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Thursday, January 17, 1940

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The coastal belt of Tanganyika was for many centuries visited by Arab traders and pirates. Eventually it became subject to the Emirs of Muscat, one of whose descendants still rules in Zanzibar, under the protection of Great Britain.

The native population of more than 5,000,000 is mainly engaged in agriculture: the coffee and sisal plantations in the North producing the staple export crops. Cotton and groundnuts, hides, skins and gold are also exported.

The average annual value of Tanganyika's external trade for the years 1935/39 was about £8,000,000.

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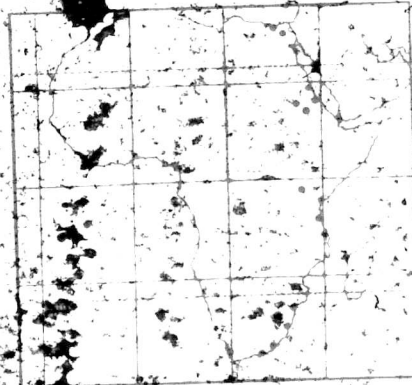
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BUY ABOVE AND GOODS THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

The big reduction in mining revenue reflects the effect of high costs and labour difficulties, aggravated by heavy taxation. It is gratifying to report that the fall price of gold has been paid to all mines as from January 1, 1945. It is confidently expected that the final report of the Mining Commission will contain recommendations to give the assistance vital to the development and proper maintenance of the mineral industry which is so closely bound up with the whole of the Southern Rhodesia Colony.

The Vubachwe mine operations continued under the same difficult conditions, but, nevertheless, the management were praised by the board for sponsoring the management's proposal to sink the shaft to below the strike and put in drives to prove the continuation of the present down-ore-bodies. Alterations and additions to the plant have enabled the management to produce 3,000 tons monthly and it is hoped to increase this to 4,000 tons within the next few months.

Confidence in Cattle Industry

During the year I visited Rhodesia again inspected most of the company's properties. The cattle industry is flourishing and we can confidently look forward to satisfactory results for some years. The ranches are in a good condition and well maintained and managed. Further capital expenditure has been authorized to bring certain of our residential properties up to date. These are all well set.

I had many conferences with our local directors. In furtherance of our progressive policy we have taken up additional mining tributes and have entered into a special arrangement with other parties which will strengthen the company's position and open up new possibilities. I came away with the impression that all concerned were doing their utmost to promote the best interests of the company. I should especially mention our resident director and general manager, Sir Denis Burnet, who has displayed an indefatigable zeal in all his duties. I also thank our secretaries, the African Investors in Rhodesia, and staff of their office, especially our London branch very much for the year.

The books and accounts were audited by Messrs. Fisher, Messrs. Elbank and Mr. Harrison. Messrs. Fisher and Elbank were re-appointed.

Mining

Northern Rhodesian Mineral Rights

Demand for Privy Council Inquiry

By 42 votes to 10 the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia recently passed a motion introduced by Mr. W. Wetensky, leader of the Opposition, that the Council does not accept the final report of the British Colonial Commission regarding the validity of the British Chartered Companies' claims to the mineral royalties from the Copperbelt.

Mr. Wetensky argued that the country's financial position made it necessary to obtain control of its mineral wealth. In 1907, for instance, when the revenue of the colony from taxation and licence was about £250,000, the Chartered Company drew royalties of £274,000 from copper and other minerals.

The company's total deficit on account of diamond royalties to the tune of the surrender of such royalties amounted to £1,000,000, but in the past 10 years it had earned more than £2,000,000 on mineral royalties. And in addition it had nullified the land rights in North-Western Rhodesia worth about £500,000 since its establishment in 1890 in Southern Rhodesia. If that came a time when copper was the main source of a profit, the Government of the country would be left virtually without revenue, while the company would be enabled to draw a handsome income from its vast mineral resources, only from a vast.

It is contended that Government had never held a referendum on the subject, that he had taken away rights and not in fact, however, and of which it is held that the Government should not have deceived the people.

The Secretary of State had declared that the claims of the company had never been confirmed by the people of Northern Rhodesia. In fact the report of Sir Alan Pim stated that the Advisory Council of Northern Rhodesia, comprising five elected members, had resolved in 1920 to submit the question of ownership of the land and minerals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Council then also addressed a petition to the King claiming that the land and mineral rights belonged to the Crown, not the company. The Pim report also stated that a petition had been submitted to the Parliament of the Bechuanaland Protectorate in the year 1904 that the company had obtained its rights in the commercial enterprise.

A Commission then appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Buxton had recommended that the question of mineral and land rights should be referred to the Privy Council, but that recognition should have been given to the Imperial Government's right to come to an agreement with the company recognizing its rights to the mineral royalties. His Majesty's Government had the right to make such an agreement without reference to the Rhodesians and Africans of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Wetensky said he had waited a long time for this motion, hoping that there would be a Socialist Government in the United Kingdom, for such a Government could, he believed, not refuse to accept the appeal. He would like to see the full fruits of this appropriation since the company had done more work in the past 10 years of the country's existence, he felt, than the majority on the Council would be able to support. He felt that it was proposed that the rights should be purchased for a reasonable price, which ought to be paid by the Imperial Government. He had heard by way of taxation of the profits of the Chartered Companies a larger sum than that which would be payable.

Opinion on Validity of Claims

Dr. Fisher likewise questioned the validity of the company's claim. Major Meade thought that its title was good in some respects and invalid in others, and Mr. Page was of opinion that the company's power had not extended to the Copperbelt. Captain Campbell thought the Chartered Company's claim was reasonable, but that that of the present Government was not. He thought that if the present Government were to return on the subject, it should be understood that the dispute could not cease unless it had been referred to the Privy Council.

Mr. Royen Harrison said that the question had been settled in 1892 by a decision between the Crown and the company, and that when the validity had been cited, it had been 15 years. After the Secretary of State had declared that the company was legally advised, the Secretary of State had declared that the company had had the right to the minerals in Northern Rhodesia, which might be considered as a violation of the European Power but for its courage, endurance and enterprise. He would vote against the motion.

The other members said that officials members must vote against the motion because His Majesty's Government had recognized the validity of the company's claims. It was a matter of fact, however, a great difference between the validity of the claims and suggesting negotiations for the acquisition of the mineral rights for a consideration.

Mr. Browne thought the company had precious claims to the minerals, which was the birthright of the Rhodesians. If the company's rights were confirmed, the Government would have the authority to buy them under the same conditions as necessary to obtain the rights for the country.

In concluding the debate, said that the Government should have been provided by referring the question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It was a matter of fact, however, a great difference between the validity of the claims and suggesting negotiations for the acquisition of the mineral rights for a consideration.

Progress Reports

Output of 46,400 tons of ore milled in November yielded 120.787 of the metal and an estimated working profit of £120,000.

Copper and Gold Areas—In December 5,143 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,042.07 of gold. In November the output was 4,180 tons of gold was produced and the mine profit was £110,000.

The November output was 1,015 tons of ore, yielding 56 tons of gold and vanadium. A strike of 10 days in the mine during the month had a serious effect on all operations to be completed during the month.

The company's total deficit on account of diamond royalties to the tune of the surrender of such royalties amounted to £1,000,000, but in the past 10 years it had earned more than £2,000,000 on mineral royalties. And in addition it had nullified the land rights in North-Western Rhodesia worth about £500,000 since its establishment in 1890 in Southern Rhodesia. If that came a time when copper was the main source of a profit, the Government of the country would be left virtually without revenue, while the company would be enabled to draw a handsome income from its vast mineral resources, only from a vast.

Company Accounts

Arusha Plantations, Limited

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Review

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, WAS HELD AT THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY ON DECEMBER 29, 1945.

The presentation of the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, Sir LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, the Chairman of the Company, said:

"I am glad to be able to put before you this year a statement which justifies to a large extent the modified optimism which I have previously expressed as to the company's affairs. As you will see from the accounts presented, we have managed to show a net profit of £7,000 and in addition to have substantially reduced the outstanding loans, while improving the cash position of the company.

"These results are highly satisfactory, but I may sound one note of warning. A considerable part of the profit is due to the extremely successful results of the coffee crop, and while we are justified in regarding this as a deserved result of the exertions of our expert advisers, including our own manager, we cannot expect that equally good results will be achieved each year.

"Coffee, even in the best of circumstances, is notoriously uncertain, and during the present year the crop will be considerably less than it was last year. I do not say this with any intention of suggesting that our coffee plantations are not remunerative, but merely to guard against excessive optimism based on the results of one year. It would be foolish in considering the company's position to estimate this year's coffee profits at roughly half of the figure obtained in the good years.

"I must, however, draw your attention to the fact, even without the assistance which we receive from the coffee, the results obtained from our other crops are a gratifying improvement. Although our actual production of fibre has been limited by the shortage of labour to approximately the same figure as in previous years, we are gradually improving the relation between cost and price as well as the least reasonable specifications. We have also begun at last to push hard our replanting programme, the delay in which was causing us great concern.

"Almost equally important is the building up of the new labour camps, the layout of which, including arrangements for communal feeding, has been enthusiastically approved by Government. By this and other means we have some hopes of eventually overcoming our very serious labour difficulties, and in fact, since the end of the year under review we are already able to see an improvement and have received encouragement from the decision of the Government to allow us a materially increased strength of labour.

"As a result, the present output of music is averaging about 30 tons a month, which is only an original forecast, but the output should reach 1,000 tons per year, a very reasonable figure for this country.

"In regard to coffee, unfortunately the labour position is still very serious, although our expert advisers are doing everything they can to alleviate this. Our bean crop, however, combined with the fact that we are the beneficiaries of the falling price of this commodity, which I have already referred to, has enabled us to show a profit.

