the journey to Portuguese East Africa.

Casualties

Flying Officers White, Pillin and Lloyd, formerly administrative officers in Uganda, have been killed in action.

Lieut. C. J. P. Thompson, who was serving with the S.A.A.F. has died of wounds received in an air battle in the Middle East. He was grandson of the late General Sir Charles Thompson.

His death on active service in East Africa are officially announced of Lieut. F. Hudis, who was attached to the E.A.A.S.C. and of 2nd Lieut. E. P. Hobbs of the same Corps and Lieut. J. H. Marson, R.A. and Lieut. R. K. J. East and 2nd Lieut. A. P. Smith, R.A.

Also Air Gunner Peter Rix, of Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action.

Mr. Colin Vernon, who was at Omdurman Post Office for four years, has died of wounds sustained in the Western Desert, where he was serving with the Royal Engineers. His parents are now at the Veldwey in Selukwe.

Mr. S. D. le Roux, of Acondile, has lost his life whilst flying duties with the S.A.A.F. The plane in which he was photographed is presumed to have gone down off the south-east coast of Africa. He was 36 years of age and had been on the staff of the African Explosives Company in Southern Rhodesia since he was 18.

Uganda's Book of Remembrance now contains the names of more than 800 men and women from that Protectorate who are on active service in various parts of the world. In order that the record may be amplified Mrs. W. H. Hunter (Q.O.B. 17, Kampala) appeals for news of men or women who have been committed with Uganda and have been on active service anywhere during this war.

Funds for War Purposes

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund has received £5,000 from Kenya for the benefit of prisoners of war.

East Africa's war savings already amount to £5,250,000, and a drive is now being made to raise further £2,000,000. Savings through Post Office deposits have passed £1,000,000.

Les Généraux's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund has received a further £800 from Les Amis Croix-Rouge Russie, Elisabethville, and £417 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia, £500 from the South African War Relief and Welfare Fund, £200 each from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund, and the Uganda War Charities Fund.

Military Governor Leaves Somaliland
Before his departure from British Somaliland the Military Governor told representatives of the Somali, Afar and Indian communities:

I have been more than five years in British Somaliland and during that time I have come to love the Somali people. I have been with you in good times and had, when the enemy invaded your country when your towns were bombed, a brother returning to find your people hungry and in need.

During the last two years I have tried to help the Somali people, and have tried to find work for them in the Army. I have persuaded the Army to buy Somali meat and have raised two battalions of Somali soldiers and had others taught to drive motor transport trucks.

There are other things which I have tried to do for the people which have been unsuccessful so far, such as to improve the market for skins and greatly increase the market for meat, thereby increasing the prosperity of the people, but I hope our efforts will be crowned with success.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Of Bureaucracy

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":

Surely lest you or your readers could ever harbour misgivings as to the severity of your comments on officialdom, may I ask you to quote the subjoined extract from Werfel's "The Song of Bernadette," which I have just read:

"...the deepest motive of most people seems to be fear of punishment; more accurately, the burning desire for constant self-purification." Social conditions demand that these sins, once shamefacedly concealed, face even the passing observer. When it ravages their souls all the abominations of society now. Every class has its specific kind of disease of arrogance. It may be fairly argued that the appearance of bureaucrats who are swindlers suffuses that of all other classes of society. For in their own eyes the bureaucrat is not simply a change-trickster of the power of the state. At his desire he has the feeling that he himself is the power. Even though he is only stamping letters, he deems himself of another and higher order than the people, as, let us say, an angel is of another and still higher order than mortal man. He has very often in secret, fact be it less, and knows less than any scholar, physician, engineer, or even than blacksmith or locksmith, what he has learned his trade. To him of course, while people are led and told to leave a racket, are also classified.

"...He has an instinct tends to open itself with bitterness in proportion to its vulnerability. If he is hit at, it makes him twice as determined to hit back himself. There can be no greater curse."

The honest and responsible (i.e. the good official) will not need reading between the lines of truth. It is the insatiably little men of big jobs who will resent it.

F. OFFICIAL.

Impression

On my first visit to East Africa and Rhodesia, a few weeks ago, I was leading a party of the impudent, if certain, Commissioners of Income Tax. I thought you had sent me to Africa to collect on unpaid long-term debts, but it seemed to me that the collectors were to be collected. I had the impression that young officials identified immediately with the conviction that you could not have found any better family among the world's peoples than the Hambos (as we were writing to the superannuated Comptroller of Revenue), looks as though we shall have to teach him, in England, that only about East Africa and Rhodesia

British Overseas Airways

Four of Five Directors Resign

Four of the five directors of the British Overseas Airways Corporation tendered their resignations to the Secretary of State in the last week or so, persons set out interesting interviews.

The following is part of his reply:—
The situation of the industry is bad. The industry results in a situation which is intended for the corporation and which does little to improve the difficult conditions in which the Corporation has operated throughout its existence. In these circumstances we feel that our position has become unreal and our usefulness therefore limited, and that it would be more satisfactory to all concerned for this to be freely admitted by the four members, rendering their resignations.

Mr. Runciman has asked me to say that he will waive any claims in my favour for pension under the terms of his agreement with the Corporation, and that he will do so so that he can continue as Chief Executive in an honorary capacity. The four members have had an opportunity arranging for someone to take over his duties. Our other colleague, Mr. Godber, has not been available and accordingly we cannot speak of him.

The letter was signed by Mr. Clive Pearson, the chairman, on behalf of himself and Messrs. Geddes, Godber and Duncanson.

In his reply, the Secretary of State for Air said:—

The Corporation is at present operating to and through several African countries, and its services, which are of great importance, must continue in its responsibility. Moreover, it has been clear that the Corporation would continue to operate in Asia and Africa, services, particularly those of the Empire, on which the scheme depends.

It is evident that the Corporation should be charged with carrying out, in regular trunk routes, the services required to civil aviation, and to have regard to other considerations. Thus, where a trunk route passes through an area of active operations, it may be a military necessity for the through services to be operated by the R.A.F. Moreover, we must be able to use the service as far as possible on the requirement of civil aviation, and to fulfil roles such as dropping paratroops, troops, the conveyance of other airborne forces, the towing of gliders and participating in military operations generally. It is obviously desirable that the personnel who may be called on for these operations should be military and that they should be given specialist training for the particular role. Moreover, equipment which has been modified for civil air operation is not immediately employable in military use without loss of efficiency. It follows that a careful balance must be struck between military and civil agencies in the necessary degree of flexibility to be achieved in our transport organisation. For these reasons, I was unable to give the firm assurance you desired, however unexceptionable it might have been in other circumstances.

Members of Old and New Boards

The members of the new board are Sir Harold Howitt, the well-known chartered accountant, who has been a member of the Air Council since 1939, and is also a member of the Air Supply Board; Mr. Simon Marks, Chirurg, and managing director of Marks and Spencer Ltd., and treasurer of the Air Defence Cadet Corps; Mr. John Marchbank, until recently general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen; and Mr. Gerald D'Erlanger, a member of the former board and Chairman of the Air Transport Auxiliary.

The retiring director were men of exceptionally high repute. Mr. Clive Pearson, the chairman, was a pioneer in commercial aviation who inherited and maintained his father, Lord Cowdray.

Mr. Leslie Runciman, son of Lord Runciman, is a qualified pilot who was third in the race for the King's Cup in 1933; he is a director of one of the big banks, and has also had wide experience in the family shipping business.

Mr. Irving Geddes, a brother of Lord Geddes and Sir Auckland Geddes, is Chairman of Anderson Green, Ltd., managers of the Orient Line, and has extensive shipping, insurance, underwriting and stock interests.

Mr. Harold Peacock is head of one of the best known firms of solicitors in the City of London; and is also a director of Lloyds Bank and other similar concerns. At one time he was Vice-Chairman and a Governor of the B.C.G. He served in the Royal Navy in 1914.

British Colonial Policy

International Administration Utopic?

Telegrams report from East Africa "cordial" public satisfaction at the arrangement that responsibility for Colonial administration must remain British.

The "East African Standard" wrote: "There is still 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 field 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 familiar circle their domestic problems and disputes about Constitutional development."

The only point we would modify is that the British Government should not continue to assume that the wisdom regarding the precise stage at which local responsibility should be fully shared rests in London. British spokesmen continue to make the mistake in particular in repeating the view that the decision must rest exclusively with the local Government if no local colonial opinion exists, or, as it does, has no validity or force.

"Our Colonial Office has no need to be ashamed of what it is doing," declared Dr. Julian Huxley, addressing the Fabian Society in London on Monday. As the widespread demand is for the transfer of British Colonies to an international administration, the proposal was Utopic and would probably prove disastrous for it would mean delegating administration to an unfitted body of men.

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

"The multiplication in recent years of advisers, specialists, committees and other shadowy bodies in our colonies, empowers the need for some general co-ordinating body. . . . The Committee in parliament session, always ready for consultation and standing itself above the bustle of party politics, holds the best consideration. A long-term Colonial Policy can be agreed by general oversight and review of the activities of all these shadowy bodies."

"Such a body, already constituted, should prove a source of strength and support to the Secretary of State and the Colonial Office; further, had it already been established, not only the bulk of the existing and experience abundantly available at home, but also the members of a colonial service of that it should be recruited from, a single body would doubtless take on a more representative character as it recruited living men from the Colonial Services in their advancement towards the government."

"A single body for such bodies is, in our view, quite sufficient, as it is functionally different from the Parliamentary Joint Committee. We are sorry that Lord Brougham in his recent speech modified his earlier idea in favour of a Economic Advisory Council. We hope that a Colonial Council will set shape itself 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 Affairs. Lord Francis Scott said that he had no objection to a majority of Africans on such a committee, and that Mr. H. T. 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 which keeps people from learning to read and write, or impedes in any way the spread of religion by the accredited representatives of the Churches," said the Governor of Abyssinia when addressing a meeting of the Advisory Council of Ethiopia on the subject of a Bill for the amendment of the Education Ordinance. Its intention, he said, was on the one hand to give greater latitude to prayer houses or catechetical centres in imparting elementary instruction and on the other to tighten up the conditions under which genuine schools might 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 foodstuffs.

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

Two and a half months ago, for instance, a mass meeting of farmers in Nairobi, 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 the incompetence of the Government of the Colony, and urge its Minister in order to request the Elective Members' Organization to call together a representative of all interests 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 effects of the climate of recent disastrous food situation in this Colony, and further to submit recommendations to prevent future emergencies."

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

Government Fails to Demand luxury

That was 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 in the Legislative Council by the Fertileland elected members requesting that in view of the present food position a commission be appointed to ascertain the cause andenable adequate steps to be taken to prevent a famine, and that the commission be given in particular to ascertain whether the maize crop has been cultivated efficiently and in the best interests of the country."

"The motion contended that the main factor was not the failure of the rains, increased consumption, but the failure of the Government, in spite of warnings, to appreciate the requirements of agriculture and to realise the depressed state in which food production had been allowed to drift." The guardianship of agriculture, he said, was given too late.

The Director of Roads, Transport, seconding the motion, emphasised the inefficiency of an examination of produce movements, and quoted an instance in which sugar was sent by rail from Uganda to the military hospital Nairobi and then brought back to Uganda for distribution to the troops there.

The general view was that East Africa "will only gain little 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 the balance between cash crops and foodstuffs, especially in the rural areas."

For example, in the fabled Kikuyu region near Nairobi, Kikuyu farmers have made good gains from vegetables and flowers sold in Nairobi, and today Nairobi is one of the few families black spots. The Medical Department, trying to make the Kikuyu to stop and eat meat and vegetables such as cabbages, which, though grown on their own land, they regard as European."

Various meetings of farmers have also passed resolutions condemning the operations of the Maize Control. As from January 25, the Government increased the price of European maize from 1s. to 1s. 6d. 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 a Rodriguez, unskilled labourer £5s., skilled mechanic or foreman, £5s. 6d., supervisor, 35s., technician or other status, £5s. Prisoners not used for productive purposes are charged for at 50s., 5s. 6d. 10s. and £1 per month respectively.

Background to War

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 imperialism in its newest sense, the United States seems to be marking time and perhaps even edging back. It is not so much that there will be a reversal to the type of isolationism that prevailed after the last war, as that American Imperialism, with the United States wanting to dominate, acquiring bases right and left, building up a large standing army that yearns for war. 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 Ladd, in the *Daily Mail*.)

Third 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. They will have 4,000 heavy bombers in the British Isles without whose dispersed 300 to 500 daily sorties the chances are that we shall be able to give a 24-hour period to capture the German city with its 100,000 industries. When the American and British Bomber Commands are able to disperse their 4,000 aircraft in this way the end of the war will be clearly in sight. The heart of German morale is embedded in 50 odd cities that harbour German arms and munitions industries. (Major-General Lark, Chief of the U.S. Air Forces in the British Isles.)

Huge Bureaucracy Grows. — The British Civil Service is the finest that has administered any empire in history. But how the thing grows! Every new order to be administered, every new precaution and call to be avoided brings up new household circles. The Food Ministry, when last its orders were issued, had a staff of 40,000. The Ministry of Information has grown to 150,000. 3,000 additional men are coming through the war when this Ministry's staff reaches the notorious 200. Quietly through the four years it has become three times 200. The R.P.C. has increased its staff from 3,000 to 100,000. (*Daily Express*.)

Tobacco in Cans. — A bottle of beer costs 27d., a small whisky 1/- and Camomile wine surpass the old price of vintage Burgundy. One can still have an excellent meal for 10s. and a modest one for 5s. A first-rate shaving brush costs a cigarette lighter 2s. 6d. or 2s. 5d. Meanwhile in the South the peasant costs 15d. a day. (Mr. Richard Capel, in the *Daily Telegraph*.)