"Two matters of importance are outstanding which have arisen since the conclusion of the year under review. The first has already been dealt with in my speech. In the first place, I am glad to be able to say that the sanction has in fact been given for the transfer of the World Estate to the purchaser to whom it was sold two years ago,

subject to the usual conditions of the loan finance, with the consent of the trustees for the debenture holders, to make a further substantial reduction in the company's outstanding loans.

"Secondly, I have to report that as the result of friendly negotiation between all parties, my colleague, Mr. E. W. Bovill, has taken over the interests of Messrs. Matheson & Co., Ltd., in East Africa, which are not being carried on under the name Mr. Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the London secretariat being held by Messrs. R. C. Treat & Co., Ltd. of which Mr. Bovill is also Chairman. In these circumstances, your directors have agreed to transfer the secretaryship and the East African Agency respectively, to the two companies mentioned.

"In making this announcement I should like to express my appreciation of the constant and valuable support which we have received throughout from Messrs. Matheson & Co., Ltd., and their East African agents, and in view of the spirit in which the transfer has been made, I have no doubt the company will continue to receive every assistance from their successors.

Mr. Bovill's Visit

In conclusion, I would like to say that Mr. Bovill, who has recently paid an extensive visit to East Africa, is well satisfied with the progress of the company's affairs, and was particularly impressed by the work of our staff. Nothing is more disheartening and demoralising than a continual shortage of labour, and in our case this and other difficulties have never been absent, but in spite of these the staff have never wavered in their loyalty to the company and their determination to do their utmost with the meagre resources available.

"We are particularly indebted to Mr. C. J. Andersen, our local manager, and to Mr. C. G. Wilson, our coffee manager, and I should also like to pay tribute to Mr. G. H. G. formerly our general manager, and now the Arusha manager of our managing agents, for the very important part he has played in grappling with our labour difficulties.

"The report and accounts were adopted, the retiring directors, Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt., was re-elected, and the auditors were re-appointed.

London & Rhodesian Mining & Land

Viscount Hibbert's Review

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON DECEMBER 28, 1945, in London.

Viscount HIBBERT, the Chairman, who presided, had circulated with the report and accounts a statement which said, *inter alia*:

"The profit for the year was £86,453, compared with £86,453 for the preceding year. Mining revenue dropped by approximately £12,000. Expenditure shows little change.

"Special mention must be made of the sums provided for income tax, which in the case of London (£14,805) increased principally by reason of charging the dividend as the net amount charged to stockholders. The large increase in Southern Rhodesia (£37,419) has been occasioned by settlement of outstanding E.D.B. claims in the year, together with the exhaustion of our claims for past losses.

"Dealing with the balance sheet, there was a net asset and a reduction of £25,732 due to the sale of land and shares. Our herds of cattle show a steady increase, notwithstanding the up to £1,000,000 market valuation at June last showed an appreciation of £170,000 over the total figure of £492,144, and our cash position has also been materially strengthened.

Company Meeting

Mitchell Coats & Co., Ltd.

Mr. A. Hamilton's Statement

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Mitchell Coats and Company, Limited, was held on Friday, 12th January, 1946, at Manchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Mr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Chairman of the company, who presided, had, continued to the shareholders the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1945, a statement in the following terms:

The trading profit for the year ended June 30, 1945, amounted to £186,000 and the net profit has shown a small increase from £102,375 to £110,650. After payment of the preference dividend and the interim ordinary dividend of 6% (all less tax at 45%) we have available out of the year's profits the sum of £90,717. Of this the directors have distributed £40,000 for general reserves, and now recommend a further £5,000 to be paid to the staff in their pension fund, and a payment of £10,000 for ordinary dividend of 12% (less tax at 45%) making 7% (less tax at 45%) thereon, an increase of 1% on the previous year. For these allocations the balance to be carried forward to next year will be £22,063, as compared with £17,116 brought forward from the previous year.

Items of Interest

The following necessary brief comments may be of interest to shareholders.

Staff Provident Fund.—The balance last year at the credit of the fund—namely £40,000—has been transferred to trustees who will employ it as may be necessary for the benefit of members and former members of the fund of the parent company and its subsidiaries. As I have already mentioned the directors now recommend that a further £5,000 be paid to the trustees to augment the fund.

Taxation.—The directors were satisfied that all members of our group of companies have made adequate provision to meet the tax liabilities, including overseas excess profits taxes, which will be payable on the profits earned up to June 30, 1946, as you will see from the accounts, an advance dividend has been provided for excess profits tax in the United Kingdom.

Consolidated Position.—The accounts are being prepared on the assumption that the coal-trading companies now show our group in a much stronger position. About 70% of our coal requirements is in Africa.

Mines and Collieries

The accounts presented cover our British coal and gas business, as well as a large part of our African operations. The commencement of operations of the National Coal Board and the Estate Coal Board, in addition to the new shareholding interests concerned in the new establishment of one business and our relations with closely associated companies, have meant that the coal-trading group of companies has been maintained at a high level and we have always carried the selling and shipment of their coal, both as cargo and by smelters. During the period of the war, South Africa became still more prominent in the shipment of coal, most of which was for various other purposes. At the outbreak of the war our London shipping accounts covered seven ocean-going vessels, which have since been lost, five by enemy action and two by enemy raiding. The one vessel remaining is a smaller ship of 1,000 tons. The question of replacement presents considerable difficulties, in the absence of a pronouncement regarding the disposal of

which will belong to the British and United States Governments. In the meantime a contract has been concluded with the British Government to purchase two vessels of about 10,000 tons dead weight, the management of which on behalf of the Ministry of War Transport has been in the hands of one of our former directors for some time. A subsidiary company operating coastal service to South Africa has also suffered from heavy losses through war and marine perils and the question of replacement is one which is engaging our attention.

Our Middle East company, which prior to the war operated in Egypt and the Sudan, has greatly extended its area and area of operation, and now covers the whole of the Indian Ocean to Aden. Apart from its shipping work, the Middle East company has a very extensive export business from the United Kingdom. The figures will be given later, fully justified our assumption of this undertaking, to which I referred in my speech in December, 1935.

New Business

The South and East African areas of business, comprising the export of coal, require attention of their products, and the directors have decided to place the necessary arrangements in the hands of a subsidiary company, which will be fully engaged in the work of the new contracts. It is now engaged on the coal export orders. Our share in the Canadian companies have had their own problems, and are now engaged in establishing or re-establishing their positions.

It may be that the prospects of conversion of industry to a peacetime basis will have their repercussions on some members of our group, but with the confidence fully attached to the enterprise, I think we may look to the future with confidence. In the connection I would add that our group is paying particular attention to developing export trade from this country and African territories to the United States and Canada.

Our thanks are once again offered to the shareholders for their large share at home and abroad for their loyalty and support. We are most warmly welcome back many of those who have been away from service, and it gives me great pleasure to say that our absence has been relatively short.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Government of Tanganyika is advertising for an assistant pharmacist at an initial salary of £32 a month. The **LANOMBY CASTLE**, on her way home from Rangoon with troops due for release from the Army. The Post Office Savings Bank of Southern Rhodesia has increased its deposits during the war by more than £4,000,000.

The Kenya Settlement Committee will on January 15 begin the selection of candidates for Government-assisted settlement.

Unga, Ltd. have acquired the grain-milling and trading business carried on in Nakuru by Captain D. P. Petrie, D.S.O., under the style of "Petrie's Mill."

Eight members of the Northern Rhodesia Police have applied for secondment as assistant district officers (now known in that Protectorate as district assistants).

Sir William Battershill, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, last week opened a bridge over the Pangani River at the site of a proposed low-head hydro-electric station. Last month the Kenya and Uganda Railways celebrated the 50th anniversary of the start of construction when Mr. Whitehouse finished Mombasa to begin the work.

On the proposition of its Chairman, Captain Sykes, the Thomsons Falls District Association has urged the immediate formation of a Kenya Farmers and Planters Union.

That London may become the *European* port for Europe for Brazilian coffee was suggested publicly a few days ago by the Brazilian Ambassador in Great Britain.

If a permit can be obtained, work on a new O.K. Bazaar building in Bulawayo will begin early this year. It will be the biggest shop in the city, and will employ about 200 Europeans.

A United Services Club has been formed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with Mr. H. J. Hoffman as Chairman and Mr. N. H. Wilson and Captain H. G. van Niekerk as Vice-Chairmen.

Thrift Manual is the title of a booklet produced by Mr. G. H. Stone, Rhodesian thrift officer, for the National Savings Committee of the Colony. It has a foreword by Sir Godfrey Higgins.

The annual tax on Europeans in Kenya is being raised by £1, partly in order to enable Government to implement the recommendations of the Select Committee which reported on the hospitalization scheme.

Railways Receipts for all classes of receipts for January totalled £510,413, compared with £517,499 in the corresponding period of 1945. Gross receipts of the Railway Company for the same month were £410,000.

UGANDA OFFERS AN INTERESTING

opportunity for extra income of British people but it is a difficult business which can best be operated through a company formed in the U.K.

Advertiser, who is not a resident in Uganda, but who is interested in short business runs, would consider an investment of £100,000 in a few selected lines.

Manufacturers or others interested are invited to write in strict confidence to Box 306, East Africa and Rhodesia, 36 Old Broad Street, London, W.C.1.

Production of butter in Kenya through the Co-operative Creameries has reached a new high record of 5,016,000 lbs. in 1945, as compared with about 3,000,000 lbs. in 1935. The output of cheese has risen by 25% during the same period.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda in the first six months of 1945 amounted to a value of nearly £7,000,000. The largest suppliers were the United Kingdom with £1,856,000, India with £1,351,000, and the United States with £1,128,000.

A scheme for the erection of municipal flats in Nairobi at a cost of £750,000 is being considered by the Municipal Council. The flats provide for seven blocks, each comprising 20 flats each, and four-storey blocks. Flats are to be of the accommodation range, that is, 10 rooms, and 10 family suites, with sun loggias. Rents would vary from £6 to £16 per month.

After considerable discussion, the Congress of the Southern Rhodesian Labour Party accepted the following addition to the clause in the constitution dealing with membership, providing that the member of the aboriginal tribes or races of Africa, for any person having the blood of any aboriginal tribes or races of Africa, and living among and after the manner thereof, shall be admitted to membership.

To describe the fifty years' work of the Methodist Church in Bulawayo, the Rev. Frank Massell has produced an illustrated booklet. Although the first church was built in 1895, the Rev. Isaac Shumlin had started work four years before. He could not accept an invitation to accompany the Pioneer Column, but some months later a gift of £100 a year for five years was offered by the Chartered Company, and he reached Fort Salisbury in 1891 by ox-wagon.

Lewa Rubber Estates

THE LEWA RUBBER ESTATES, LTD. report that for the year ended June 30, 1945, there was a profit of £5,489, the main sources of income being £4,831 from dividends and interest and £1,207 from 482,643 lb. of rubber harvested from the company's plantations in Tanganyika Territory from the time they were requisitioned until the end of the financial year. The directors recommend payment of the preferential dividend of 10% on the participating preferred stock and further dividends of 3% on the preferred and deferred stock, together absorbing £4,704, and leaving £6,512 to be carried forward against £3,756 brought in.

The issued capital is £187,957 in deferred stock units of 5s. 8d. and £17,165 in 10% participating preferred stock units of the same denomination. The property stands in the balance sheet at £181,529, but with a note that the real value is considerably below that figure. Investments include 37,275 shares of £1 each in Ambon Estates, Ltd. valued at £19,422, and other investments totalling £9,442. Cash amounts to £1,055.

Mr. Herbert Denton is Chairman of the company, and the only other Director is Mr. A. L. Miller, who was appointed following the death of Mr. P. A. Findlay.



BEARING STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

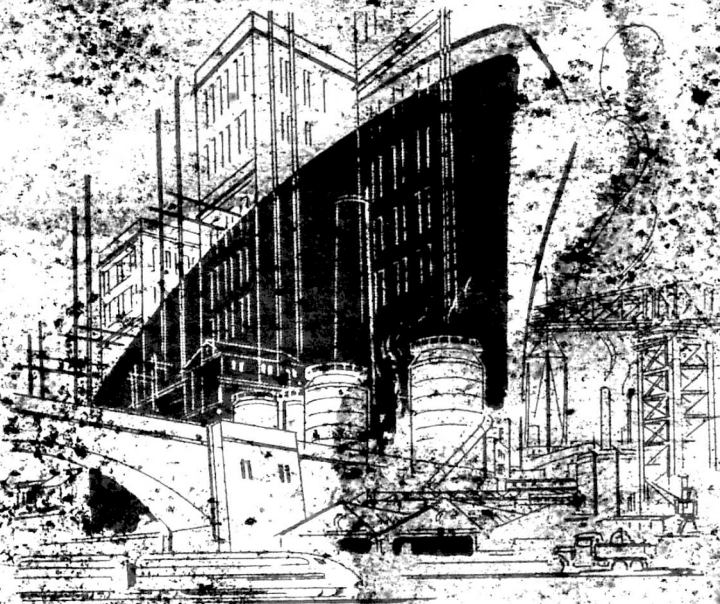
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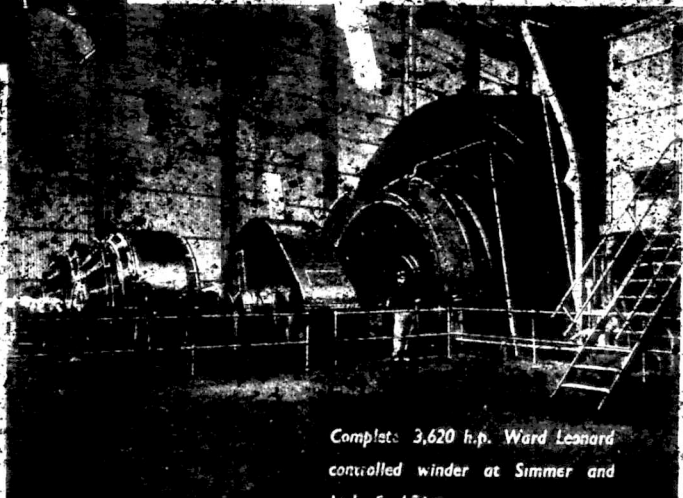


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Obituary

Lt.-Col. A. C. de Cissans

AN OLD FRIEND with many of the older generation of Northern Rhodesians will remember with affection the late, Colonel Arthur C. de C. Cissans, known to a large circle of friends as "Kuzza" and who died recently in Tembulden.

After serving in the British South Africa Bantam he was given a commission in 1918 in the South Rhodesia Native Police (afterwards the Northern Rhodesia Police), and served in Northern Rhodesia for some 28 years, then leaving for England. He won his M.C. for the northern border in the 1st World War. In 1939-45 he was given command of a King's Battalion of the Home Guard in Canterbury, one of the key points should invasion have come. He brought the battalion to a high state of efficiency, but his health broke down under the strain caused by the severe air attacks to which Canterbury was subjected, and he had to relinquish his command. His wife had pre-deceased him for some time. Tony obtained a commission in the 60th Rifles in World War II, and was severely wounded in Italy.

"Kuzza" was a born raucier, an excellent raconteur, and always good company, popular with Europeans and Africans.

Bogadier-General Morley Donald Jones, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., late The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who served with Sir Charles Warren's peaceful Bechuanaland expedition of 1884-5, and fought in the battle of Abaza, has died in England at the age of 90.

Mr. William Douglas Egerton, Agent-General in Northern Rhodesia since 1939, has died in Cape Town. He first entered the service of the Government of Northern Rhodesia in 1927.

Trade in Tanganyika

TRADE INTO TANGANYIKA TERRITORY during the first months of this year were valued at £3,489,357, compared with £2,700,000 in the corresponding period of 1946. The principal industries in Tondruft, cigars, cement, iron, and steel, manufactures, electrical machinery, motor cars, machines and detags, books, shoes, and metal work. During the same period the value of the domestic exports was £3,386,541, compared with £2,168,707. Cotton exports rose from £143,000 in 1946 to £282,000 in 1947, and coffee exports from £64,299 to £143,000. Pyrethrum rose from £72,100 to £54,361, and though this tends to fall to £35,000 from £43,800 to 49,261 tons, the sterling value of the product was up by approximately £100,000. Exports of diamonds reached a new record at £286,409 for the year, compared with £120,000 in January-June 1946.

Ineffective Administration

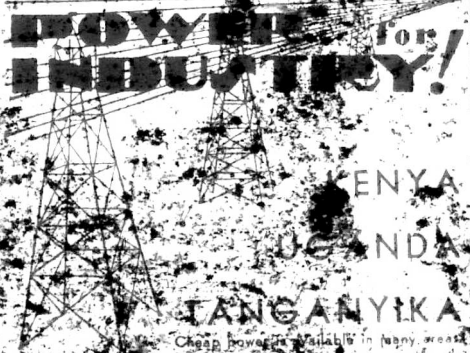
Archdeacon L. J. Beecher said recently in the Kenya Legislative Council that administrative officers are overloaded with office routine that they are out of touch with the everyday affairs of the African, and consequently largely ineffective in leading them towards better citizenship.

Congo Basin Treaties

The question of the Congo Basin Treaties has been considered by the Central African Council, and representations have been made to the United Kingdom Government. A motion for the revision of the treaties was tabled last month in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

It is hoped that the new treaties will be more equitable in their terms, and will give the African people a more direct voice in their own affairs. The motion was introduced by Mr. A. W. S. S. S.

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

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

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PERSONALIA

MR. H. H. EMMERTZ will shortly leave this month for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. C. G. GIBSON, senior Inspector of Education in Southern Rhodesia, has retired after 17 years' service.

MAJOR G. L. GAMBLE will leave England in the beginning of next week to return to Kenya.

MR. C. A. BOTT will be the Liberal candidate for Highlands in the coming election in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL has again been elected President of the New Zealand Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

MR. J. WILLIAM HENRY has been accorded provisional recognition as Vice-Consul of the United States in Mombasa.

MR. W. W. MURPHY has been appointed a general manager of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

SIR N. V. KIPINGO has resigned from the Board of Trade to take up his appointment as director-general of the Federation of British Industries.

LORD FORRESTER and MR. E. A. BOOTH, directors of a well-known British manufacturing company, have recently visited Southern Rhodesia.

MR. G. M'KENNIE is acting as Governor of Kenya during the three months of complete rest which Sir Philip Mitchell has been ordered to take in South Africa.

MAJOR D. M. HASLEHORN, Royal Corps of Signals, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and MISS E. S. ROBERTS, of Empressfield, Durban, have announced their engagement.

MR. TOM SPENCE, for many years Town Clerk of Nakuru, Kenya, is leaving shortly. He was at one time farming in Lower Mombasa and later worked at a school in Nairobi.

MR. ERNEST EDWARD JAMES HAND, manager of Mombasa for Messrs. Leslie and Andersson, Ltd., with whom he has been associated for the past 20 years, was elected a director of the company.