Empire Air Effort. — Before very long the Dominions will be supplying the Royal Air Force with about half the total aircraft it requires. Their numbers are already close to that proportion. The crushing answer to those who say the British Empire is sinking up. Coming into existence is the "Red Park" of Malta, are now New Zealanders. The Australian command was Tedder's deputy in Cairo. The A.O.C. of the kind 88, 11 Fighter Group in this country is South African Air Vice Marshal Keith Saunders. New Zealand supplied the first fighter ace of the war, the famous "Cobber" Kain who shot down at least 20 enemy planes before France fell. Group Captain Malan, who shot down 35 German planes before May, 1941, and now commands one of the crack fighter sectors in Britain, is an Afrikaan speaking South African. In Bomber Command — now creating dizzy standards of courage, dash and initiative — there are Australians like Group Captain Eddie Edwards, New Zealanders like Sgt. Pilot Jimmy Ward, V.C., who died over Hamburg, South Africans like the Flying Officer H. W. Shanahan, who performed the amazing feat of destroying an enemy plane by bombing it in mid-air. In Coastal Command there have been Canadians like "Squadron Leader" D. C. Lovell, who fell prisoner to the Japanese in warning flights of the power of the Japanese fleet; his warning probably averted another disaster like Singapore. Australia sent us Flight Lieutenant H. G. Potkey and the "J7 654" maga, who on patrol of six months, destroyed two U-boats, damaged three others, sank an U-boat, and damaged two 6,000-ton ships. The Canadian "Devon" Squadron of Coastal Command once sank 1,000 tons of enemy shipping every hour for 24 hours and has a total of 175,000 tons to its credit. Fighter and bomber squadrons of the South African Air Force have won glory from Kenya and Abyssinia to Tripoli and Tunisia. During the 18,000 British 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 on a number of occasions — on its strength. (Somewhat on the Joint Air Training Plan can be gauged from the fact that 11 fliers S.A. 100 miles away today, two officers of the R.A.F. and the just two Australian officers of the R.A.F. — have been appointed to important commands.)

(Mr. Leslie Bedell.)

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-seller were to beg his customers not to buy him off by the lovely shape or 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 we claim our disbelief in regeneration. A better world implies better people. We regard the suggestion of better people as an eccentricity sufficient to unfit a man for public life. We had better recustom ourselves to the thought that the future will be as disorderly and as savaginary 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. German science do not feel outraged if he is accused of disinterested devotion to a God. Neither does the poet, the soldier, or the man of God. Why should the physician? (Mr. Herbert Agar, in *The Observer*.)

Improved Aviation Petrol. — The production of a really improved type of aviation petrol has started. It should increase the efficiency of United Nations aircraft very considerably. With the aid of additives which is known as "dead oil," it should be possible to obtain high octane petrol giving 23% to 35% more power to supercharged aircraft engines. Fighter planes will again, at substantial increase, either in that maximum speeds or in the range of flight. After the war it should be available for motorists. It will increase their present horse-power by 75% to 100%. This must in all probability be produced with engines half the size and weight. (Mr. John Brown, President Society of Engineers.)

Can the R.B.C. read writing their own words? (Mr. J. E. M. P. M.P.)

the War News

Opinions Exchanged.— "One must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except a politician or an official,"—Mr. Churchill.

"We are very far from the end of the war,"—Gen. G. J. Smith.

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

"Thousands lost their lives in the R.A.F. raid on Berlin of March 1."

Nazi newspaper *Schwarz Kreuz*: "Five hundred Lancasters and 500 Spitfires would make Australia safe from Japanese invasion."—Mr. Noel Monk.

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

"Not without 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 mainly looking back on its past."—Monsignor K. A. Knox.

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

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

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

"In 2 months of war the Italian Air Force has lost 1,700 men killed, 3,980 wounded and 2,570 missing. Of the 35 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. Tait, C-in-C Naval Station.

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

"One thousand snake-bit 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 our General Staff have done more with the means at its command? If yes, if we had had as many men of character as we had men of intelligence."—General Giraud, in his memorandum to Marshal Petain.

"Nearly 750,000 women over 50 and men over 60 have started in to work! Ninety out of every 100 single women, coming up age, are in industry in the Services or doing work of national importance."—Mr. Churchill.

"In the course of 7 out of every 100 men are saved from cargo vessels sunk in action. The loss of life in lifeboats and rafts is less than 2% of the occupants. In five cases out of six survivors are picked up within 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 collection of words to be found in a report to his sovereign dated January 10, 1878, by that usually torpid Foreign Office: "Lord St. Gorst."—Mr. John T. Pocock.

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

The United Nations are using over 100 types of aircraft in training and operations. How much time for supply, spare parts, 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 when the healthy Italians are able to purchase what they please whereas the remaining 90% of the population is dependent on standardised articles."—The German newspaper *Koelnische Zeitung*.

"The idea that the bomber can drop 1,000 ton one day and bomb similarly in mid-Atlantic the next is a month or two months of training by officers of the Coastal Command are required before diverted bomber crews cease to inflict use over the sea."—Captain Russell Grenfell, R.N.

"The Admiralty rules in the matter of flying, according to the Press, are somewhat severer than those of the Army and Air Force. It is for consideration whether the Army and the Air Force practices should be brought into closer conformity with that prevailing in the Navy."—Mr. Churchill.

You cannot maintain a prosperous England without creating a new code of international economic behaviour which will expose the old "beggar-my-neighbour" spirit among nations. But if the responsibility is heavy, the prize is colossal—freedom from fear, oppression, and want.—Mr. Harcourt-Johnstone, 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 Hawke.

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PERSONALIA

The birth of Lovelace was on Tuesday. A son was born in Fort Jameson last week to the wife of Mr. Wallace Fleming.

Mr. J. A. Edwards is also Mr. President of Federated Pioneers of Rhodesia. Mr. M. E. Webb Vice-President.

Mr. G. Gurdstone, manager of the Rhodesian Land Bank since 1927, who is retiring to settle in the Cape Province, has resided in the Colony since 1905 when he joined the B.S.A. Police.

Mr. M. P. Chitala, President of the Dar es Salaam Indian Association, presided at the Nyanjanya Indian Conference held recently in Dar es Salaam. The next conference is to be held in Mwanza in December.

The East African Protection and Supplies Council has arranged to send a delegation consisting of a Director of Imports (Mr. J. H. McCauley) a Mr. R. W. Stone, Mr. M. A. Maita and Mr. Kamala to India to discuss the supply of cotton pieces.

The Indian Elected Members' Association of Kenya has elected Mr. V. T. Peacock as Honorary Secretary in place of Mr. J. K. Mwangi. Both men during the past four years have been Chairman of the Association paid a warm tribute.

The Rev. Canon G. W. Brudenell, D.D., general secretary of the Union Commission to Central Africa, has written a book entitled "Colour Conflict" and a pamphlet called "Colour Bar," both of which are shortly to be published by the Edinburgh House Press.

The engagement has been sealed between Lieutenant C. P. A. Sharland, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, and Miss Norma Jean Spier, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. G. Earl Spier of Broken Hill. Mr. Sharland is a former member of the team holding British.

Sir William Blantyre has been re-appointed a non-official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils for a further three years. Sir William, 60, is general manager of Blantyre and East Africa Ltd., and a nonofficial member of the Legislature.

Mr. J. H. Collier, who has been acting as Press Adviser to the Minister of the Colonies at a reception on Monday at the Carlton Gardens, Mr. R. G. Castle, British Minister to Saudi Arabia and the Middle East. Among those present were Lord Swinton, who is visiting Africa, which he has been doing for the past two years.

Among recent visitors to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' offices in London have been Colonel F. Turkey, Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Bellings, Major G. Gurney, Sub-Lieutenant A. E. Irving, R.N.V.R., Sub-Lieutenant J. L. Whelan, R.N.V.R., Sub-Lieutenant J. W. Arvidge, R.N.V.R., and Mr. Gordon Gray, all formerly of Kenya, and Bishop William Jones and Mr. T. O. Morgan of Tanganyika Territory.

The marriage has taken place at St. Peter's, St. Paul's Square, of Mr. Thomas Henry Bell, 21, a son of Mr. William Perkins Bell, K.C., from whom Canadian, and of the late Mrs. Bullock and the late Captain Gordon, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Lichfield. Present at the service were the Rev. Francis Clark of Eton College, officiant, and Captain William Bell, Son of the bridegroom, who was best man. The bride was given away by her father.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Captain O'Kearney, gave a luncheon party on Tuesday at the Savoy Hotel in honour of Colonel Disney Keitz, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. The other guests included Lord McCowan, Sir G. Rodwin, Sir Dougal Malcolm, Mr. A. E. Hadley, Mr. Robert Gibbs, Mr. J. S. Crossley, and Mr. Bertram Lowndes.

Obituary

Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, who died on March 20, 1941.

Mr. F. T. Banister, a well known Rumuruti settler, has died at the age of 75.

Mr. Edalhausen A. Karanjee, son of Mr. A. S. Karanjee and Tanga manager of the International Motor Mart, has died in India.

Mr. Alfred Mathers, proprietor of the Edinburgh Press, Edinburgh, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 75. He arrived in the Colony in 1909, and for some time farmed in the Makarero district.

Mr. John Brabner, who arrived in Rhodesia in 1902 and died there recently, founded a herd of Lincoln Red cattle which was well known throughout Southern Africa. He was a senior judge of the Shorthorn Society of South Africa.

Dr. C. R. Edmunds, formerly a chief Veterinary Surgeon in Southern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 70 years. He wrote "Diseases of Animals in South Africa," which was later republished as "Diseases of Animals in Tropical Countries."

Colonel Oliver Backhouse, Royal Engineers, died in Edinburgh last week, serving in the Somaliland Expedition of 1904. In the Battle of Julta, General Backhouse commanded H.M.S. Orion and the Royal Sovereign at the allied occupation of that fort.

Mr. A. W. Page, of Bimura, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 74 years, arrived in Rhodesia just after the Boer War. He once had a store at Mrewa, later did transport work in the Matobo district, was for some years on the Tabora mine, Tafatoma.

Major-General Sir Edward Mabbott Woodward, who died in South Croydon at the age of 81, received an appointment in the East Africa Protectorate in 1897 and took part in the operations in Uganda which followed the mutiny of Sudanese troops. For his services he was mentioned in dispatches and made brevet major. He returned to England in 1898 and five years later served as intelligence officer with the Somaliland Field Force, becoming base commandant in Herba.

In the obit column of *The Times* recorded last week the death in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on November 1st, of Garnet, aged 6 years and 11 months, beautiful and gallant daughter and the only child of Isabel Moxey (see Godden), a Missis of London, and of Alan Moxey, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. Her ashes will be brought to England by her mother for interment in Sussex.

The Hon. Edmund Parker

The Hon. Edmund Parker has died at the age of 87. He went to New Zealand in 1881 and joined the firm of Buckley and Company, of which he later became New Zealand's superintendent. He returned to England at the end of the century and in 1913 became chairman of the board of the company continuing to hold the office until he resigned two years ago on account of ill health. He had taken the keenest interest in the company's East African operations from the time they were begun.

Bishop Gore

Rev. Dr. Julian Gouraud, of the White Fathers Society, has died in England at the age of 75. Born in Brittany in 1869, he was ordained priest in 1892 and rendered missionary in 1894, after spending two years in Paris. In 1922 he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Uganda, in which office he remained until 1938 owing to ill-health. He was the founder of *Magono*, the White Fathers fortnightly journal published in Uganda, the author of several books, including "Uganda Victoria," "Albert I of Belgium," which describes the history, customs, and religion of tribes within that area.

Sir Shenton Thomas.

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

The best account of the Malayan campaign yet published is "Malayan Postscript" (Faber, 6s. 6d.), by Mr. Van Morrison, who was "The Times" war correspondent in the spot until a few hours before the fall of Singapore.

Son of the well-known "Chinese" Morrison, he was born in Pekin, had spent most of his life in the Far East, and is clearly conservative to avoid hasty judgments. Again and again he takes both sides of a question and then withhold his own opinion, which is emphatic about the low quality of British military and civil leadership.

Mr. Morrison writes:

"The Governor was always very affable. He was a man of good humour and temperament. I think he prided himself upon being a good mixer when he sat down with Army and Navy people."

On a certain bridge, said Mr. Morrison, a large number of bombs had fallen in Government House grounds, many of them hitting the house itself. He was undergoing just the same sort of experience, else, and took refuge during this in a dug-out, where most of the Europeans had in their turn sought shelter.

He had a radio receiver with a column which continuously showed the news of Sir Shenton Thomas' lady Thomas' case and more or less than one hundred Indians were there at foot of a hill in a dingy dugout. There was no question of cowardice or lacking power. He was, as all those solid army men were, unimpaired by disillusionment, which would have dimmed his eyes, perhaps, if this shirtshaw helped to cover the débris of bombed houses and answer to the screaming passengers.

Singapore to the Verge of Complacency.

He talked about many things. He mentioned why the morale was low and the reason for such defeatism and the failure of the anti-aircraft policy. In fact, he believed that reinforced up-country. Critics did not appreciate that the difficulties the officials were up against. "He thought the officials had done very well. He said morale was completely crushed. Singapore could withstand a long siege. There was enough food, enough water, enough medical supplies, plenty of soldiers. So you could have an opportunity to write an epic in Imperial history, another Malta, another Tobruk." He was glad he was in Singapore. He 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 on one of his early broadcasts: "Singapore must not shilly-shally. What is not a cause of post-humous prosperity? Because it would be Imperial耻辱 if Singapore fell there. There would be a though not to fail - there was a curious atmosphere of complacency about the thinking of many people in Singapore."

One of the last good and official, who had spent much of his service in administering African colonies. He took his responsibilities to the native population seriously, and the Chinese, Indians, they said, he would not let them down. He had been a Brigadier-General. But he was not a realist, the type of very clear-headed soul. He was sanguine past the verge of complacency.