MR. C. J. ORPER, until lately of the Education Department in Northern Rhodesia, left England last week for Mauritius to take on his duties as the new director of Education.

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL has been appointed a commissioner to visit Malta in connection with the form of new constitution. Sir Harold joined the Sudan Service in 1905 and was Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1925 to 1937.

LORD HARLEIGH, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, who visited East Africa as Chairman of the Gurnsey-Gore Commission, has been appointed Constable of Caernarvon Castle in succession to the late Lord Lloyd George.

The Advisory Committee on Industrial Development in Northern Rhodesia consists of MR. A. ROYALY, Chairman, M.L.C. (Chairman), MR. J. F. MOKRE, M.L.C., MR. J. S. YOUNG, H.L. C., and MR. C. E. DUFF.

MAJOR KENNETH BLOOMER, of the Welsh Regiment, who has been on instructional duty in Kenya since serving in the campaign in Burma, and MR. MISS LOTHIAN BLYTHARD-LEAKE, of Kenilworth, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa announce with regret that SIR GEORGE GIBSON, SIR SAMUEL WILSON resigned his seat on the board on December 1st. Sir Samuel was Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1926 to 1933.

MRS. A. PRATT-NICKEL has resigned her post in order to take up duty as matron of the new hospital for American students from Texas, she is the daughter of a woman student at the University of Missouri, Kansas, which post she voluntarily relinquished in order to take charge of a hostel for African students in Harare, where she is very well known.

MRS. RUTH FREEMAN, a Rhodesian whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maastorn, live in Salisbury, after winning a scholarship and a Beit fellowship, will study her Ph.D. at Cambridge as a research student, working on the splitting of the atom in Lord Rutherford's laboratories. Later she became secretary of the Association of Scientific Workers, a post which she held for two years.

SQUADRON LEADER R. R. EIDSON, an aviator who served throughout the war in the Royal Air Force, has returned to Kenya to rejoin the firm of Gordon and Neill's (Africa) Ltd., its sales manager in Johannesburg. He was formerly East African manager. He later started the branch in Nairobi in 1930, and is also a C. D.B.F., who served as a captain in the 4th Armoured Brigade in the Middle East, has been appointed East African manager of the company, and has taken up his duties in Kenya.

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KISUMU, MHALE, BUKORA.

NEWS-WANTED

Would anyone who served with the 4th Armoured Brigade, Harburg, East African Corps, kindly get in touch with his mother—Mrs. Graef, 11, Mombasa Road, London, E.C. 4.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

Office MAN, ex-office, 30 years' experience in all business, personnel, management, and administrative work. In Kenya or Tanganyika of confidential nature of position. Box 309, East Africa and Rhodesia, 60, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.

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TO THE NEWS

Opportunistic Epitaph—Great Britain is the power in the world for the time being. It is not that she has the most powerful navy and the most powerful air force. Mr. H. C. O'Neill.

Corruption in Australia is on a scale never before known in that Commonwealth Commonwealth. Mr. Whitman.

Life in the United States is not more good than for most people in Europe and Asia. Tomorrow the American radio commentator.

The American authorities predict that 1,000,000 people will be killed in the parishes during the next 20 years. *London Evening Standard*.

London's new Heston airport near Hounslow will, when completed, be the most superb in the world. *Frank Winter, Minister of Civil Aviation*.

Production is the cure for inflation. Production of goods on the shelves will always be in ample supply. And production is the cure for deflation—for unemployment. *Mr. John P. Smith, U.S. Administrator of Civilian Production*.

We shall win the peace, as we have won the war, only by character and hard work. There is no easy road to prosperity. Empire and industry still remains the call of the hour. *Mr. Churchill*.

The cost of the war to Britain and the sufferings of the British people during it and since have never been adequately described in an American home front. *Scott's Monitor*.

The placing of a vacant chair symbolizing God's unseen presence in the homes of the nobly in all boards, committees, public and other meetings in the world of politics, business and philanthropy could profoundly influence the course of affairs. *Mr. John A. Lee*.

Pleasors' works are the expression of a bankrupt mind. There is in them no suggestion of truth, beauty or common humanity. They are a world which does not touch life at any point. They are a jungle of deformities. The young who respond to true leadership will not be misled by these images from the mortuary. *Mr. Howard Whallop, Warden of Bembridge School*.

The disparity between the nominal value of the franc in exchange and its actual purchasing power has long been glaring. Lowering of the rate from 200 to 150 by the world is no more than a recognition of facts. *The Times*.

Whitehall and its war-time offshoots accounted for a large proportion of the new knights in the New Year's Honours List. Thirteen seven are said to have been connected with Government work; 16 with Government departments, including those created during the war; 10 with kingdom awards. Thirteen went to commerce, and six to local authorities. *Daily Telegraph*.

Dockets are asking M.P.s how visiting waterside constituency. When the docks are nationalized, will the Government allow a strike to break a strike? The general answer is: Yes, if that were necessary, because a strike of workers in a State-owned industry would be a badge of the Government and a badge of the Government against the people. Dockers are not entirely rejecting that reply. They are telling their M.P.s that bad working conditions would still be bad and low wages still low even if the employer ceased to be a wharf or firm and became the Government. *Mr. Gerry Aitchison, in the Daily Mail*.

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BACKGROUND

Empire Unity.—The loosesly knit Commonwealth system have been su... but do not... of the one thing it lacks... world in general there... sufficiently convincing... of Empire unity, such as... presented the line... from making his fatal... that Great Britain would... satisfy the... Dominions. We are... must accept the... Anglo-American... face something... economic disaster... opportunity have been... less... This... and Empire... means for mutual... not after a... whether one of us... with its... within a... particularly vulnerable... of atomic... else to the... no room for... unless the... and their territory... We must... that the British Empire... defeated just because... finds herself in the... the Channel Islands... in the present... link-up there is... these conditions will be... The Dominions are... Their centrifugal force is... checked only... Times of emergency. Though our... though we have so much... in thought and... and though we have fought... two great wars... national conference... conferences are frequently... The Foreign Minister... the three conference, but he has... three mandate to represent... other views... those... Majesty's Government in the... Kingdom: "It would be... in any new scheme for the... of the British Commonwealth... that the representative who... with the great ones in the... West... should do so with the... of... United Kingd... behind... He... not always be selected from... Great Britain, the Dominions have... many... of high calibre... What seems to be required now is a... conference of... nations to... retrieve our... in the light of the developments outlined. Firm... such a conference... emerge a... permanently... British Empire Council... closer... unity can we hope to... gains... of the... Three... by Sir Arthur... in the... Sunday Times.

General Bennett's Escape.—Lieut. General Gordon Bennett, former G.O.C. Australian forces in the East, was not justified in relinquishing his command and leaving Singapore, having regard to the situation of the Allied population to the Japanese, but he acted from a... of patriotism. In... his decision to escape and in... to General Bennett was not conscious that he was... a breach of his legal or military duty, nor was he... to secure his own safety... and... of his imprisonment. He acted according to what he perceived to be his duties as a... He genuinely believed that... done if he could for his... and that if he remained he... be separated from them and... help them further... Bennett brought back to... information... in training the... when troops in jungle warfare... could not listen to General Bennett's... without being... by his sincerity. I am... of General Bennett's... faith. Mr. Justice Eibert... wrote.

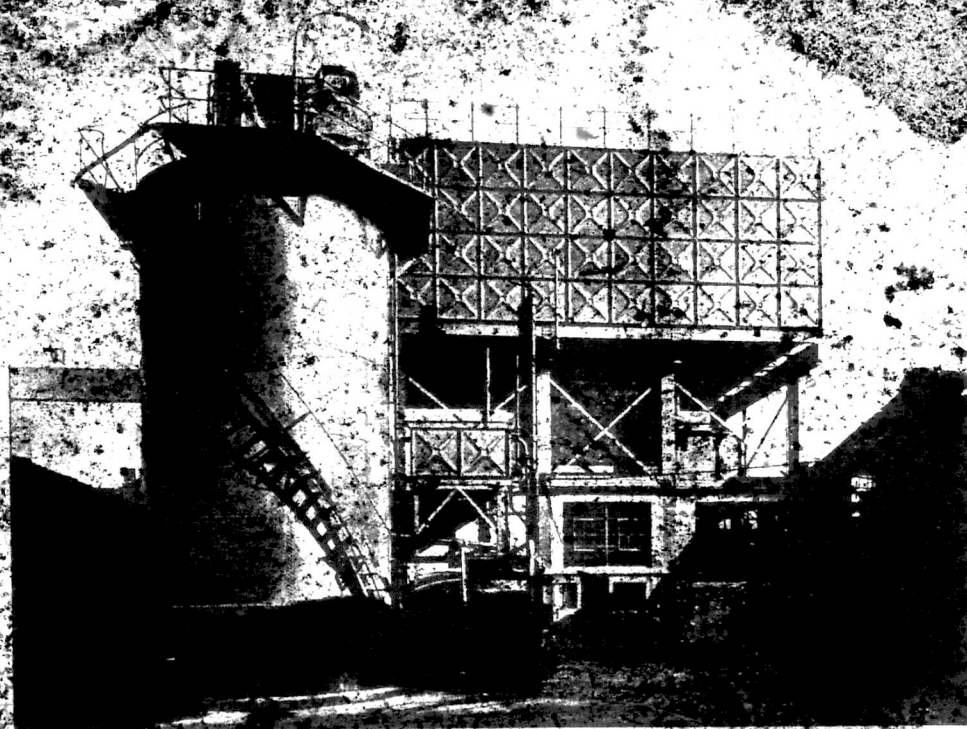
General Percival's surrender and... and admits it; the Japanese... also. How, then, there can be a capitulation, which is a surrender with conditions, when both sides say there was an unconditional surrender, is beyond me. However, the... has given his decision on the assumption that there was capitulation. I cannot understand this view. General Bennett, commenting on the findings of the inquiry...