He had risen to his position on the virtue of any outstanding ability, but by dint of long years of steady, conscientious work. There was no colour or conceitiveness about him, no such idee fixe. His broadcasts to the people, which he made quite frequently, were sold soundly, which was unusual in an frontier town. The Governor was the last man to rally Singapore in a crisis and inspire them to sacrifice and heroism.

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

Mr. Morrison concluded: "Both Thomas and Percival would have got by in times of peace and retired honourably to England. But they were not the men to handle the extremely difficult situation which prevailed in Singapore."

Sir Joseph Byrne.

At the time of the death of Sir Joseph Byrne, who had given so much service to Kenya had been most inadequately rewarded.

That is the view of the Nairobi Standard Post, which wrote:

"Sir Joseph Byrne was a public servant who had the sense of duty, the strength of character and courage to endear obliquely to the substance of his ownership in the knowledge that the execution of his policy would come too late to justify his act, whose who had appointed him, and to those in whose interests he worked unselfishly. He was statesman with an unassuming but in solid construction rather than an architect with a heavy beauty 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 for the country to struggle out of its immediate financial necessities, than enabled him to shoulder its financial obligations in this year.

For the self-made man of the spirit, the mind and soul of the Labour Party, straight, bold and honest, as ready to extend the hospitality of Government House to the small business man or other who could talk sense, as the great and mighty who could not, we showed nothing but hostility. We valued Sir Joseph Byrne's blood, more than he deserved in the country, and we never ceased to pay it with a brick to the door left."

The writer states also that Sir Joseph was the nominal head of the Labour Government. This means that he was appointed before the Government came into power in Great Britain; but that it led to the new Labour Secretary of State to make the appointment public. That fact was soon thereafter 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 of Nyasaland. In 1921 he became an Assistant Commissioner of Police, and Commissioner in 1927.

NEWSPAPERS from ENGLAND

Although supplies are difficult these days and there is sometimes a short delay before our despatch can begin, W. H. Smith & Son are still able to accept orders to post newspapers and magazines overseas.

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Tanganyika Trade Trends

Higher Productions for War Purposes

MRS. M. MCQUADE, Comptroller of Customs in Tanganyika, says in her summary review of Trade Report of the Territory for 1941: "Our Agents for the Colonies say that East Africa's main duty is to direct the war economy to the most production of materials and foodstuffs, not only required for the efficient prosecution of the war, and secondly, to reduce to the minimum demands for imported goods."

Tanganyika had year achievements to her credit in these directions in 1941, for the value of domestic exports, which had been the highest on record in 1940, rose by another half million sterling, and new records were established for no fewer than 12 of the 21 leading export items; and all those 12 products, with the possible exceptions of cotton and diamonds, are described as having directly helped in the conduct of the war.

Though the value of exports was up by 2%, they increased as will be due to the demand for cotton from India at higher prices to fill the shortage caused by almost total bow supplies in 1940, when imports of cotton on Japanese account were made impossible even after five years' trading. December, 1941, had a large share in the imports of exports, as £1,700,000 in 1940, and in 1941 as £55,000, and the month notwithstanding a considerable increase again and finally in the end of the year of imported goods. In 1941 the Empire's share was 50% of the imports, compared with 45% in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war and 63% in 1940.

The import and export figures afford a striking example of the power of the Empire can be supporting. The value of import from Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and Peru, which totalled £1,664,000 in 1939, fell to £142,000 in 1941, while those from India and South Africa increased from £999,000 to £1,643,000. Exports to the same foreign destinations fell from £1,550,000 to India and South Africa £1,669,000; in 1941 no goods were exported to the former countries, but exports to India and South Africa were valued at £1,638,000.

Annual Trade Over £10,000,000

Imports, exports and re-exports reached a total value of £10,000,647, exceeding the £765,000 the lowest previous total (1939). Trade imports at £3,491,105 compared with £3,761,514 in 1937, £3,241,836 in 1938, £2,799,781 in 1939, and £2,663,215.

British India which supplied 51.6% of the import trade in 1939 and 42.7% in 1940, was source of origin of nearly 97.8% in 1941. The United Kingdom, which sent 21.8% in 1939 and 31.6% in the following year, supplied 22.7% in 1940 and 22.4% in 1941. The Union of South Africa 3.2% and other British possessions 3.8%, the British Empire's share on total was 92.2%. Then came the United States of America with 5.9%, Japan with 3.5% accompanied with 1.1% in 1939 and 1.8% in 1940, the Netherlands East Indies, 2.3%; Germany, 0.7%; Holland, 1.1%; China with 0.1% each; and other foreign countries 0.1% each. Exports from the United Kingdom through £10,000,000 in 1939, were less than £9,400,000 in 1940, were increased in chemicals and drugs, in tea, sugar, cotton, textiles, cigarette liquors, railway equipment and glassware, but decreased in machinery, lead, iron, steel, vehicles, electrical equipment, paper, and manufactures of iron and steel. In general, supplies were maintained at a surprising degree of the progressive diversification of British industry to meet war needs.

In the year Comptroller of Customs for India by India as the main provider of cotton piece goods, dyed, combined with 21.7% of the total, increasing from £1,000,000 to £1,120,000. The 1939 total was £132,500,000. Nearly 25,000,000 square yards of dyed goods were exported against less than 1,000,000 sq. yds. in 1940.

In addition to an increasing quantities of sugar, demand for tobacco increased also. This appeared in tobacco, earthenware and glassware, cutlery and steel manufacture, hardware, and supplied more than 90% of the exports of dyed blankets. The value of all exports from India was double that of 1939.

There was a small increase in the value of imports from Kenya and Uganda, the two contributions from the latter, maize, cigarettes, sisal, and timber, wool, tallow, lard, soap,

shortening, soaps, were recorded in high (in transit) vegetable oils, cotton, soap, butter and cheese, aluminium, saucers, groundnuts, coffee, tea, etc. Supply of other goods were well indicated by the active demands for military needs in those territories and in the Far East.

Imports from the Union of South Africa were in general considerably less in 1941, the 1940 figures having included a large precautionary shipment of coal which was not repeated in 1941. Omitting this, the increase was more than 5% over 1940, and the total was 10 times that for 1939. Among the essential goods sent to the Union supplied were explosives, cement, tires, machine tools, chemicals, paper and bonded coal. There were also large increases in iron and steel, and machinery.

From other Empire sources, the principal items were motor vehicles and parts from Canada, petroleum products from Netherland, Australia, Bahrain, and cheap wearings and caps from Hong Kong. The value of imports from specified Empire countries was practically doubled.

Of imports from the colonies the United States supplied one-third of the total against £5,500,000 in 1940. Decreases were shown in imports, but increases in oil products and tapers. The chief increases were in condensed milk and tractors.

In the Netherlands and India came a large supply of sulphur and a reduction of the imports of such elements of petroleum products.

Imports of raw cotton goods were in value only one-fifth of the 1939 total, but not less than a quarter of the 1940 imports. The largest increase was in cotton blankets, small pre-war stores, and miscellaneous goods originating in India and Ceylon, and other countries continuing to be imported, notwithstanding the ban, but the bulk of the balance of supplies from foreign countries was made up of petroleum products from the Belgian Congo, with 1,000,000 bushels from the Belgian Congo. The total value of 10,000,000 of non-Empire sources amounted to £1,400,000 in 1941, or £1,550,000 in 1940.

Chief Import Areas

Imports of 34.1% of the total imports in 1941 were represented by cotton piece goods valued at £1,245,411. Then followed other textile manufactures at £186,229 (5.1%), vehicles, £164,476 (4.5%), machinery, £164,003 (4.5%), motor spirit, £145,834 (4%), drugs and chemicals, £127,199 (3.5%), foodstuffs, meat, fish, eggs, fruit, £118,229 (3.2%), cigarettes, cigars and manufactured tobacco, £101,010 (2.8%). No other item reached a value of £100,000.

Domestic exports at £1,553,561 attained a new high level, which was 3.6% above the 1940 record.

Since, on account of the war damage, Tanganyika's produce slate was shipped through the port of Mombasa, Kenya and Uganda took the chief place among countries of consignment with 27.9% of the trade, followed by the United Kingdom with 18.1% in 1940, 20.4% in 1939 and 14.2% in 1941; the Union of South Africa with 14% in 1940, 1939 and 12.7% in 1941; British India with 10.7% in 1940, 1939 and 5.9% in 1941. The British Empire steadily took less than 24.4% of the exports.

The Comptroller comments: —

"The visible share of the Empire, Hongkong in the import trade was advisedly taken by the Comptroller to South Africa and Kenya, which kept the direct imports of gold and cotton and its products destined from the Eastern Group for the Empire and other countries formerly exported to England. Small increases were shown in quantities of sisal, beeswax, and sugar."

Supply of Kenya and Uganda were greatly increased in meat, milking, bacon, especially in bacon, corn, oil and fats, other foodstuffs and timber. The port of Mombasa was also found the most convenient outlet for the bulk of the exports of coffee and an increasing proportion of the exports of cotton, sisal and other products."

Empire's Share of Exports

All the gold and diamonds exported during the year and nearly half the gold that was sent went to the Union of South Africa, which more than doubled its share of the outward trade of the territory. It was unable to do so in addition to these direct consignments the Union was the principal destination for the greater part of the groundnut, rice, and timber exports to Portugal, Spain, Italy and for much of the coffee, failed to Kenya."

The Comptroller took exception to the cotton and gunny and nearly all the calico and exports, before increasing his demand for sisal, hides and skins. The requirements of sisal were mainly in miscellaneous foodstuffs other than rice, which again increased. As far as to 1940, was obtained from overseas to the British Central African, beeswax and sisal; the Sino-Union was supplied with coffee, mainly with beeswax, gunny, groundnuts, while Abyssinia and northern Rhodesia came into the market with coffee, grain and salt."

The Empire's share of the type of trade was 91.4% in 1940, 86.6% with Sino-Union and a per cent average of about 65% of the remaining 8.6% the United States of America contributed for 7.1% more than 1940, the total being sisal, while among the other main items there were increases in the exports to the

Staples such as mangoes, cashew nuts, coconuts and gums, but also those in India, porcupine quills, papain, kapok, etc. For the 10th year in succession the production of gold reached a new high level, while further records were created in the outputs of cotton, rice, live cattle, sugar, tea, vegetable oils, tobacco and diamonds. Ghee exports were higher than in any year before 1940, while beeswax reached a figure second only to the 1937 record.

Exports of 75,195 tons of tea, valued at £1,000,000, represented 29.4% in value of the total £3,400,000, 875 oz. gold, valued at £1,200,000, 120,417% of the total, the only commodities shipped to a value of over one million sterling. Sisal followed, cotton, £1,187,717 (18.9%), coffee, £117,977 (1.9%), rice, £104,895 (3.6%), ginger, £970,636 (3%) groundnuts, £151,152 (2.3%), and beeswax, £115,748 (3%).

Exports of live cattle 100,000,000, a small export item before the war, jumped to 200,000,000, sugar nearly doubled in two years at £72,178, diamonds rose nearly ten-fold in 12 months to £10,258; tobacco more than doubled at £1,472; tea at £16,130 was nearly twice its 1939 value; vegetable oils at £41,857 were nearly trebled; and gum copal and gum arabic at £16,753 were almost double the 1939 output.

Except for sisal, production of which was controlled by quota, gold and hides, every item in the tables showed an increase over 1939. Record values were established for cotton, rice, beeswax, live cattle, sugar, sugar, other dried fruits, ginger, oil, gum, tea and vegetable oils. In the case of the most important items sisal and rubber the export value was only about 15% below the 1939 total, and 27.5% lighter than that for 1938.

Questions in Parliament

Understandably, the Secretary of State for the Colonies when he had considered Lord Hailey's proposals for international international advisory councils for colonial territories in different parts of the world, and whether he had any agreement to make.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Colonel Oliver Stanley) : Lord Hailey's views on policy in this field of international relations received my close attention. I regret, however, that it have no contention to make at present.

Mr. Amery asked: Why a cost-of-living bonus has been granted to European and Asian civil servants in the Colonial Service but not to Africans?

Colonel Stanley : In the Colony in Africa a cost-of-living bonus has been granted to European and Asian civil servants but not to Africans.

Kenya (Food Supplies)

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

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

Mr. Amery : 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, I am sure 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 some form 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 supply of tea from India, Ceylon and East Africa. Adoptions of tea is then made to the United Nations and neutral countries on recommendations by the tea committee of the Commodity Food Board, which contains British, Dominion, American and Russian representatives.

The proceeds of the Embu heavy crop sufficed to pay the tax in that district and family rent-accounts in Mombas sufficed to pay the Mombas tax. The Native cattle owner in Kenya has more money now than he ever had before or will ever have again. - The Native Commissioner, Kenya.

Queensberry Rules for Export International Agreements Essential

Export will be first priority after the war said Mr. Leslie Gagnon, 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 facing export will be immeasurably greater owing mainly to the wholesale growth, engendered by the war, of local manufacturing in our usual overseas markets."

"How are we to meet the situation? Other countries will have the same objectives as we do, that unless something is done there will ensue a mad scramble for exports. Our only hope is to provide by a series of international agreements amongst manufacturers and producers, which will regulate prices, particularly of food and raw materials, and the distribution of manufactured products. Such agreements are necessary also for the whole field of air transport. Any quota of exports allocated to any country should be based mainly on its export capacity, bearing particularly the amount of its imports following the old maxim: 'He who will not work, neither shall he thou see.'

"Such agreements must entail some measure of Government control. What we want is Queensberry rules for international trading, with the Government standing by as arbiter. And the Department of Overseas Trade should be 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 orderly methods of production within groups of manufacturers of similar products and greater research facilities in far wider directions are absolutely necessary, as this, allied with greater concentration and standardisation of the product, should enable us to produce more efficiently and of even better quality."

VIROL

Owing to the difficulties in 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 missed.