Germany's Unrepentant... Corpulent men still march down the streets of Germany... in their way... Allied personnel. In the once-fashionable Kurfürstendamm of Berlin one sees more... than in London's... Germans big on short... but, unlike the people of the rest of Europe, they have... good living and... behind them and look... to have their first hard winter than the... citizen of London from all... I have no... impression that the Germans have... of responsibility for the... they have brought on themselves and the world. The... post-Munich... are being spread that Britain and Germany should... fight Russia. Mr. Justice Eibert... in the Sunday Times.

South African Outlook.—South Africa has... problems to the... more than... almost any corner of the British Commonwealth, £1,000,000,000 will be necessary to restore the lost fertility of our soil. And our annual budget is between £40 and £70 million. Here is a wealthy country; the average income per head of the total population is the lowest of all the Dominions. The war has given an artificial stimulus to industry and these are expectations of considerable industrial development, but... in the case of skilled work usually excludes... an... really promising source of high-grade industrial labour. We have nine million Africans and only two million whites. Our whole economic structure is lop-sided and precarious, resting almost wholly on gold mining. The problems to develop substitute industries quickly. The political outlook is dark and troubled. There is a... of anti-Semitism and racial antagonism. The Indian question with its inter-Commonwealth complexities, and the Native problem are moving steadily towards a crisis. South Africa... place for the person in search of easy money of a bolt-hole from the difficulties of Britain, but for the man of talent and courage who is prepared for difficulty and has a zest for achievement it is a land of great hope. There is an abundance of opportunity for the doctor, the scientist, the engineer, the skilled craftsman, well-trained labour is welcome. Roughly speaking we want the first-rate people whom you and I... want. South Africans expect the greatest political crisis since the Anglo-Boer War to occur within the next 10 years. Mr. Justice Eibert is... from the Commonwealth, nothing less. Mr. J. P. Coetzee in the Observer.

New Hitler Enigma.—A... man who sees the... of Hitler's marriage certificate... fail to notice the following... which may brand the certificate of his eyes as a forgery. It was not typed by a German, and apparently not even on a German machine. There is no... visible anywhere. It has only been inked in in... and... in... and... and... with only one... The date-line should either read 'Berlin den 22 April 1933' or 'Berlin am 22 April'. In no circumstances should it be... in the... of the... Daily Express.

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Sir H. Leggett's 27 Years' Service As Chairman of E. A. Section of the London Chamber

MACOR SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT, D.S.O., who had been Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce since 1918, resigned that office on Monday at a meeting attended by about 50 members.



Sir H. Leggett

Mr. Charles Watson, one of the oldest members present, said that the services rendered by Sir Humphrey as the Chairman had in British East and Central Africa were innumerable, and Mr. L. A. Dent, J.P., J.C., with appreciation to the retiring Chairman's contribution to the trade, commerce and development of United Kingdom East Africa, said his great knowledge of the history of the territories and a considerable amount of experience which he had discharged his duties over a long period.

A formal Vote of thanks was carried with acclamation. Mr. L. A. Dent, Chairman of Messrs. Leslie and Anderman Ltd., who was unanimously elected Chairman of the Section for the remainder of Sir Humphrey Leggett's second year, Mr. Wilson, and supported by Messrs. Wigglesworth, Cotton and King, Harold Lewis, proposed that the Chairman of Deputy Chairmen should hold office for not more than three consecutive years, bringing the section into line with the interest of the Chamber. The motion was carried.

Admission of the Press Proposed. The Section, said the Chairman, was by way of being a Committee, and it was therefore desirable that there should not be Press reports of its proceedings, except in the form of *summaries* issued after the meetings. The intention, however, was to give the Press information on all matters of general interest.

Mr. C. D. Burford, considered that there should be access to the Press, and to give them more particularity, having kept interest in the Section in East Africa and Africa in the past. "I have occupied the position of a committee," he therefore proposed, "it would be as many questions as possible of which the Press would have full information for publication." We should, though, if possible, exclude the Press, but hoped that the Chairman would be able to use his exceptional knowledge and advice.

REPORTS ON EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Mr. Leggett supported the Chairman's proposals and commended the tribute to East Africa which had been said. He said that he had been involved in the work. He was sure that the section would be continued by its activities in the East Africa and Rhodesia of the Chamber, and his views on the subject should be in view. After and the speaker had finished, the Chairman would be much better than *summaries*, but that such reports should be "vetted" by the Chairman or secretary before publication. The Chairman called on Mr. Tolson.

His first point was that the proposals were in line with the practice of every Chamber of Commerce in British East and Central Africa, all of which function in the presence of the Press, and had been helped benefited by that policy. In his view, it would be the Section, not the Press, which would lose by the course proposed.

Noted in an affidavit had been advised an im-

port of the motion, or an explanation of the nature of the proposals, which had been made by the Chairman. He said that he had been a member of the Chamber for 27 years and had seen many changes, in which he had been a member of the Chamber. He said that he had never seen any report of the proceedings of the Chamber. One member had once moved that the Press should be excluded, but it had been unanimously defeated by the other members. After that, he said that they regarded the admission of the Press as advantageous to the Section. What had happened was a reversal of that policy.

The journalist who the name would be heard a request from the Chair that an item on the agenda should be moved as in committee. Such requests had frequently been made in the past, and had always been granted. That system, which had stood the test of experience and was in general, surely afforded all the protection which could be desired.

Objections to Censorship. The Chairman said that it was quite as important for the Press to be informed and to understand as for the Section. While there was complete confidence in the impartiality of the Press, and secretly, he would, as a matter of principle, decline to submit his reports of the proceedings of the Section, for in doing so what he might consider to be the best interests of the Chamber, either of them might unwittingly do serious injustice to a newspaper.

Suppose, for instance, that a member made a controversial or manifestly inadequate statement which was uncorrected during the discussion and that it was struck out of the draft report by the censoring body for the Chamber. He and the newspaper would know that the report as published did not represent the full judgment of the reporter, and any who had heard the unfortunate remark might be misled as to the accuracy of it. The publisher would not know the false and untrue statements were in fact correct. He said that he would not be able to give the Press the full details of the proceedings of the Section.

With the Press, he said, both in the East Africa and Rhodesia, he had been a member of the Chamber. He said that he had been a member of the Chamber for 27 years and had seen many changes, in which he had been a member of the Chamber. He said that he had never seen any report of the proceedings of the Chamber. One member had once moved that the Press should be excluded, but it had been unanimously defeated by the other members. After that, he said that they regarded the admission of the Press as advantageous to the Section. What had happened was a reversal of that policy.

Mr. Tolson said that the subject was not being moved in the Chamber perspective. The changes of the Section were not of world-shattering importance, and the only publications likely to be interested in them would be those with a special interest in East Africa. He thought they should be welcomed and that the Press should be invited, so that all should know that the Section had nothing to hide.

The judgment of the Privy Council states, *inter alia*:

"The company for upwards of 30 years administered at its own expense the territories now known as Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia.

"On September 19, 1923, it made an agreement with the then Duke of Devonshire, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, whereby it agreed to relinquish its administration of Southern Rhodesia from October 6, 1923, and of Northern Rhodesia from April 1, 1924. Thereafter it became a purely trading and commercial company. Under the agreement, which was a comprehensive settlement of matters in dispute between the Crown and the company in relation to both territories, the company received from the Crown the sum of £3,750,000, being the agreed excess of its administrative expenditure over its administration revenue in the two territories, and was also recognized by the Crown as the owner of the mineral rights throughout Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

"The company appears throughout to have distinguished between its administration and its commercial outgoing, and receipts. It had during the same period incurred very large expenditure of a commercial character upon the acquisition, maintenance, and development of its trading assets, and it was a fact agreed between the parties in the proceedings, in which this appeal is brought, that as at September 30, 1923, the unrecouped balance of the cost to the British South Africa Company of the mineral rights, concessions, land, and land rights situated in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland Protectorates belonging to the British South Africa Company amounted to £5,140,383 17s. 2d.

"The company sold its mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia to the Government of that Colony for £2,000,000, and it is a further agreed fact that as a result of the receipt of this sum and of the disposal of other assets, the unrecouped balance was reduced on September 30, 1929, to £924,250 15s. 5d.

Companies Involved

The particular transactions which gave rise to the disputed assessments fall into three groups in which three separate limited companies were concerned: (1) Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd., which will be called "Loangwa"; (2) Rhokana Corporation Ltd., which will be called "Rhokana"; and (3) Nchanga Consolidated Copper Minex Ltd., which will be called "Nchanga."

The transaction with Loangwa was effected as follows:

"By an agreement of April 17, 1928, the company granted to Loangwa the exclusive right to prospect for minerals other than precious stones until April 30, 1933, and the right within that period of granting out mining claims over a prescribed area. The consideration for this grant included (a) 100,000 fully paid shares of £s. each in Loangwa and a right to subscribe for further shares; (b) the right to an allotment of shares in such other company as was therein mentioned and to subscribe for shares in such company; and (c) the right of appointing certain directors, Loangwa undertook to spend certain minimum sums, varying between £60,000 and £100,000 annually in the areas comprised in the grant, and were entitled to other certain extensions of the period of the grant up to April 30, 1935. Provision was made for payment of royalties to the company.

"(1) By a second agreement of November 14, 1929, the company made a special grant to Loangwa over an additional area upon substantially the same terms.