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

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

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News Items in Brief

Inchona trees are being planted in Uganda. Nyasaland's wheat crop last season was 200 tons. Food crops have now been sown on the grounds of Government House, Nairobi.

The Kenya Price Control Department will cost £50,000 this year, an increase of £7,000.

Mitchell Cotts' Ltd. (Middle East), Ltd., have opened an office in Jibuti, French Somaliland.

The Tanzamala Government has published its condensed edition of its useful five-station handbook on civil engineering.

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

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

Nyasaland's tung oil output has been marketed by the Union of South Africa, where it will be used by 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 Rhodesian Government has controlled the price of empty four-gallon petrol and paraffin tins, the former at six pence per tin, 1s. 6d. each, and one gallon tins at 1s. each.

During the last month foreign 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 Territories had planted 16,478 acres of flax, 3,362 of rye, 8,380 of maize, and 181,268 of wheat. The returns should, of course, have been to Kenya.

In order to encourage Rhodesians to return empty dip drums, African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., 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. Each offender, including an unlicensed eating house under fifty conditions, is fined £5, with 1s. 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.

Bunyoro's record tobacco crop of over 3,000,000 lbs. of air-cured leaf, though this is 10 per cent. greater than in 1940, is still far short of the figure of 1941, 11,477 in February. This rise is usually attributed to seasonal increases in various products. The best living in August 1940, is the basic figure of 1941.

Timely rainfall in Southern Rhodesia has broken the drought in Matabeleland. In Mashonaland rains have been exceptionally good and in the vicinity of Glendale Concession reached over 60 inches.

Sandsbury's total so far is 47 inches, as against an average for the season to end March of 25 inches.

Under Uganda's new Education Bill the Government has now power to participate in the management of its secondary schools and teacher training colleges. Provision is also made for the progressive transfer of responsibility to the local government and native authorities for the management of primary schools, with funds to come both from the Protectorate Government and them.

Soil Consciousness

Soil consciousness became noticeable in Uganda last year for the first time, says the Soil Conservation Report of the Protectorate for 1941, copies of which document recently arrived in this country.

The report states *inter alia*:

"In Teso, regarding the soil, has been obtained in strip cropping, alternate strips 35 yards wide being separated by narrow grass paths. It is estimated that 40% of the land under annual crops is now so treated. In the Gulu District the same was achieved in 50% of plots, and in 10% 100% of corn plots were treated but were not maintained. In Teso probably 76,000 out of 200,000 acres were manured during the first three months of the year."

In the Mengo District 331 plots were planted with elephant grasses at intervals of 20 yards down the slope. This stops erosion at once, and demands strips so that a system of casting alternate strips makes an elephant grass bank can be superseded when the people are ready to take it. In the nearby gullied area around Kampala many hundreds of gullies were stopped by the efforts of chiefs or agricultural instructors. In Masaka District 4,820 plots were found in the district for some years, and now popularised amongst the people.

"In Ah and its prison farms belonging to the native administration it is being paid in hand as models of soil conservation."

Many mission stations are badly eroded. In the Entebbe Province the mission have agreed that one mission station in each denomination in each district shall be treated as a special demonstration of soil conservation methods. In certain cases the transfer of new lands to missions has been approved only on the condition that the services of the Department of Agriculture are taken in managing these lands.

Considerable use is now being made of the vernaculars for agricultural articles of an instructional nature. 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. Photo-grams of striking instances of soil erosion and conservation have been taken in Uganda 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 1941. In Jeluk small parties of chiefs were shown round. These lectures have also been used for the training of rural agricultural assistants and junior staff in practical soil conservation. At Bukeeza courses for minor sub-chiefs were largely on soil conservation.

At court it is held that the headmen of the Bemba Government to whom soil conservation measures in their constituency are left to them. There a class of men have been trained as influential rural assistants to chiefs, again with 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 1 and in the Bulawayo-area from August 28 to September 8 have been lost at sea.

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COMPANY NEWS

Scottish Power Company

THE VALUE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Mr. William Shearer's Address

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY LIMITED, was held at 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 Lord 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 Afric promotion during the second reading debate on the Bill to confirm the provisional order which we had obtained. Representatives of the Gramma 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 Afric 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 Gramma Company, and inferentially of our foresight in endavouring by the promotion of the Afric 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 supply."

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 manage 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 after 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 quite a number of each, to be solved and allayed before this measure should be placed on the Statute-book. We have the assurances which the Secretary of State gave as to improvements in the Bill in the extent to which barriers to full co-operation might be removed."

Company proud of its Achievements

Notwithstanding one being keen advocates of the value of private enterprise, we are no less interested than he is in the well-being of another Scotland, and the regeneration of the Highlands. Indeed, we are proud of what we have achieved in this direction during the last dozen years in bringing without any cost to the taxpayer the amenities afforded by electricity in the northern Republic."

In the circumstances as can best be described in the settling of a difficult

problem, it is still in final form contained in the Bill, what we consider as essential protection, we hope to give all possible cooperation in making this fresh organisation work as smoothly and successfully as possible for the interests of Northern Scotland, for which we have no affection and as to the future of which we are conscious of much apprehension."

Future of Electricity Supply

The Coopers' Committee rejected the proposal existing undertakings, whether municipal or company, to be merged in a new public corporation, rejecting it on 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 benefit to consumers.

But influences are at work with the avowed intention of eliminating all private enterprise supply, and, if anything, 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 political shibboleths, and, it may be, of gratifying the aspirations of some individuals who under the guise of socialist public ownership might like to take possession and gain the directing control of what they no doubt regard as a Naboth's Vineyard.

I trust that the Minister of Fuel and Power will establish his great new department of State with dignity and suavity, 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 putting their recommendations up this vital question. Now that many of the undertakings will have been first possible assistance to the Minister in putting on the Statute-book a measure that will ensure proper coordination and efficiency in the industry without creating serious and needless dislocation.

Collective and Private Enterprise

The Times has been for what it calls "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 considerable, though unadvertised, progress in this direction has lately been achieved.

Complete uniformity from John O'Groats to Land's End can be dismissed on elementary economic grounds, and in my view is impracticable. The impracticality of complete uniformity is a fundamental principle of the great State-controlled partnerships operating the telephone system. For the use of a telephone in the north of Scotland I pay more than seven times as much as I do for annual fixed charges (without reference to individual calls) as I pay for a similar service in Kent. Of the principle involved in this disparity I do not and could not complain, knowing that there is a very considerable difference in the amount of capital employed in giving me the required services, and capital, whether State or individual, should receive adequate fees.

The electricity supply industry would welcome still greater uniformity in charges than is practical under present conditions, and this could best be facilitated by the Government taking legislative effect to certain of the recommendations contained in the McGowan Report. Detailed suggestions to this and other relevant commissions have already been prepared, and will in due course be brought to the attention of the Ministry.

Blantyre and East Africa Limited

M. R. Ross-Sterke's Address

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA
LIMITED has been held in Edinburgh.

Mr. R. S. SYKES, the Chairman of the company, presided, and said very briefly:

"Unfavourable weather in Nyasaland led to a decrease of 117,200 lb. of tea compared with the previous year. The crop amounted to 2,075,558 lb. The yield per acre all over, amounts to 86 lb., in comparison with 114 lb. in 1947, the gardens originally planted with tea from India giving the higher yields. We have great difficulty in obtaining fertiliser, but every effort is being made to apply manure, compost, deep cultivation, building, and modern methods of soil treatment, which, if adequately attended to, and the estates are reported to be looking well."

"The contract with the Ministry of Woods and the purchase of the Nyasaland tea crop has been renewed and to meet rising costs a further sum of £10,000 will be granted over the average net price obtained during 1937-8."

"We have a sufficient and continued labour force and our welfare was well looked after. All gratuity questions received earnest consideration, and the general health was good."

"Owing to the unfavourable weather the tobacco crop grown by our Native tenants shows a decrease while the fine cured bright tobacco grown on the company's own estates under European supervision also showed a small decrease. This was discontinued as prices were good both for dark and bright tobacco."

Encouraging Results with Poppies

"At Zomba the opium poppies are showing very encouraging, but we are a little disappointed with the results at Lauderdale, which is situated in the tea district of Mianje. The trees planted there belong to the Fordi variety, those at Zomba to the Mianje variety."

"All planters in the island have now been urged by Government to produce rootstocks, wherever possible,

and we are doing our best to assist them in so far with large quantities of native, barley, and other foodstuffs."

"Year to end £43,525."

"The financial result of the year's working shows a profit of £10,000 compared with £40,104 in 1947. Considering everything, including the unfavourable weather, the company's fiscal a fairly satisfactory year, but our account of taxation precludes the directors from recommending any advance on the dividend of 10%.

The recommend the usual 5% preference dividend and payment of 10% dividends on the 120,000 issued ordinary shares amounting to £12,000 gross. This makes the sixth year in succession in which the company has been able to pay dividends. After transferring £25,000 to a reserve reserve and payment of the dividends, there will remain a balance forward of £10,000, subject to directors' and shareholders' fees, etc., compared with £10,856 brought forward."

"I take the opportunity of expressing the thanks of the board to the general manager and the staff in Africa who have carried on with their usual loyalty and efficiency in the demanding severe difficulties connected with the ending of European staff."

"The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the dividends of 6% on the preference and 10% on the ordinary shares were declared."

Leave-Taxes as Tax Allowance

"Under new income-tax rules in Nyasaland the following sums may be deducted in respect of actual expenditure incurred by the individual or his dependants on transport to and from an approved country for the purpose of health or recreation, up to £50 in respect of expenditure to Southern Rhodesia, and up to £45 in respect of journeys to South Africa. Deductions may not be made more than once during any three consecutive years of assessment or where the whole of the cost has been borne by the individual's employer during the three previous years. Any claimant must have resided in Nyasaland for not less than 18 months."

African Medical Practitioners

"Two more Far East African and qualified medical practitioners have been appointed according to the Territorial Posts recently created in local primary schools and at Makindu College, Uganda. There are now four African medical practitioners in Tanganyika."

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Gold Development Policy

Mt. Digby-Burnett's Scrub-shrub

"Why The Government of Southern Rhodesia Cannot at present pursue a vigorous gold development policy" was explained by Colvin E. L. Gais, Minister of Mines, when addressing the gathering body of the Associated Mineworkers of Rhodesia in Gaborone on March 13.

The acquisition of gold still continues to be necessary in order that Rhodesia may make a maximum war effort. While our contribution would be very much handicapped if not actually retarded, it is necessary for us to define the degree of priority in the national effort. The country is well aware that the supply of men-power and strategic materials take priority over gold; so that it is important that gold comes first. It must be your firm resolve to place the interests of the community and of the individuals before your own particular interests.

Believing to the Nigerian statement, Mr. Digby Bennett, Acting President of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, explained that the gold mining industry in Rhodesia, "for the national revenue, he said, was deservedly paying very little or no customs duty on mineral export taxes." Employees

He thought it shortsighted of the Government not to encourage the industry to set as much gold as possible into the mining process. The tonnage crushed in 1939 was 1,361,666 and output \$14,036 oz., being 1.23% more than the previous year. In 1940 the tonnage increased to 1,400,000 tons, but the output dropped to 745,610 oz., being 1.6% less than in 1939. In 1941 the tonnage had fallen to 1,397,300 tons and output declined to 706,300 oz., being a decrease of 4.6% on the 1940 figure, and production was still falling.

The industry was also heavily taxed in 1942. The company paying 62% of its working profits in 1942, against 20% in 1939, and the Rezende Company paying 16% in 1942, against 8% in 1939. The number of workers employed in the industry has also declined. At 400,000 in mining partly in 1940, and just under 300,000 at the end of 1942, there was a reduction of 100,000 workers, or 25%.

In view of these facts, the fact in going forward in this surprising way, Mr. Burritt appealed to the Government to increase the full value of their option to enable them to expand production.

He disclosed that the Chamber of Mines had decided to give a bonus to all Native employees. "Europeans," he said, "have been given a cost-of-living allowance so it is only fair that the Negroes should get something too. This bonus, I am sure you will appreciate by the Natives."

Addressing the same meeting, the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. J. W. Kellor, referring to the rehabilitation of ex-service men, reiterated this pledge by the Ministry.

"Demobilisation Committees are functioning in Bulawayo, Salisbury and Umtali, and shortly we shall have in being a complete scheme organised with special committees governing agriculture, mining, industry, transportation, trade and commerce, professions, education, Civil Service, Bantu men and attested women. These committees will be fully occupied examining the problems in all phases and their reports will be thoroughly investigated by a National Council consisting of Chairmen of each committee forming the scheme, supplemented by National Committees of trade unions and coloured ex-Servicemen. With the goodwill of all, I hope to be successful in placing our boys when they return to take their places in the economy of the Colony."

Mining Personalities

M. H. J. D. Penhale, M.Inst.M., who has reported on mining properties in East Africa, is now operating on the Murchison Falls.

Mr. J. A. James, of Que Oeste, and Mr. F. E. Furness, of
Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. T. B. McConnell,
of Beaufort West, Transvaal, have been elected associates
of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The fact that goods made of materials short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Nchanga Developments

Government to Provide £750,000

Following a request by the Ministry of Supply, Newfoundland Copper Mills, Ltd., are taking steps to increase their copper production at an estimated expenditure of \$1,000,000. Half of this is to be accounted for by the Ministry, and to provide the balance the company will issue 4,000,000 4% shares of \$100.00 each. These shares will be offered, 4000 being shareholders in the proportion of one for every 1000 shares held. The existing stock-holders are entitled to a preference.

On the 4,902,502 McNaulls units present in Rhodesia, the Rhodesian Corporation holding 1,150 and Rhodesian Anglo-American 1,000,000. Rhodesian Corporation will stand entitled for any shares in the new issue, but its stockholders (other than those mentioned in guaranteeing the issue) will be offered the right to subscribe for one share of the issue in respect of every four of McNaulls stock. Rhodesian Anglo-American will provide no money and will not go to the new issue if shares necessary to be taken in subscriptions of such shareholders.