"(2) By a third agreement of January 5, 1933, the company extended the period of the aforesaid grants to December 31, 1933, in consideration of receiving further shares in Loangwa.

"(3) By a fourth agreement of July 11, 1935, the consideration payable under the preceding agreement was varied and became 50,000 fully paid shares of £s. each. The par value of these shares was £12,500, and it is the sum of £12,500 which is the first item of assessment disputed in this appeal.

The transaction with Rhokana was as follows:

"(1) By an agreement of June 14, 1928, the company granted to Bwana Mining and Refining Co., Ltd. (hereinafter called "Bwana") mining rights substantially similar to those granted to Loangwa, but for another term for the period, from December 31, 1930, to December 31, 1930, subject to a right of extension. The consideration was the payment to the company of £5,000, and in the event of the period of the grant being extended, a further £5,000 annually during such extension. This agreement will be referred to as "the Bwana grant."

"(2) By an agreement of December 9, 1929, the company granted to Rhokana under its then name of The Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Ltd., rights under certain conditions to mark out mining areas in defined localities, and to receive, subject to the terms of the agreement, special grants in respect of such mining areas, and also the exclusive right to prospect for minerals from January 1, 1930, to April 30, 1935. The consideration was to be (inter alia) a specified proportion of the profits in any companies formed to work the areas for profit, and Rhokana undertook not to work the areas for profit except

through a company or companies formed for the purpose. This agreement will be called "the R.C.B. grant."

"(3) By an agreement of April 1, 1931, between the company, Bwana, Loangwa, and Rhokana, the rights and obligations under the new Mkana grant were assigned to Rhokana.

"(4) By an agreement of August 28, 1931, the company granted to Rhokana for the period from March 6, 1931, to April 30, 1935, the exclusive right within the area known as the Balovale area in Northern Rhodesia to prospect for minerals (other than as therein mentioned) and to mark out mining localities. This agreement will be referred to as "the Balovale grant."

"(5) By a further agreement of February 24, 1932, between the company and Rhokana the terms of the new Mkana, R.C.B., and Balovale grants were varied for the consideration therein mentioned.

"(6) By a final agreement of October 30, 1932, between the company and Rhokana, the period of the rights therein conferred was extended from April 30, 1935, to December 31, 1940, subject to the spending of specified amounts on prospecting. For this extension Rhokana agreed to pay £5,000 on January 1 in each of the years 1935 to 1940 inclusive. The first three of these sums of £5,000 are the second of the items of disputed assessment.

Nchanga Concessions

The transaction with Nchanga was as follows:

"By an agreement of September 1, 1937, between the company, Rhokana and Nchanga, Rhokana surrendered its rights under the R.C.B. grant over the areas in question, and the company granted to Nchanga the sole right of searching and mining for and keeping and disposing of minerals found thereon. The consideration for this grant was £2,000 fully paid shares of £1 in Nchanga to be allotted to the company. The sum of £1,500, the par value of these shares, is the third item of disputed assessment.

"The company received in respect of the year ending September 30, 1938, 50,000 ss. shares in Loangwa at £12,500 and £5,000 in cash from Rhokana in respect of the year ending September 30, 1937, 2,500 shares of £1 each in Nchanga at par (£2,500), and £5,000 in cash from Rhokana, and in respect of the year ending September 30, 1938, £5,000 in cash from Rhokana. In March 1940, the respondent, the Commissioner of Income Tax in Northern Rhodesia, made additional assessments on the company in respect of these items. These additional assessments were all made in the first place upon the footing that all the receipts came under section 5 (f) of the Income Tax Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia, and the gains all derived in the notices of assessment as rents, royalties, profits, and profits arising from property. To these notices objection was duly taken by the company.

Grounds of Objection

"The grounds of objection to the assessments of £17,500 for the year ending March 31, 1938, may be taken as typical. They were (1) that neither that sum nor any part thereof was a consideration for shares, consisting of rents, royalties, profits, or gains arising from property; (2) that, neither the sum nor any part thereof was income within the meaning of the ordinance; and (3) that, inasmuch as the company's trade was a mining trade, the sums in question were profits (2) that the sums in question were not received in the trade, but were received from and were received in the trade, and the whole £17,500 was a capital receipt, and the company was not liable in amount.

"The sums in question were not received from their shareholders, and the company was not liable in amount in view of the provisions of the Rhodesian Metals Act, 1914, which provided that the sums in question do not constitute income.

"The grounds of objection to the assessments of £17,500, which are in question, were alternative grounds of objection to the trade of business, thus falling within section 5 (f) of the ordinance. From the Commissioner's disallowance the company appealed to the High Court of Northern Rhodesia. The learned Chief Justice (Sir Charles Llewellyn) dismissed the appeal, rejecting the contention that the receipts fell within section 5 (f) of the ordinance, but upholding the alternative claim of the Commissioner that they were gains or profits from the company's trade.

"From this judgment the company appealed to the Rhodesian Court of Appeal, while the Commissioner cross-appealed against the judgment that the receipts in question did not fall within section 5 (f). The Court of Appeal (Hudson, P., and Lewis, and Robinson, J. J.) unanimously dismissed the company's appeal, holding that the case fell within section 5 (a).

"As to the claim that the sums in question fell within section 5 (f), their Lordships are in agreement with the learned Chief Justice, and come to the conclusion that in each case the sum in question was the price paid upon a transfer of property.

of the local population. The process of reclamation and the development of the reclaimed areas, a project of the Government for the next few years should be carried out in a planned manner, where some reclamation work should be done in the near future. The method of reclamation should be a local initiative. The method of reclamation should be a local initiative, by which the Government should be responsible for the reclamation work, while the local population should be responsible for the reclamation work. The Government will amount to about 15,000.

Mr. Umuhoza said that in view of the good rainfall, climatic conditions, and the abundance of the land, the Government should consider the possibility of reclamation work in the future.

A very popular scheme is being run by the Veterinary Department, which is aimed at the improvement of the health of the cattle in Uganda and East Africa. The scheme is aimed at the improvement of the health of the cattle owned by the local population. The owners have been formed, and the Government has appointed committees elected by the local population. The owners have responded extremely well to the Government's aid, and they welcome the advice and assistance of the officers of the department.

New Industries Developing

The production of wine and beer and fish has been maintained both in quantity and quality and is keeping a comparatively new industry is developing rapidly in Buganda. Really excellent work has been done by African and medical officers during a time when they were in a measure denied the supervision and advice of European medical officers.

An important step was taken in the year 1934 that of Professor Buxton of the London School of Tropical Medicine. He has recommended the intensification and re-organization of research in the field and has advocated the establishment of a Bacteriological Institute to be sited in Uganda.

Mr. Sykes already working in the territory a small research team set out by the Colonial Office and paid for out of Colonial funds in order to undertake research into the use of insecticides in the control of malarial mosquitoes and other insects. Mr. Sykes, who is in charge of the programme, has already been engaged in research on insecticides in the territory.

One of the most important and pressing problems confronting the Government is that of the civil responsibility of the local population. In order to deal with this problem, the Government has appointed a Commission of Enquiry and Rehabilitation. The Commission is headed by the Administrator and has already begun its work. The Commission has already begun its work in the territory. The Commission has already begun its work in the territory. The Commission has already begun its work in the territory.

The Commission has already begun its work in the territory. The Commission has already begun its work in the territory. The Commission has already begun its work in the territory.

of the Government. The Government has set up a number of training centres throughout the Protectorate will be as early as possible and will be aimed at the majority of cases, but adverse factors, not least of which is the shortage of suitable instructional staff, the lack of the provision of tools and materials, and the fact that the Government may have some unavoidable obligations.

At the end of 1934 and in the early part of 1935 there was much difficulty in obtaining the necessary goods and Uganda imports of textiles and other goods, and energetic action had to be taken. Uganda has set up a corporation for the purpose of acquiring all its own shares in these goods arriving in the market, and has entered into agreements with the importers and wholesalers. By this arrangement internal distribution has been facilitated, and Uganda has not only obtained her fair share of the goods but obtained these goods at the lowest price. Action was taken at the same time to ensure that Uganda received its fair share of the imports of many other commodities.

As soon as trained agricultural and veterinary staff become available, it is the intention of the Government to strengthen very substantially those two departments, and the Forestry Department also, so that nothing may be neglected that will contribute to the development of the natural wealth of the country and thus of its national income.

Here I wish to refer briefly to the reconstruction of the Local Civil Service. The existing conditions and conditions of service have been a cause for concern, and it may be that the omission from the original proposals of provision for the improvement of the conditions and grounds for promotion among the personnel of the service does not mean that nothing has been done. The fact that after will not be given to the personnel of the service for reconstruction have been undertaken and will be completed in the near future, and although the work cannot be done in the immediate future, it will not delay the reconstruction of the new salary scales and conditions of service, which are finally approved.

Finance and Budget

In last year's budget debate much was said about the need for faith in Uganda's future, faith in the resiliency of Uganda's economy, faith in funds materializing somewhere, somehow. But faith won't pay bills. I believe in faith provided it is not misplaced, but in the realm of finance faith should be founded on a certain amount of at least on close and unemotional examination.

I propose, therefore, that comprehensive long-term financial planning on a practical and realistic basis shall be undertaken as early as possible in 1936, and that this shall include a review of the financial relationship and the division of financial responsibilities between the Protectorate Government on the one hand and the Native Governments and Native Administrations on the other. The forthcoming fiscal and revenue survey by Sir Wilfrid Woods will be particularly relevant to the purpose of this long-term planning.

Chartered Company Wins Its Appeal

Judgment of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has won its appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a judgment of the Rhodesian Court of Appeal, which had affirmed a judgment of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, in respect of assessments to income tax made in Northern Rhodesia for the years 1938, 1939 and 1940.