Treasury consent has already been given to the issue, details of which will be published shortly.

Mining in Uganda

Manganese of high grade has been discovered in the gaudas by African prospectors. Recent surveys in the United States have confirmed the existence of considerable deposits of 30 minerals and mineraloids, probably 10 others, in which wolfram and tantalite are the most prominent. In quantity for war purposes, and also for civilian uses, have been shipped. This voluntary experimentation in the mining industry. Permission has now been given by the National Government of Bulgaria for part of that province to be opened up.

New Authors' Medals

New species, which has been discovered in Kenya and Uganda.

No troops or officers were observed in West Africa staying in East Africa whose ration was supplied by a generous supply of salts, sugar, and nuts. It was observed that the ration is comparable to the rations of divers who usually supply our sailors.

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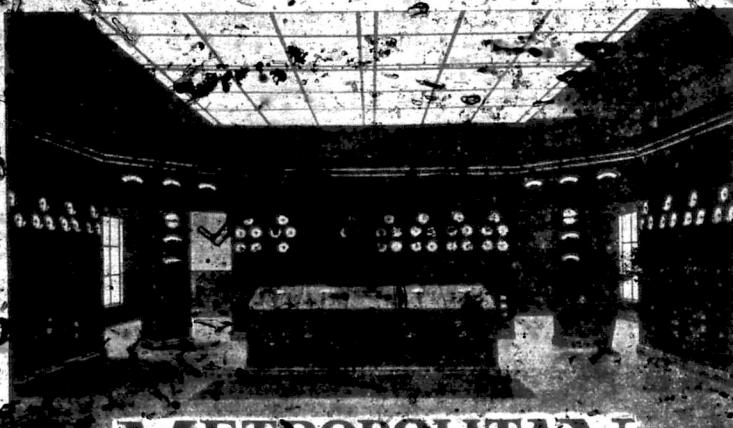
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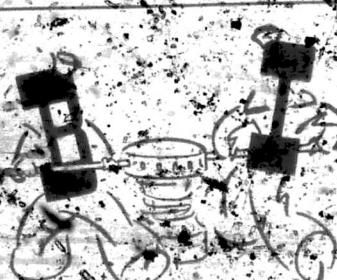
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN WHAT PARTICULAR MATTERS can it be claimed that the East and Central African Governments subject to the control of the Colonial Office have in recent years shown the high qualities of leadership

The Duties of Government

and inspiration? The first truth is that to list instances of official cynicism is much more difficult than to catalogue the connexions 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 trouble over a period which is now nearing twenty years has rested precisely on the failure of those in high office and appointment to fulfil in accordance with such an understanding of their duties the failure of other, less ostensible leaders to lead. Sir Charles Jeffries is no glib politician anxious to score an easy gain 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. Its readers are mainly men and women of long African experience and studious turn of mind who are neither pro-Government nor anti-Government, but exceedingly 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 of those territories within the past ten or fifteen

more years in which the initiative came from the Governments. If they were

asked 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 as to use a word which should not be inappropriate; that apart from purely personal relations, there is little by which to call them ten years, and sometimes even five, after their departure to passives new. The practice of transferring them with undue frequency is, indeed, one of the causes of indifferent leadership. Another is that too many men completely devoid of inspiration have become Governors merely by seniority, thus distinctly from merit. What right is there to expect dynamism from courtesans or ineers 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 East and Central African Governors during the last three decades and attempt an impartial assessment of their fitness to hold

line in the light of their suggestions, and of the difficulties which would arise in the territory between the two and the frontier, something like half a million number of the occupied posts, and honourable appointments, and such as described in retrospect, and the present, and still more by that success of Mr. Jeffries. That, we fear, is a sensible mischievous of the Minister, and there will a great bulwark could such a proportion of inferior, and unimportant positions.

Another comfortless thought is that some
the ablest Governors whom we have known
have been insubited from the lead. Some
of them were anxious to contribute by their

Instances of Scant Courtesy

Conferences. At the time, Smith had been in the office for about two weeks, and he had already made strong representations to the State Department officials that they would discuss matters thoroughly with him before he left. Surprisingly candid messages in his charge are contained in the body of the letter. Gompers, others, some of whom are now dead, have confided in him their personal experiences to their friends. The author of the letter, however, has not done so. His associations to a large extent are unknown, and the name that appeared in his letter as the author of the note was the only one that could be identified.

would be the more effective
policy of ISSUES and other
representatives
with ample opportunity
of comments and debate to the House
Commons and days of presentation
of State Council. It would be
roundly held by all members
various adverse views
and it would be the duty of
senior officers to make it known to be made to
feel that the members of the Council desire
know their opinions; especially when
they are in conflict with present custom
and established practice, might prove
full. Such a change could come only
slowly. It would be a further
Charles Jeffries calls a series of
not so much in line
co-operation.

This review of social welfare development in British tropical Africa appears to us to show that the leadership of this great mind is to much

The gradual process of the expansion of our continental won. Far from proving that governments are in fault, Too Little, too Late, exposed the leadership which, in addition to the people, as their obligation, had failed to meet all the responsibilities and those of which the government is due to the rest of the world; all facts, who for many years have given their services as members of Congress, and in some cases as executives. As a perusal of the Hansards of the various territories clearly establishes, these representatives of the continental public have in

many cases pleaded vanity and desire for the improvement of condition, qualities thus ultimately affecting the effects of the resolutions. There was something in the history of the last few years which claimed the Government's attention, and in the opinion that such a course would be a risk. It was not small, but quite often a slight trouble of Committee, most of whose members can distinguish fact from fiction in colonial matters or, if they can't, give an educated guess by consulting their instant news statements (which may be, with no doubt, by spokesman of the Government), writing his name in the documents. Many African have been compelled to accept it as a fact that while the last decade since 1910 has seen us either widen the scope of official influence or increase of official motion, this is by no means a vision and report have been characterised as narrow and circumscribed, and that narrow and short-sighted resolutions have characterised the official policy, and the claims so often alone

None who tried to do away of the
Confederate States in Italy, for example,
had any right to do so. The same is true
of the Southern Confederacy. That
is the reason why the Southern
Confederacy was not a nation.
It was a mere political association
of states, and as such it had no
right to be independent. It was a
mistake of the Government of Italy, which
should not be allowed to escape punishment.
It is noted that present circumstances are
not favorable to the recovery of the
Confederacy. That is the reason why the
Confederacy of the South, as

President Roosevelt has reported that a bill has been passed unanimously by Congress giving the right to buy farms, which will be under the management of the Director.

griculture, formally declared that "the food crisis has been mainly brought about by the incompetence of the Government of the Colony," and urges its elected members to request the Island Members' Organisation to call together the representatives of all farming and other interests in this Colony with a view to petitioning the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint an independent commission to inquire into the circumstances and estimate the hazard of the present disastrous food position of this Colony, and submit recommendations to prevent a recurrence. A few days ago the Administration was forced to agree to the principles of such a commission, the report of whose investigations will be avidly awaited. Meantime it can safely be said that

it is not an act of God, but the failure of man (official or no) to act betimes which, when Allied shipping resources are stretched to their very limit, compels Kenya to buy maize at distant markets, and at the risk of seamen to have it imported in vessels which ought to be carrying materials of war. To write in such circumstances of inspired leadership is preposterous. The Colonial Office has its own Public Relations and Press Sections which are very obviously not adequately informed of the activities of all other branches of the Office; for it is inconceivable that they, knowing the measures of Colonial sentimentalism of Colonial Governments, would have approved the publication at such a time of the claims made by Sir Charles Jeffries.

How Uganda Celebrated Its Jubilee

A tribute to the services of Lord Lugard

THE KING OF UGANDA was unable to be present at the celebrations at Kampala last week of the Golden Jubilee of the Uganda Protectorate owing to a sudden operation for appendicitis. Mutesa II, who succeeded his father, the late Sir Dado Chwa, November, 1903, is making a good recovery. Mengo Mission Hospital, Entebbe.

His Majesty the King sent the following message to Lord Lugard:

"I received with much pleasure your message on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the British Protection in Uganda, and I send warm congratulations to you and the people of that magnificent colony. Your progress which has been unexampled in the past 15 years is the pride in the fact that the progress has been made under the wise guidance of the Queen and the Queen Mother. May our wife to Uganda in her health and in best wishes. With my cordial respects and regards."

The message from the people of Uganda sent by the Governor reads as follows:

"We, the people of Uganda, express our profound gratitude to the Queen and the Queen Mother for the protection and upholding of our rights and the preservation through victory over our enemies of the independence of our country. We are assured of the continuance of our freedom and independence."

The message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Edward Bonar Law, telegraphed to the Governor:

"On behalf of the Queen, I desire to assure the Queen of the Royal Assent to the Royal Charter of the Uganda Protectorate on that day in 1898. The Union Jack was hoisted and the first provision for the welfare of this Colony was made."

This year 150,000 people have been educated, 100,000 taught to read, 100,000 taught to write, 100,000 given medical treatment, and 100,000 trained in their occupations—these which may prove capable of supporting the modern African Society."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Edward Bonar Law, in a despatch to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, dated April 1, 1909, states: "I am glad to inform you that under English government after only 15 years of the Protection of the Colony, Uganda, with its education, medical and preventive, and to a limited extent, industrial and cotton industry, is having political and medical services, as well as a system of law and government, which are rightly a source of admiration to the three peoples in East Africa."

This progress has been achieved largely by the energy and ardour of the people of Uganda assisted by the unselfish devotion of our missionaries and the experience and skill of our servants and pioneers of other races who have worked together for our prosperity and progress. I am confident that the medical pool of 1,000 men who have worked for the Queen and the Queen Mother in Uganda, and that the financial assistance which we have had made available to the Government, will again bear the way in the development of our colonies."

A tribute to the services of Lord Lugard

Lord Lugard, in his warmest greetings to you, to His Highness the King of Uganda and his people, and to all others who are now celebrating the diamond of their country's connexion with the British Crown:

"Messages from and to Lord Lugard."

Lord Lugard, who occupied Kampala in 1890 for the sake of British Empire's security, telegraphed—

"A hearty congratulations on the Queen of Uganda's entry into the British Empire. I have followed Uganda's progress with the greatest interest and condemn any association with her which would damage her."

Following the message from Lord Lugard, the Governor telegraphed: "The people of Uganda have been profoundly moved by our greetings today. In the ordered and thrifty Protectorate, its past performance and in the promise of its development hereafter, stands an irreparable monument to your fearless leadership and skill for us all. May the Queen of Uganda always be a strength of courage, merit, and wisdom; in the splendor of your works we see that Uganda may have and keep the place you won for her in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The London East African Board telegraphed—

"Dear East African Board, I desire to assure Excellency of the high satisfaction expressed by me and throughout the Protectorate the Queen and her Lieutenants Sir Harry and General Lugard in your high Proclamation, your hearty congratulations, and your public speech on the occasion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Your best wishes for continued prosperity and success."

The chairman of the Board wrote to Lord Lugard:

"I desire to thank the members and Executive Council for their kind messages of congratulation on the occasion of today's Diamond Jubilee of the Queen of Uganda. Protection came to Uganda in 1890, and its achievements in the last 15 years are indeed remarkable. The future of Uganda and its inhabitants is safe in your hands, and you can assure you that your sound and devoted services and the high ideals with which you fill the foundation of the administration of that territory are very highly appreciated by all Africans there."

"I do not get to pay debts in Uganda rendered by our predecessors in those early years, but I do more than that to assist in the results of your great achievement only if we have in mind, of course, Colonel Lugard, Sir Harry, Lieutenant Sir Frederick Lugard, and others."

The official celebrations began within the walls of fort Uganda, the Governor who, with General Lugard, first raised the Union Jack at Kampala. The flag used last week was on the iron monument commemorating that event in 1893.

On the arrival of the Governor the royal salute was fired, and the Uganda Police band played the national anthem. Bishops and judges were being tubed, five whom were in ceremonial address, and several government officers attended in white uniforms. The Queen and her representative gathered, including par-

presenting him to the Legislative Council in other
branches of activities of the community.

The Government invited the police guard of honour and detachments of the Uganda Defence Force, African Boy Scouts & Guides, African nurses (both missionary and Government), and Makindu Students.

The Governor's baton, emblazoned with the arms of the Colony, was then broken in a parallel staff and the general salute given. His Excellency read his telegram of loyalty to His Majesty and the King's message to Party; then followed messages from the Secretary of State, Lord George M. Trevelyan, Macaulay and Company, and others. The Colonial Police Medal for gallantry was presented to an African corporal.

In a message to the people of Uganda the General spoke of the faithful presence of God, past, trust, and mutual loyalty entered into by his agents, and said they that believed had

settled and had a century ago, and said the same period had been all blessing to Uganda. British rule had established civilisation, freedom, peace and prosperity where darkness, strife and poverty reigned before. Uganda had prospered well, but still had much duties to mankind. He said that Uganda would be in the forefront of the world, by which African destined to play in the future and prove the height to which an African land and people can rise.

In outstations the ceremony was reproduced on a small scale; the ~~name~~ address and the principal message being read.

£50,000 Thank Offering

The Governor of Uganda, Sir Charles Dunfee, launched a fund, the target of which is £1,000,000, as a thank-offering for the assistance which brought about British dominion. The money collected will be invested by Government in War Bonds or redeemable stocks, so that when the money will be applied, probably under trust, for the advancement of culture and the establishment of closer racial relationships. The Governor inaugurating the fund, suggested as a slogan "Give a Bequest" helps Britain save in Uganda.

1946 - A short wave, Section of the B.B.C. Guitars
specie Uganda. Date progressive on April 1.
using left hand and right hand. Northlight
Dublin, Ireland.