The Lord Chancellor (Viscount Simon), Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Macmillan, Lord Porter, and Lord Goffe were present at the hearing.

The judgment recites that the company was incorporated by Royal Charter on October 25, 1889, and that the principal concession then in existence was one dated October 30, 1889, by the Lobengula, King of Matabeleland, Mashonaland and adjoining territories, granted to Mr. Rudd, the complete and exclusive charge over all metals and minerals situated and con-

tained in the Kingdoms, principalities and dominions, together with full powers to do all things that they may deem necessary to win and procure the same, and to hold, collect, and enjoy the profits and revenues, if any, derivable from the said metals and minerals, etc. The territory over which those rights were granted corresponds roughly with what is now Southern Rhodesia.

Subsequently the company acquired numerous further concessions, including:

- (1) on July 25, 1893, the sole right to search for, work, and win precious stones and minerals, both in and on the Bechuanaland Protectorate;
- (2) on September 25, 1894, the sole mining rights over certain territories in Central Africa then included in the territories of Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland;
- (3) on October 17, 1900, from the Barotsa Paramount Chief or King of the Barotsa nation, the sole privilege to carry on any trade and to search for, win, and keep precious stones and minerals in the territory of Barotseland; and
- (4) on August 11, 1909, from Lewanika the Paramount Chief of Barotseland.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT, who on Monday relinquished the chairmanship of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, has to his credit the wonderful record of having held that office for twenty-seven consecutive years. An achievement without parallel in Eastern African affairs, it affords the most striking evidence of the general recognition of his able leadership, to which he brought the advantages of an exceptionally retentive memory, an analytical mind, widespread sources of information, and unflagging industry. When he felt it necessary he never hesitated to express opinions which would inevitably irritate some sections of the community, but he was ever more ready to become chief speaker who wished to testify to the benefits of certain aspects of British enterprise and role in East Africa, or himself to refute, from speeches or writings, for the same purpose. When feelings ran high, he encouraged plain speaking, but he was as

deaf to the sound of a reluctant speaker as his views, as he was to correct any mis-statements or inaccuracies by whom he held the chairmanship of the Section, by his numbers and influence. It was his section since 1939, but even then Humphrey had attained his first goal: to be heard.

Now it has to face the commercial problems of the post-war era, in which exports from the United Kingdom to East and Central Africa markets ought to be greatly increased. Never was there a heavier obligation upon business men, individually and collectively, to do everything in their power to promote the extension of trade. The new Chairman will have a special duty of keeping this vital matter before his fellow members, and we have no doubt that he will do so. In the meantime, we should wish to see as a standing item on the agenda of every meeting of this great fabric as 'Expansion of Export Trade with East Africa'. If there were a special meeting at which there



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Tax Relief for Gold Mines

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Address

Urged by S. Rhodesian Commission

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOME RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Thursday last, December 27, 1944.

SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, the Chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1945, a statement in the following terms:—

"We are glad to tell our stockholders that our general manager, Mr. F. J. Pratt, and European personnel who were held prisoners by the Japanese, have now arrived home with the exception of the youngest member of our staff, who, we deeply regret to record, died while working on the railway in Siam.

Malayan Rubber Estate Owners' Club

In conformity with a scheme which has been formulated under the aegis of the Colonial Office, your company has become a member of the Malayan Rubber Estate Owners' Company, Ltd., and has joined the Rubber Group, on whose Committee of Management it is represented. The object of this scheme is to start the Malayan rubber estate industry as soon as possible on productive operations to avert as much as possible the period of rubber scarcity and during that period to provide not only for a fair and impartial distribution among the members of available goods and services, but also for their economical use by a concentration of productive operations.

Our manager of Eldred Estate left on November 11 for Malaya as the Group's first party of planters, whose primary task will be to inspect the estates and select those among them which hold out the best promise of early productivity.

Pooling of Profits

Any profit derived from working these selected estates will be pooled on an equal, equitable basis among all the estates in the group, whether in production or not. The policy of the Group is to tend to increase production as far as labour supplies and other conditions become available. It is intended that the plan of Group working will be to combine until it is possible for each estate to finance its own estate, and that the main object of the company is to be wound up as soon as possible. Its existence terminates when the estates are no longer dependent on financial assistance from the company's estates. The manager received letters from members of the general staff giving me a little information on the conditions in Malaya and Singapore. There is no doubt that conditions are not so bad as might be supposed. We must, however, await official information before arriving at conclusions, and it is necessary to stress that whilst we are thankful that our staff have been freed from the Japanese, it is equally necessary to exercise patience until work on the estates progresses and the many initial difficulties are surmounted. The accounts for the year comment: "The profit for the year has been deducted from the credit brought forward. Taxation reserve is estimated to be more than adequate."

TAX RELIEF for gold mines in Southern Rhodesia is proposed by the commission under the chairmanship of Professor J. H. Frankel which has been proposed into the industry. The report of the commission recommends that income tax on all companies and the gold premium tax and the gold bonus should be abolished, and that an interim measure of the tax should be reduced to at least the pre-war level of from 60 to 45% of the £, or preferably to a flat rate of not more than 35% with dividends free of tax. A more liberal scale of redemption allowances is also proposed. It is proposed that a special mining committee should be set up with power to declare forfeiture of mining ground where production has been unduly delayed.

The decline in the gold output is attributed mainly to the fiscal policy which the Government adopted to meet its war expenditure. The gold premium tax is considered as in principle, inequitably related to the income derived from mining, and the forfeiture of gold production and an unprofitable experiment.

All increase in the personnel of the Division of Gold is suggested, together with approved pay and staffs. Further information will be given when copies of the report are published. (Editor, E.A. & R.)

Rhokana's War Production

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RHOKEANA CORPORAION, Ltd., as reviewed by the general manager, Mr. A. Rowan, Chairman, covering the period from January 1939 to June 30, 1944. At the beginning of the war production was in accordance with the terms of the contract agreement, which was maintained at the basic quota of 600 short tons of rubber per month until 1st August, 1942, when it was raised to 1050 short tons. After the outbreak of the war all restrictions were lifted and the Corporation undertook to produce 7,000 short tons of rubber monthly for the Ministry of Supply.

Production was raised to 9,500 short tons in July 1944, and in the month from Nchanaga on December 1, 1944, it was maintained slightly above this level for approximately the first half of 1945, however, the general deterioration in the country, especially the crushing plant, had become so serious that it was necessary to reduce production, to permit some maintenance work with maintenance and repair work. The output of the mine during the first half of 1944 (including approximately the month from Nchanaga) was 10,000 short tons.

At the end of 1944 the Ministry of Supply indicated that the output of rubber was being required, and it was then that the programme had significantly improved to consider that the output could be raised to 7,000 short tons monthly as from the beginning of 1945.

Plant Maintenance Difficulties

The transition to this higher level of production was made in December, 1944, and it was then that the short tons per month output was increased to the required level of 7,000 short tons. However, maintenance of plant continued to be a problem, with at the same time difficulty in providing a supply of sufficient high grade fuel for the plant, and the result was that although some production was maintained in the latter part of 1944, the output was not maintained at the 7,000 short tons per month level.

The general difficulties were increased with the outbreak of the war, and the result was that the output of the mine was reduced to the level of 6,000 short tons per month, and it was not until the beginning of 1945 that the output was raised to the level of 7,000 short tons per month. It was not until the beginning of 1945 that the output was raised to the level of 7,000 short tons per month, and it was not until the beginning of 1945 that the output was raised to the level of 7,000 short tons per month.

Since the outbreak of the war, production was stable at the level of 6,000 short tons of rubber per month. At Nchanaga was the supply 1,000 short tons. This production has been maintained up to the present time.

During the period under review the production of rubber

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Wool, which has been re-introduced in Southern Rhodesia, is being made into blankets.

Imports of motor cars have been bought in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, for 1946-47.

The Government of Kenya for 1946-47 has a total of £1,000,000 for the current expenditure.

The Nile at Entebis, Sudan, has a record of 100 passengers, mostly British, on the Nile.

The Government of Kenya has published a general report on the Lamanyika Territory.

In the Southern Rhodesia, the Government has now needed only one road to be built in non-sterling areas and one other road to be built in control is still necessary.

The Government of Kenya has had been lost by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, which has returned intact to Kenya with apologies for having done so.

The Government of Kenya has shipped 27,000 bales of cotton lint to India. Of the 1944-5 crop of cotton seed, 410,000 bales have been moved to Egypt.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways, which in 1941 suspended the concessions which it had granted for some years to farm produce and settlers entering Kenya and Uganda, has now resumed those benefits.

Some months ago a labour exchange for Africans was opened in Dar es Salaam as an experiment. Its success has led to the decision of the Government to open exchanges throughout the Territory.

The public telephone service with Somalia (formerly Italian Somaliland) has been restored, but for the time being telegrams must be sent in English or French and code or cipher messages cannot be admitted.

The Central Advisory Council of Kenya has been reconstituted as follows: Major A. W. Sutcliffe (Chairman), Major C. Luxford, Mr. H. Copely, 1st Lt. Colonel G. East-King, Mr. H. D. Archer, and Major Rodway.

Work on the new Beira-Rhodesia road over the Fungwe Flats was inspected recently by the Governor-General of Mozambique, General José Ballecourt. The whole route is expected to be open in about two years.

The Nairobi Finance Factory, Kenya, built by Lord Lugard and taken over by the military authorities early in the war, now requires about 840,000 lb. of wool a year, mainly for the manufacture of blankets.