Philip Robbins' company
last year prodded the Consul-General at Nairobi
to pull down the flag of the Imperial British East Africa Company
at Kampala, and the flag of the Uganda Protectorate is now
the only one flying over the capital city of Uganda.
Majority of the people in Uganda have been converted to Christianity,
but there are still a few Moslems, and they are
mostly concentrated in the north.
The Kabale district is the northernmost
by 2894 miles, bounded by Lake Victoria on the west and
the Congo River on the east.

...and you will have a better idea of the difficulty
in getting through. I am in Uganda, and you are
not far from me. A document of LUGANDO's serial
forces is enclosed. One of the many parts you have now
are the following: "The searching battery is manned
entirely by men of the Royal Artillery Territorial Service & they
will be able to search every part of the hut which you
desire, and to do so without any unnecessary examination. In sending you

Anti-Aircraft Artillery Band
Leaders

more they are
essential to
the world.

their work can assist in a better understanding of our
region. Under the leadership of the State Soil Conservation
Board, a soil survey and this year's right-of-way
survey of western Minnesota cattle ranches were
conducted in October. This will evaluate the impact

Colonel Herold, & Anti-Slavery Com. and
other friends of the slaves. As you will receive word
from me to thank you again for your kind services in the past
and wish every man may have pleasure in the day.

Welfare Officer said: "I am glad of the opportunity to thank you all."

10. The following table gives the number of hours per week spent by students in various activities.

we were for this fine result. I would like to give you some figures for providing estates with furniture for gun sites. In the last year we set out to furnish 2,000 sites. We doubled that total. This was largely the result of the generosity of our Colonial Engineers. In 1918 our target is furniture for 2,000 sites. You have had some agents here. Last autumn I visited your country and expressed my thanks to Sir Charles Dundas. Now I can tell you all about

I love your country from which I carried away many lasting impressions. I was very pleased to see the great improvement that you had made in the general health of the people, and that preventive and curative measures taken by you had kept the scourge of sleeping sickness within bounds. I spent the day to visit Makere College which I saw on a little excursion to Kampala. I understand that the College is intended in part to train East African as teachers, engineers, doctors and lawyers. I know that the medical faculty of the College is very much sought after. I was very impressed with the way you have had hard to provide and improve rural water supplies.

...congratulate you again, in the name of all our friends, on your brilliant work during the past five years. We regret you are leaving us as members of the British Commonwealth, but we would like to know more about you, so we have written to the many Arkleek girls who may have been in touch with you. We hope you will get in touch with us again, and have us express our desire to hear more about you. That is an encouraging start.

A birthday cake was then cut with a knife made in Uganda by the young member of the battery. A 17-year-old orphan girl who had volunteered to do the women's services.

Uganda in Peace and War

Mr. Noel Shute, Public Relations Officer, Colonial Office, then spoke.

I have been to Uganda several times, and the thing that I always come away with is that it is a very happy place; everyone looks cheerful and prosperous. They are a friendly people, and a lot of them have very nice houses. They grow cotton, and they grow coffee, and they grow sugar cane, too. The most important export is coffee, which exports about 15 million worth a year. They also have a few coffee, sugar and oilseed plantations. In Uganda, they grow cotton and oilseed, and rubber. They make their own cotton gins, their oilseed gins, and they have their own farms, grow the land, and farm management, which they do rice as well. Uganda has also got some gold, tin, lead, silver, and diamonds. They also export some gold and other valuable minerals.

"The money they have given has been put to excellent use. There are good medical services, dispensaries and hospitals, well-attended, and they have made life happy in dealing with the problem of sleeping sickness. Before the war the English Government approved a grant of £24,000 for the reconstruction of the training hospital and Medical School at Gulu. A delegation, too, flourished with the Chinese Government, along some wonderful mountains in the interior of the country, to Gulu, and the Chinese

work, and now they are to receive from the Government an
annual Native Authority Grant. This itself is the only
recognition of their Native status. It is a small sum, and general
to all tribes.

... has given \$740,000 to the building of a new library, and \$100,000 to the building of a new auditorium. The city of Everett has given \$100,000 to the building of a new school, and \$100,000 to the building of a new church. The city of Everett has given \$100,000 to the building of a new school, and \$100,000 to the building of a new church.

the marsh of the
King's Great Piles, was then

Mr. and Mrs. K. S. K. of Decatur, Indiana, were with us yesterday. Mr. K. S. K. has been here and having lived in India some 45 years, has a good knowledge concerning the education and manners of the youth. Kababai, Colonel Mysore, mentioned in Lakeview letter, I've heard, is now in the service about King George's House. But where the Indian boy is second master, as he hopes one day to visit you. It was a proud moment for him, as jewelers who had been sent from America were to give the crowns for the coronation. The crown was fastened to the ground for the Indian boy to stand upon and thus the Kababai with a smile said "I am King today."

Britain and Her Dependencies

Lord Halifax's Comments on Many Problems

EDWARD HALIFAX has written "Britain and Her Dependencies," a series of six pamphlets on the Empire which the mains' Green and Sons are publishing.

It is a remarkable article, deserves to be widely read, not merely by those whose knowledge of the "Global Empire" is negligible, but by those in and connected with the Colonies who take a serious interest in their progress.

The scope and character of the pamphlet may be judged from the following extracts:

"No one can afford to ignore the influence of the great of political responsibility and exercise in satisfying the spirit of racial self-government. To do what can be done to strengthen and thwart it can be beneficial if directed to constructive purposes."

"Let us assume that the first of all problems is to improve the standards of life of the Dependencies. It is one of the characteristics of perhaps one of our faults that we do nothing to enable our public to compare the picture which the Dependencies present with that which they exhibited when first they came into our possession."

We are reader there many other Colonial Powers, certain rights for voicing public opinion, such as our legislative institutions, and to allow freedom of expression in local press. We follow the practice—and here also we differ from many other Powers—of appointing public commissions of enquiry when incidents occur or conditions are thought to merit attention to reflect on the conduct of the administration. This is not a practice which is in any way to be despised; but it results in attracting a far greater share of public attention to itself than to the administration in rule. We are compelled by custom to overlook some that has been achieved.

In Africa, for instance, other than the purely coastal regions, our administration has an effective history of not more than half a century. Yet the Africa of today is very far removed from that of yesterday or even Mary Kingsley, with its wild, warning notes, its appalling visitations of epidemic disease and the terrible famine.

"We shall have little to do in the sphere of administration, like the pure which health measures is to spend a surgical surgery in the body of the Empire. Our problem as a nation is the maintenance of a high standard of life which will not merely be an advancement thereof, but must inevitably involve the making of a large number of people who are fit to live in the world."

Influence of Natural Resources

"The capacity of any country to reach higher standards of living will depend on the extent of its natural resources, and the ability to make the most beneficial use of them. Whatever may be the ambition for the improvement of the lot of the Dependencies, or the extent of the aid which we may be required to give them, the attainment of our end will necessarily be subject to the operation of the rule of thumb."

"There can be often be made that in the past we have in such territories as Rhodesia, of governments, or to use modern language, the agricultural and other economic services concentrated attention on the needs of export crops and of subsistence products. It is perhaps necessary to say that our administrations have not in fact been guilty of a want of balance in the automatic influence of staple exports and by exports as compared with those originating in local consumption. If they have been at fault, it was in the result of a wise policy, that of a certain attitude to local consumption in respect."

"But it must be realised that in administrations dependent entirely on staple local resources, would have had a strong bias in favour of promoting development at a rate which would most readily provide them with the sources of revenue needed for their administrative and social services. There is a vicious circle involved in the existence of an uncertain revenue; they involve inadequate social services which in turn perpetuate low taxable capacity. It is this that may be it is certain that there is today a much wider recognition of the need for organising subsistence production, by improved types of cultivation and by the extension of the agencies for agricultural instruction. In Rhodesia now some 427 agricultural officers in the Colonial Service, of whom over 100 are specialists engaged in instruction. They have over 200 assistants, mainly Europeans, and produce and plant inspectors, and the like, and between two and three thousand locally recruited and trained subordinate."

"Every student of the territories of those territories must be struck with their relatively few secondary industries. Even large industries are few, and mechanising industries are

non-existent, all but a very few cases. On a long view it is impossible to believe that any great rise in the standard of living of the territories will be possible so long as every kind of manufactured article has to be imported. That is not to say that heavy or highly mechanised industries will necessarily spring up in them, such as steel works or the like, but the simple secondary industries, meeting some of the more elementary needs of local consumption, will be introduced in the larger Dependencies, is inevitable, and indeed, in order to raise the general standard of living by increasing one's purchasing power for higher quality goods."

Development of Secondary Industries Essential

"From another point of view, the development of secondary industries is essential if we are to have a more balanced industrial economy in our Dependencies. We direct them in the effect on the social principles of life which strike first and strike hardest at the physical and material. Nor is this merely purely economic. It is essential to hold the world into separate societies which shall devote themselves to the production of manufactures and raw materials, especially to overlook the needs of the populations, and the value of industrial occupations in raising social standards and quickening the general intelligence. In the longer course of time of any importance is likely to be content with complete dependence on external sources for manufactured articles of daily consumption."

"The official statistic has perhaps been out, as has been said in another connection, rather to mislead than of deliberately disconcerting—it has in this respect been in somewhat striking contrast to the attitude of the administrations of the Parsee Empire and the Netherlands East Indies, which have been sought to promote a wide extension of local industries."

"Some would institute a Central Development Board which would take over the worked development from the existing administrations and would have wide powers of securing expenditure on capital works. It is recognised that any such large expenditure which would be required can only be in an indirect character, and must at all events be deferred for a prolonged period. Thereby others who would contest the right of exploitation of the soil with which the operation in the Limpopo Valley have modulus familiar. Others hold that the best is one of an even larger scope and for a longer part of the international effort which the more advanced nations must make in order to secure the welfare of living among the various peoples, as place of their contribution to the new world of opportunity they hope to see in the years to come."

"One word of caution, if I may add, since capital investment by itself will not be sufficient. Unless a wider scheme for increasing the world consumption, particularly of raw materials, is devised, the world's supplies of water and weather markets for produce, especially may daily expand and as it is related to the question it involves the just and equitable sharing of limited resources, it might be well to bear on them a load of help without leaving them incapable of meeting it."

"We must expedite the process of assimilating the advanced section of the population of the Dependencies, and the administration of their laws. We must, in some places do our best to assist the native leaders of this class may enter more fully into the government of their country. We must, finally, educate the European communities to realize that in the administration of race and social affairs are fully as important a moral code of political liberality."

"It is important as also to assist the population in the supply of officials, cadres, to recruitment in numbers of the majority there is one dangerous idea which must be safeguarded. In Great Britain there is generally a marked bias between the scale of remuneration given to members of the public services and that given to the members of given to given European countries, and this is the tendency, as far as I can see, of the European countries to fall behind with a necessary loss of efficiency in their operations employment."

"Where Nations of the British Dominions have obtained posts hitherto held by Europeans there is an endeavour to demand from them either the same or a higher salary, and to accept this demand without difficulty. And as regards the majority of the British public services, there is a desire to provide on the part of the public body, something like 15 per cent. more than they pay, that is to say, a super-superior employment. It is clear, therefore, that the local government services must be recruited from abroad. They must be filled with Britishers from abroad, recruited from a nation with the highest moral and professional reputation."

New Industries for E. Africa

(Report continued from page 532)

manufacture white glass, and the sea sands were also good. A fine-tooth semi-automatic plant would produce the bottles, tumblers, jam jars, etc., etc., and other containers 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 among the people generally for the creation of a spinning-mill, machinery for which was understood to be available in the country either second-hand or new. The Uganda Government, however, the writer, who was present to complete detail, told the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade.

The amount voted for these schemes so far totalled £1,000,000, excluding the cost of importation. The basic plan was to use local raw materials and locally available labour. As far as possible, moreover, machinery from elsewhere must be adapted to new purposes.

Excellent work had been done by the Bureau of Economic Research in some industries, including hand-woven bed-covering, and an industrial exhibition recently held in Nairobi had revealed a really astonishing range of products.

For military purposes blankets, uniforms and other articles had been issued, though produced in small quantities, and paint was being manufactured for camouflage purposes. It was hoped to expand the paint works to turn out put of 100,000 per month.

Uganda Cotton Too Good for Local spinning

Already Mr. H. Gigglesworth, of London, Pelling said that spinning and weaving were being done both by means and methods of the colonial Government and by local firms. Trials of the sulphuric acid spinning process had been made in cotton containers, and that a large cotton mill could be easily removed from Mogadishu if the Government intended to do so.

Others分歧ed, particularly in opinion that picturesqueness and quality of cotton could be far too high-class for the East African market.

Mr. H. G. Jenkins was of the same opinion. He mentioned that the Colonial Development Board had just provided £25,000 to manufacturers in Jamaica a new year ago for which there should be great scope in East Africa. He stressed the importance of getting real experts to control the various new industries, and asked the source of the finance which is being provided. He was emphatic that all these matters should be regarded from an East African standpoint.

Colonel Pelling explained that his Board operated in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, but that there in many ways the situation was different. In particular the Department of Works was to be sited. Nairobi being the main centre of political, civil and military, and also the centre of religion, had attracted the first new industries, but he thought that Uganda would decide upon its pottery plant within a few months.

As a general principle, he agreed that the factory should be near the source of the raw material, but in such cases that might not be the best arrangement economically. The Industrial Board had a special Siteing Committee which, if it in their view considered it fit, could go to get the particular sources, and be better able to take into account the cost of transport and the cost of labour.

Mr. W. C. Jenkins asked if the idea of the Government was to finance and establish these industries, or just to encourage to experience business men and to leave the factories to the concerns after the war.

Industries Not to Be State-Owned

The intention of the Governments as defined to date, replied Colonel Pelling, "is to run the factories until the supply position becomes easier, for it is only Government which can obtain the necessary facilities in present conditions for the supply of plant and priorities. Moreover, Government must control prices and output. When the supply position is regularised 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's assent for plant from this country provided it is prepared to submit the proposal to examination by the Industrial Board. Establishment of these industries is essentially a private measure. The Government of Kenya has made a statement to that effect.

Mr. Jenkins said that he was very glad of that reassurance since there had been a good deal of uneasiness.

Finally, Mr. Gigglesworth struck by the fact that the new industry was to be run by a State, asked if it had been decided that the occupying government should be given a share of the profits, and consumption had been held down, there should therefore create new markets for investment, and the bulk purchases of glass and pottery were to be increased.

Speaking for the Colonial Office, Colonel Pelling said that the post-war development of extra territory would have to be examined. At the war's end,

there would be a demand for what often iron and steel articles and machine-repair parts, all replacements were now made in East Africa. Whether there was much progress in the early preparation of cotton wool, bandages, drugs and other medical requirements.

This, he said, that a small steel plant had been erected by the British Empire in Uganda, and that a cotton mill was another project which was under way. The late Mr. Salam (of Uganda) had been concerned with that, and a manufacturer of camphor had been established in Uganda. There had in the course of his jobs been workshops at the port of Mombasa, and, at Nairobi, there was a surprising number of garage and machinery repair yards.

Construction Desirable

There was a big question, he said, whether there was a building plant in Nairobi, but that the Central Transport Aircraft Executive Survey showed that a large industrial

factory for soap-making was due to be built, and a large and expensive plant was needed for a sugar industry. At the same time a cotton mill was to be built, probably in the Central African Colony combined with the cotton-growing districts. Since timber resources were limited, he said, the cotton-growing areas would apply to the Central African Colony for

timber. Leggett suggested discussions on this matter were involved in the whole question of carriage freight rates. Because it was necessary to have a proper adjustment of heavy and light cargo in the loading of ships, a ton had been carried at a certain rate of freight. This, he said, would inevitably and immediately result in a general fall in freight rates.

Colonel P. J. Worsnop, of the Colonial Office, said the Board of Trade had a good deal of information about the construction of the new industries, and that they had to proceed and in particular to consider the cost of transport, the remuneration of East African labour, and finding the cheapest results. He said that the outcome of the survey from which the report had been drawn was that East Africa, however, had a specially favourable position, from the blighters made in this country in the location of industry. Success would largely depend on similar direction from the import, and he hoped before long leading British manufacturers would be invited at once to negotiate at this stage with the possibility that they might consider giving a financial interest in the future.

In addition to those mentioned above, there were present Mr. Charles G. and Colonel W. K. Tucker, members of the Executive Council; Mr. Winter, secretary to Major Cunliffe, representing the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Dawson; Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Lloyd, members of the East African Women's League; and Mr. G. Stanley Clarke, secretary of the Royal African Society.

New Rhodesian Industries

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

He announced that a power-alcohol factory is being established with plants in Rutsape, Glendale and Quo Quo for the distillation of power alcohol from sweet-potatoes, sunflower-mazze and molasses; rum, gin and methylated spirits will also be produced. Two large asbestos manufacturing concerns are to be invited to use as raw material the products of the cotton spinning factories at Uzumba, among whom their manufacturers will be blighted mostly for Native trade. Another new industry, the manufacture of wire houses, every part, including the piping, being made from Rhodesian asbestos.

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

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

At the opening of the Iron and Steel Commission laboratory in Bulawayo, Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Godfrey said that in the Government's considered opinion Industrialisation was the only means by which the Colony could develop.

"Our Geological Survey Department," he said, "is comparable with that of any part of the world, and I believe that the future of the gold mining industry lies in the development of large low-grade proposition."

Cheaper power is essential to all industry, and we believe that the establishment of the hydro-electric undertaking at Kafue George, which has been thoroughly investigated as a practical proposition, and will contribute in no small way to the establishment and success of these industries."

We must determine whether we can go on to help slowly and laboriously as in the past, with the possible risk of becoming a poor relation of South Africa, or ours, or develop our natural resources by a series of industrialisation so that we may not only provide employment for our returned soldiers, but for those who have known only a short warm while they have been away, and for the many settlers who will be anxious to emigrate to Rhodesia after the war.

In planning our industrialisation, there is no need to crowd our industries into the large towns, as has been done in other countries.

To succeed we must have the vision of our leader, the courage of our pioneer fathers, the tact of our forefathers, and above all, co-operation and helpful action.

Lord Moyne Visits Nairobi

Lord Moyne, Deputy Minister of State, has returned to Nairobi after a short visit to Nairobi, the head of the British supply mission to the Middle East. With him were Commander J. G. A. Jackson, Director of the Middle East Supply Centre, and Mr. A. V. Coverley Price, adviser on foreign trade. The mission passed through Aden, Adaba, where it was received by Emperor Haile Selassie, and was received by the Emperor. As will be remembered, the Emperor declared in address to the President of Egypt that nationals of the United Nations or their dependents in furtherance of the war effort would be entitled to the limit of Ethiopia's capacity. In November the mission was met by Prince Makonnen, Prince of Haile Selassie, Mr. Howe, the High Commissioner, and General Haile Selassie, O.C. British Command, Ethiopia.

Before the visit to the countries in East Africa, both Lord Moyne and Commander Jackson spoke of the importance of increasing East African production to save shipping. An important series of conferences dealing with financial questions is due to be held in London in May. Lord Moyne has the rank of Deputy Minister of State.

Training for Leadership

Colonel Charles Grogan, M.P., Chairman of the East African Council, has written to *The Times* to receive support for his proposal to establish a national leadership college to give the Civil Service a college which would be for the Civil Service by itself? "Would not this accentuate its aloofness and cut off the influence of other ministries? It is not a primary object that students should be recruited from the civil service, should they not be recruited from opposite numbers from the teaching services, the Press, the Church, commerce and trade unions?" In this way, Sir Frank would turn the Civil Service which is happening in other countries, but, first, would make contact with which could be followed up through the years with themselves and to the service and organisation in which they destined to play a leading part.

Proposals for a national administrative staff college, based on a small nucleus representing the Civil Service, business men, and the educational world have already been drafted. The proposals are designed to bring together men and women between the ages of, say, 20 to 35, from all kinds of professions and careers who have already, as subordinates, shown that they are likely to rise to positions of responsibility. The suggestion is that students selected for this college would undergo a intensive course of training, for from six months to a year, in post-modern conceptions of practical administration. I adduce that the proposals are met with enthusiasm and promises of financial support from many sections of the community. I only venture to suggest that those who favour a Civil Service staff college should consider whether a staff college with a wider scope on the lines which I have indicated might not be of greater value to civil servants and to the country as a whole.

Post-War Groupings

Sir Godfrey Huggins's Statement

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was in Nairobi last week while on his way back from the Middle East, said, according to a correspondent of *The Times*, that decisions about the future of the African continent should be left to the Africans in the peace settlement.

He reiterated his belief that the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland should be grouped, and that the East African territories might form another group. He was opposed to any international control, declaring that there were enough people intervening at present. He also disliked General Smuts's suggestion regarding the missions or councils on which non-Europeans ought to be represented.

Sir Godfrey explained that a settlement's agreement existed between Rhodesia and the Dominions, and by which both agreed not to discuss controversial issues during war-time, but when the war was finished the question of the future of Rhodesia would require settlement.

Statements Worth Noting

Walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called."—Ephesians IV, 1.

"Vision has not yet Southern Rhodesia strong seen
Bulawayo 6th April.

"Had a Natural Resources Board discussion. In the early days it would have been a good idea to be built on such rich agricultural grounds."—Sir Godfrey Huggins.

"It is the privilege of the head of the house to say grace at meals, and he should not relinquish it. Any king is not to say grace, not a king."—The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

One of the things which have kept us closer to the West Indies than to any other part of the Colonial empire is the West Indian training in and love of cricket."—Sir Hammond Shiels.

"Country teachers have failed too often on purchased organic fertilisers to supply the humus needed for their plots, but will have better success now with the manufactured compost. There should be no difficulty in producing from Napier grass and keep native cattle."—Mr. D. L. Blunt, Director of Agriculture, Kenya.

"Such work as has been and is being done in Africa by Kenyan Native music by Watt and Breyer, and African folk music by Phillips of the Anthropology Department, and by Fox on Native duets, will be brought to the notice of Christian missions."—

"It is an amazing occurrence here to see a ground-squirrel dash across a running board of a stationary motor-car to jump and down pecking at its own refreshments in the middle of the road, never fly on to the corner and run up and down pecking at their refreshments. The two effects."—Mr. Frank Neppard, of Rail Bridges, Southern Rhodesia, in *The Times*.

Grogan's Note

Objecting to a contribution of £5,000 to the expenses of the Industrial Research and Development Board, Colonel E. S. Grogan has stated in a minority note to a report by the Finance Committee of Kenya that the amount disguised as a return from the Board's original sum of which was to assist and stimulate private enterprise in secondary industry to the establishment of new and existing trading enterprises with monopolistic practices. This major change of policy had never been justified or approved by the tax committee constituents.

Questions in Parliament

Dr. Morgan, 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 final decision on the Council's membership; what Colonial interests the scientific and practical side was envisaged; what specific functions would be delegated to this Council; and whether it has the intention to allow representation on behalf of the Colonial products consumer.

Colonel Stanley, "The Colonial Products Research Council is aiming towards the end of last year, had held its first meeting on January 12. Its function is to consider the colonial raw materials made of value in the manufacture of intermediates and other products required by industry, and it will submit and supervise researches both pure and applied, on such studies, and generally consider how by the application of research greater use can be made of them."

In carrying out its programme the Council will have as its principal objective the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of Colonial people, and will endeavor also to increase the Colonial contribution to the welfare and prosperity of the British Empire and of the world at large.

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 Naval Research Council and the Agricultural Research Council, to the greatest possible extent and will farm out work to these and other similar arrangements. It will bring facilities of its own or for work which cannot be done by other means.

Colonial Products Research Council

The Council is composed of Lord Hawke as Chairman, Mr. Eric Barnard (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research), Mr. George M. Gladson (Colonial Office), Mr. George Davies (Cooperative Wholesale Society), Dr. L. E. Fox (Government Chemist), Professor W. N. Haworth or Harry Lindsey (Director of the Imperial Institute), Sir Edward Mellanby (Medical Research Council), Professor Sir Robert Robinson, Mr. G. W. Thomson (Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen), Dr. W. W. C. Topley (Agricultural Research Council). Professor L. S. Lonsdale, F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University College of North Wales, has been appointed Director of Research.

In constituting the Council its predecessor 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 mutual agreement 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 for possible markets. It would, therefore, as a general rule, conform to the principles on which the membership was drawn up to advise representatives of particular Colonial interests.

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

Colonel Stanley: Under the terms of the scheme, the Secretary of State who, in the confidence of the Treasury, makes schemes, in regard to schemes for expenditure from the provision for research I leave the advice of the Colonial Research Committee, whose membership has been announced in reply to questions of March 30, 1942, and February 24, 1943. Proposals for expenditure otherwise than upon research are for the present examined departmentally by an expert committee under the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in the light of the recommendations contained in the Stockdale Report on the West Indies, he 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 administration.

Colonel Stanley said: Alexander Patterson, one of His Majesty's Prison Commissioners, visited the prisons and inspected the other penitentiary services of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Bechuanaland, 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

Referring to a sum of £12,745 in the Kenya Budget for the Law Information Office, 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 large 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 concern, other than that of the United Nations as a whole. Mr. Don Iddon said from New York to the *New York Times* 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 flying the Union Jack any more than the United States is to invite interference in the internal affairs of territories flying the Stars and Stripes."

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

They are understood to have told the White House and the State Department that Britain is willing to follow a general policy under the United Nations of international supervision with respect to her possessions, but such supervision need in no way interfere with her Colonial affairs. Mr. Iddon himself is believed to have made in effect a frank statement of his attitude in a recent Empire Economics (notably Imperial) press interview discussed at length.

COL. LUGARD'S "Dual Mandate" in British Tropical Africa. Wanted a copy in good condition. Please state price. P. Box 301, "East Africa and Rhodesia," 10 East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

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News Items

Land rates have been increased from 10/- to 12/- per acre to reflect the land value.

The Uganda export tax of 1/- per lb. on raw coffee has been rescinded.

Rhodesian arsenic is used by most of the new manufacturers in Southern Rhodesia.

Nairobi Municipal Council has approved a plan of 100 new houses for natives.

Legislation has been introduced in Rhodesia for controlling the sale of foreign motor vehicles.

Rhodesia's railway announce that 200 new living quarters are to be built for African employees.

The installation at Shambu, South Rhodesia, is proposed of a drying plant capable of handling three tons of tomatoes daily.

Wagon, scotch carts and mule carts are being made in Nairobi for the Agricultural Products and Supplies Board by Mr. G. M. Metal Exchange, Ltd.

Rye is being experimentally grown in Uganda in the hope that rye flour may be produced to supply the needs of the 7,000 Polish refugees now in the Protectorate.

About 8,000 camped partly-trained Africans are now employed by the East African Medical Department, approximately one in each 1,700 of the population.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has asked that the report of the committee appointed to inquire into labour legislation may be printed and made available to the public.

The acute shortage of cups and saucers in Rhodesia has compelled even assistants in some tea rooms to provide their own cups and saucers for morning and afternoon tea.

Mines on the Copperbelt have offered £10,000,000 on estates for the production of food. In one year alone, gender is already supplying Africa with 1,000,000 tons of fruit and vegetables.

The Government of Kenya has accepted the principle of the recommendations made by the committee which were still in force terms of service, with minor changes to pay and promotion.

Prob Town Council recently advertised for a lady welfare officer at an initial salary of from £350 to £450 per annum. The vacancy was in connection with Native housing estates within the municipal area.

In connection with the sale of 5,000 tons of coffee to the British Ministry of Food, the Coffee Board of Kenya has stated that grade for grades, coffee showed an advance of 15/- a ton over those paid in the previous year. The Kikuyu Farmers and Landowners' Association has unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government to take action to promote a policy of economic unity between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa.

Improvement of the telephone services in the Nairobi, Hesy'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 Alfred Beit have been displayed in a second-hand shop in London. The owner, the Hon. De Lough O'Brien, a numismatist, considers one of Rhodes' worthy of a place in Groote Schuur Hospital.

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 21,000 tons higher than in 1942, and the output of cotton is expected to increase by 30,000 bales. Cotton and cotton-gum nuts will also be produced in greater quantities.

The building of a water recently imposed in Uganda on building has been rescinded and building under permit has begun again. The order was made for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of all stocks of building material in the Protectorate.

An 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 necessitated the importation of several shiploads, though maize normally grows in the Colony's excess.

At the Southern Rhodesian Government Sub-Tropical Experimental Station near Umtali rheubarb plants have been successfully treated with calcium carbide, which is placed in the leaves just below the fruits. 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 problem of cheap-labour competition in countries with a low standard of living should receive early 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 1s. 6d. per bag for Class A corn at a rate surrendered to the Maize Control Board. The price of 1s. 4d. per bag, that is, the crop now about to be harvested, will be the yield of the new crop can be better determined the relaxation or cancellation of the existing maize rationing regulations will be considered.

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COMPANY MEETING

British Ropes, Limited.***Mr. Robert Smith's Statement.***

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BRITISH ROPES, LIMITED, was held this evening at the Astorion Rooms, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Mr. H. E. D. SMITH, the chairman and managing director, presided.

The secretary, Mr. D. L. Utting, read the notice calling the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The following is the statement by the chairman circulated with the report and accounts, which may be read:

A Tribute to Mr. Hiram C. Stevens.

"...Ladies and gentlemen.—It is with the deepest feelings of regret that I refer to the death in November last of our late director, Mr. Hiram C. Stevens, who was serving few weeks ago in the circus where his abilities were well known. The board feel deeply the loss of a valued colleague whose experience and wise counsel were of immense value to your company, particularly in those difficult years during and immediately following the capital reconstruction.

The directors have appointed to the vacancy on the board Mr. F. W. Smith, who they feel will suffice him for the tasks of the immediate present and of the future. The shareholders will be asked to confirm the appointment at this meeting.

Last year the profit and loss account was slightly modified with the intention of bringing more clearly to the attention of members the available cash and profits and appropriations made for dividends. This year it has gone a stage further, this year to bring the balance sheet more into line with modern practice and thus to set out the company's financial position with greater clarity.

Balance Sheet.

The two balance sheets which I have now been regressed in order to put more clearly the nature of this company's assets and liabilities, which reveal a strong financial position.

Investments in subsidiary companies have increased by £27,250. This increase is occasioned by the repayment of £30,000 loan from our British Columbia factory, and the issuance of certain shares in Rhodesia (Pty.). Likewise to the incoming managing director, under the terms of his appointment, £1,000 has been paid into with him when he took this appointment.

In addition we have disposed of certain our holdings in this country, but we acquired these shares issued half a century ago by an old-established company, whose operations and the nature of their business will bring about a certain widening of their future activities.

It will be seen from the statement at the trading result for the year, provision has been made for insurance on these plates. In the event of a loss, the sum of £10,000 is to be deducted from the insurance insurance reserve.

This sum can be deducted from the £10,000 transferred to the ordinary account, so that the risk period of the insurance is limited to one month.

An independent insurance agent has been engaged to make a full audit of all the risks of the company, and further provision will be made for insurance purposes.

Dividends.

The auditors charged interest on the amount of £10,000, and these amounts will be deducted from the shareholders for deduction from the ordinary account at the next annual general meeting.

It will be seen that whereas in previous years these items have been included in the gross margin.

The directors have decided to recommend a final dividend of 5½% to the ordinary shareholders, which, with the interim dividend of 5%, already paid, makes a total dividend for the year of 10%. After giving effect to the above recommendations they carry forward its increased from £20,760 to £210,760. It must be realised that by adopting a prudent policy of distribution of profits the directors have to give consideration to the drawing off cash resources by foreign offices of taxation and other uses, and to preserve a sufficient number of assets for the future.

Statement of Section of Overseas Offices.

I am pleased to be able to report that your company's overseas have traded successfully throughout the year, and despite some temporary troublous days in part to world-wide shortages of raw materials, and in part to other minor causes, have continued to be of considerable value, enabling the continuation of our services which could not be obtained from this country.

Your African subsidiary has sustained grave loss by the death during the year of its managing director, Mr. J. C. G. Ross. His place has been filled by Mr. John W. Smith, who having been connected with the company for some time, I am confident will prove to be another successful director.

In South and East South African territories, British Ropes' interests remain unaltered, Barrageford (Pty.) Ltd., the chartered officer of your company, has been appointed joint managing director, in which position he training and knowledge he has acquired in service with Steel, is of benefit to that company.

Ross's Prospects.

I believe that the end of the war will see the beginning of a new industrial development in many countries which hitherto have been primarily producers of raw materials and importers of finished and consumer goods. In making this observation I have been guided by what happened after the last world war, and I feel that the end of the war will be accompanied by a great increase in the demand for steel. In this connexion you will agree that we have a valuable asset in our factories abroad, and your company has been able to give employment to a continually increasing proportion of women thereon. You will no doubt be pleased to know that assistance in the form of relief work for men for essential services is available with the War Office, and associated with the War Office is the War Emergency Works for their manufacture.

I would like to assure the shareholders that the directors and the management of your company will do all in their power to maintain a keen and efficient service, notwithstanding the difficulties inherent in war-time conditions, during the remainder of the year.

It is a fact that we retain from munitioning many sailors, who we have seen of interest to us, and I understand that a man who has been in the service has recently enlisted with the Royal Navy in the hope of getting a commission.

Conclusion.

The audited report of the company for the year ended December 31, 1922, adopted that the dividend for the cumulative preference shares be paid at 5% for the year ended December 31, 1922, and that the dividend for the ordinary shares be paid at 5½% for the year ended December 31, 1922, and that the preferred dividends shall be paid in arrears, and that the ordinary shares be entitled to obtain the same rate of dividend for the three months to December 31, 1923, as the ordinary shares in the company for the year ended December 31, 1922.

the at the rate of 17%, less tax on the ordinary shares for the year ended December 31, 1942.

MR. FENOS SMITH, 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. Paston 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 MELVILLE COFFS AND COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Assembly House, Old Broad Street, London, on Saturday, April 22, noon to-day.

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 struck by the fact that the resolutions 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 £16,653, 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 amount which we brought forward, we thus have a sufficient sum of dividends and reserves the sum of £48,500.

Out of this sum already declared and paid the preference dividend for the year absorbing £4,675, a first and a second interim ordinary dividend (5% and 10% respectively) aggregating 15% less tax, for the year—the same as previously, which further 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 £12,558 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 subsidiary companies' position due to the repayment of subsidiary companies' position due to the repayment of subsidiary companies' debts which we had adapted 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 a change in the balance sheet for the first time of the sum freehold property. This is due to our having released this property to alternative premises outside London for our agency office accommodation. In the interim period these premises has been let.

I regret that it seems impossible at present to be able 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 this 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 the close relations with all our humours connexions both at home and overseas, which are very 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 "land tax," containing 95% of the wheat crop, as against 80% in the national flag "land tax." The crop is estimated at 43,000 bags from which consumption is put at 100,000 bags.

S. Rhodesia's Buoyant Revenue.

For the first nine months of the financial year which ended on March 31, 1948, Southern Rhodesian revenue receipts totalled £9,773,150, while the estimate for the whole year was only £9,652,000. The estimate for income tax for the year was £3,710,000, but by the end of December £4,097,150 had been collected, as compared with £3,482,208 in the same period during the previous year. During the previous financial year collections reached £8,117,000, as against £8,989,835 during 1942. The sharp fall here is the inevitable result of general economic depression. Death duties, estimated at £1,000,000, were collected less than £231,000. As to ordinary expenditure, £3,009,988, has been used against an estimate for the 12 months of £4,295,271, war expenditure having taken £1,462,427, while the full estimate was £3,126,100.

Rapid Destocking in Uganda.

Uganda's stock industry has been greatly handicapped by the organization of strict marketing routes and the cost, control by the Veterinary Department. Local consumption of meat by Africans has greatly increased, the Governor in his latest annual review of the past year that over 16,000 head of stock have been sold in markets in the Entebbe, Gulu and Mbale districts, more over, 1,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep were supplied to Kenya, and 1,000 purchased in Karatjor for Laibig factories. Household and exports reached £100,000, all were bought by the Ministry of Supply. They had been prepared by improved methods and were up to standard. By the time of the African problem, however, there has been much reduced. Destocking is estimated to be taking place at the rate of 500,000 head of cattle and well over 100,000 sheep annually.

Honours for Africans

The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia has written in the magazine of his diocese:

organization of all crocodiles in the world, it would be of some day one of the most important contributions ever made in the field of comparative anatomy. The author has done a great service to the locality and the science by publishing his results. This document, though not yet published in a permanent form, is of great value in a number of respects. In the capacity we give him, he probably represents the living of the British population of the genus. Our rate is said to be very high, which is quite symbolic of our wealth as they say. The British Embassy, along with us, is members of the British Empire, the members of whom we are proud. Already in this war the gallantry of the Africans has been recognized. No man has received the D.S.W. up north. Such men features carry special value in these times.

...and we recall such acts as that of the natives of Mafingwane Reserve, the cheque for £2,000, headed "to the Chief Native Commissioner by Native Refugees", and the £3,627 plus nearly 500 head cattle which they carried away at Plurais, we cannot resist the temptation to ask: "What is not?"

Mitchell, Cott's and Company

Mr. G. W. Scott, Jr., who has an interest of 118,665 shares in 51% cumulative preference shares and 2,000 ordinary shares, has as yet not reported a net profit position yet, but the amount of \$10,863. The preferred dividend absorbed by Mr. G. W. Scott, Jr. was due to be settled before January 1, 1941, and \$10,000 was paid to him on December 31, 1940, and the balance will be paid on January 1, 1941. The balance of \$663 will be paid to him on January 1, 1941. In addition, he has an interest in the company with 51,000 ordinary shares, owing to his subsidiary companies a total \$281,750. Mr. G. W. Scott, Jr. has also an interest in 100,000 ordinary shares in subsidiary companies, 25,000 ordinary shares in subsidiary companies, 25,000 35% cumulative preference shares, and 2,000 ordinary shares. His statement is written on page 543.

TEST MINING NEWS

Tanganyika Central Gold

At the general meeting in Johannesburg of the Anglo-Canadian Gold Mines Ltd., Mr. George Macrae, the managing director, reported that during the period from July, 1911, to February, 1912, operations at the Aurodora property yielded 767,621 oz. of gold, which, averaging 13.655 oz., produced showed a working loss of \$69,116. It will therefore be decided to close down the property, which is now in charge of caretakers. There were also suspended in respect of the treatment of quartz and lime at Sekukhune, and the total staff lost, including administration charges, amounted to \$6,647.35.

Having resolved to suspend operations during the war, and to view its remaining loans (which stood at \$27,700 at June 30 last), it was decided to dispose of certain assets of the plant, which were expected by the manager of real estate to realize \$10,000 on the loans, in July, 1942, having already been realized by \$1,215. The Tanganyika Government has agreed to let the company shall retain the Stevens Company until the completion of its rental and working obligations.

The Stevens Company, since its inception, had owned and used the minimum interest in its issued share capital of \$1,000 will be represented by the property, buildings and such equipment as remains, including the 100-ton tube mill, pulp mill, etc., well-nigh on about \$75,000.

The directors remained convinced that the property has attractive possibilities for production, and were satisfied with the progress made up to that time, and appointed Mr. Charles MacKenzie as the manager. He was given considerable discretion, and had representatives taking what the board considered as sufficient power among the leading gold producers in Central

The company still owns mining rights over 3,074 acres at Leek, only a small portion of the ground having been worked.

Mining Problems

The Soldiers' Smallholders Association has been re-formed under the following officers: Chairman, Mr. Cunningham; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Pidgeon; Secretary and treasurer, Mr. Schley.

Continuing Progress Report

...for a unit class. This is a good one for local communities to help and working classes. It is a simple section which can easily be applied to which it were payable taxes or due. At the 27th January, when the new unit was introduced,

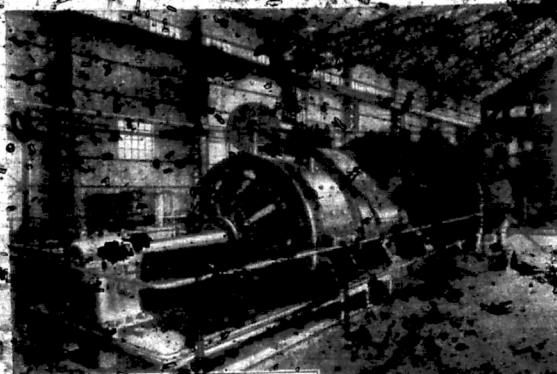
Ndela Looking Ahead

Ndola Britain should insist on a post-war programme including the construction of water-borne sewage at cost of £1,000,000, the re-erective housing costing £2,000,000, construction of a swimming bath, hospital, a home for old people and factory for small rural posts, estimated cost of £1,000,000. Other recommendations include the building of a re-erective hospital in the location and the appointment by Ndola as an educational centre, and the British Government should be asked to consider the establishment in Ndola of a plant for the smelting of copper and the manufacture of copper wire. Other suggested economic measures are the manufacture of cement from sand and limestone and of tiles from local clay.

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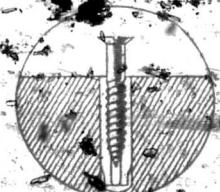
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