Sales of electricity in Rhodesia rose to a new record of 120 million units in the past year. This was an increase of 6.6% over 1944-5. The latest returns show that consumption is four times as great as in the last pre-war year.

A company with a capital of about £500,000 is in process of formation in Durban for the operation of six coastal vessels for the trade between the Union of South Africa and East Africa on the one side and West Africa on the other.

Public telephone services between the United Kingdom and the Rhodesias have been reopened. The charge for a three-minute call (the minimum) to Southern Rhodesia is 12 1/2 pence, and the minimum for a call to East Africa is 15 pence.

Rhodesia has entered for the Currie Cup, Rugby competition after an interval of 52 years. The South African authorities had stated that if no entry were received for this year, the Rugby Union of Rhodesia would be unable to compete in 1947.

Southern Rhodesia has won a victory. Loan proceeds of £1,750,000 have been fully subscribed in four months. Government accounts for £1,750,000. Of the balance of £1,750,000 of new money, £850,000 was from small investors.

The quarterly publication of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which was suspended for the duration of the war, is to reappear, again under the editorship of Mr. W. Nowell, former Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Lamanyika Territory.

A committee has been appointed by the Governor of Nyasaland to consider all questions concerning the marriages of Native Christians and to make recommendations for legislation on the subject. The Attorney-General is Chairman and the Bishop of Nyasaland a member.

A large carved chest depicting scenes from the miniature industry was one of the exhibits at the display in Salisbury of work of art by African pupils of the Green Mission. Lady Jant, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has suggested that it should be bought for Princess Elizabeth against a day when she marries.

Although the French franc has been devalued to the rate of 480 to the £ and 119.1669 to the dollar, the exchange rates for French Somaliland, Madagascar, Réunion, and the French West African territories is to be 223 1/2 to the £ and 70.066 to the dollar. The reason is that inflation has become much greater in France than in her Colonial territories.

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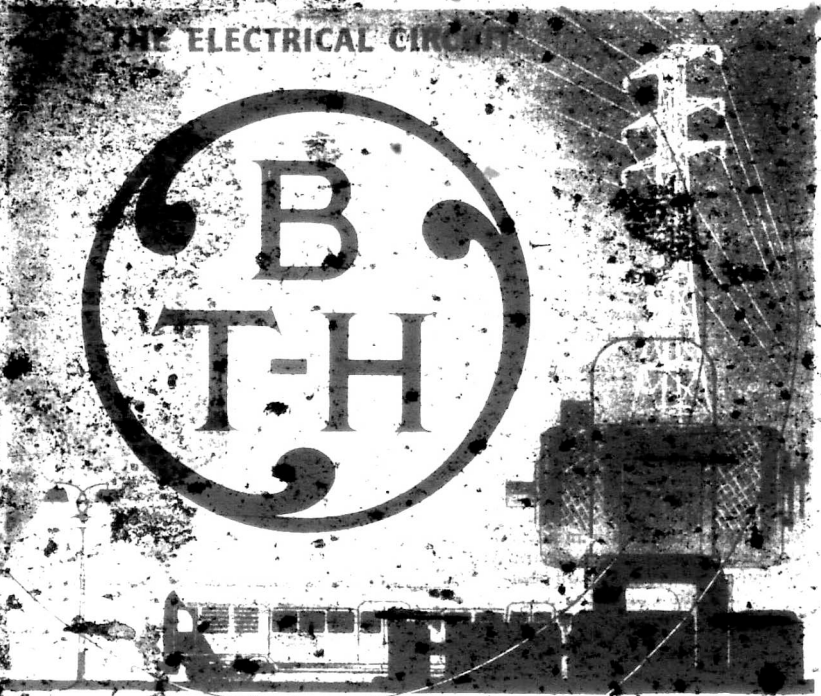
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Letters to the Editor (Contd.)

Many recent official statements have stressed the economic weakness of the African and the inability to pay interest much less return the capital spent for his benefit. All that, of course, is true, but it is never really wanted to assist in the various schemes of their management they could make some contribution in labour. Merely to mention such an idea will work in some quarters the cry "No forced labour" and therefore make it clear that I do not at all think of advocating compulsion. There would need to be some in an outlet through which the African could give his wished-for contribution. In much the same way as the Territorial Army provided in the past an opportunity for the British citizen to serve his country, I doubt if any African is any ready to work anything like as hard as average people in Great Britain have worked throughout the past six years. It is those who from such people accepted additional duties. Those of the Home Guard, for instance, and the Defence. So far as I know, there is no opportunity for a public spirited African to serve his tribe or his country in some such way as by membership of a Native Council.

We are told quite rightly that the educational and welfare grants are a priority of the Government and that recurrent expenditure which many of the colonies have to raise in future years fall upon these very countries. Hence, perhaps, the rather unexpected support from the Imperial Government for increased white settlement in Kenya. But if the African is going to keep the pump going on his own after the grant has been spent, it would be as well to lose no time in providing him with the chance of learning to pump for himself from the very start.

Yours faithfully,

London, 4

Challenges to South Manufacturers

It is a well-known fact that the manufacturing industry in South Africa is making a steady advance. The output of the industry is shown by the fact that the value of the goods produced in the country has increased from £100 million in 1938 to £200 million in 1945. This is a remarkable achievement, especially in view of the fact that the industry has had to contend with a shortage of labour and a shortage of raw materials. The fact that the industry has managed to overcome these difficulties is a tribute to the skill and enterprise of the South African manufacturer.

Business Training for Students

The Department of Education has announced that it will be introducing a new scheme of business training for students. The scheme will be based on the principles of the Association of Commerce and the Institute of Cost Accountants and the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The scheme will provide for the training of students in the principles of business, and will also provide for the training of students in the principles of accountancy. The scheme will be introduced in 1946, and will be a valuable addition to the education of students in South Africa.

Girls' Schools in the Sudan

A new girls' school has been opened in the Sudan. The school is the first of its kind in the Sudan, and is a valuable addition to the education of girls in the Sudan. The school will provide for the education of girls in the principles of education, and will also provide for the education of girls in the principles of accountancy. The school will be opened in 1946, and will be a valuable addition to the education of girls in the Sudan.

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THE LARGEST MOTOR ORGANISATION IN EASTERN AFRICA

Archdeacon J. S. Herbert.

THE BISHOP OF UGANDA has said that following the death of Archdeacon John S. Herbert, who recently arrived in this country on retirement after 41 years of missionary service.

There must be very few C.M.S. missionaries who have had a longer or more varied experience of missionary work than Archdeacon Herbert, who is returning to the great grief of his many friends.

John Herbert came to Uganda as an enthusiastic young layman in October, 1894. He worked for four years at Ntinda in a most primitive part which afterwards became part of Tanganyika Territory. He is still remembered there with gratitude. After his first tour he went home and after further training at the C.M.S. College, was ordained in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on October 3, 1909.

On his return to Uganda he was sent for three years to Nandi until that part too ceased to be in the Uganda Diocese and was handed over to Kenya. Then he went to Nyeri, Meru and Hoiima, and then back as rural dean to Ndeia. When Bishop Willis started his scheme of putting the rural deaneries under Baganda rural deans, he went to Bukuru where he worked for five and a half years until the serious illness of his wife (which proved fatal), caused him to go home to England.

Mr. Herbert returned to Uganda in 1928 and was made a judge in 1930. In 1930 he was chosen for one of the most important posts in the diocese, the wardenship of the Bishop's Theological College for the training of clergy, catechists and schoolmasters. At this point he took the inestimable blessing of marriage on April 26, 1930, with Miss Lucy White, who had been his secretary and a half year in charge of Mungu Girls' School and had already worn the affliction and elimination of the whole church and mission. Mr. Herbert was just the sort for whom efficient, calm, exceedingly sympathetic heart and soul in his work. He gave a Christian welcome to all who came near him. Her increasing deafness helped hardly to hinder his interest in everybody and everything. Their two sons, Michael and Peter, are a great joy to them.

Mr. Herbert's work in Uganda was so successful that at Mukono, where he had the best of the best of the best of care was to be seen that all his hands were occupied in mind, body and soul for the work that lay ahead. His work in the building of the college and grounds was particularly so.

He was for many years secretary of the Diocesan Council. In 1934 he was made permanent warden and in 1935 was relieved of some of his duties. He went to go round to every main station in the diocese as a missionary for clergy and teachers in preparation for the general assembly of 1937.

In 1937 Canon Herbert was asked to come to Namibia as Archdeacon of Swakopmund on the retirement of Archdeacon Powers. During these six and a half years he had been the unpaid friend and counsellor of the Bishop and countless others.

British Council

THE BRITISH COUNCIL has for the Christmas recess the Secretary of State for the Colonies said in reply to a question that among the Colonies and Territories of which the British Council does not maintain offices but to which it supplies much of its assistance through other channels are Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Somaliland, Seychelles, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia.

UGANDA OFFERS AN INTERESTING

PLEthora of interesting British goods and services are available in Uganda. Call here for a list of goods and services available in the spot. The following are published in a catalogue but especially of British goods and services which would be of interest to those who are in Uganda. The following are selected goods:

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Poverty a Cause of Leprosy

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. HERBERT SPRAWSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., says in the course of an article in the *Quarterly Review* on 'Leprosy in the Empire'.

"Leprosy as a rule is not a very contagious disease, not many years ago responsible bodies were of opinion that it was not infectious at all, but we know better now. A leper is not infectious at every stage of his disease, and at any given time an average of about one-third of any large body of lepers may represent the proportion that is contagious at the moment. We believe that actual contact with the leper or an article infected by him, is necessary to infect a healthy person and usually the contact has to be prolonged and repeated.

There are numerous instances of contamination of husband and wife where one is a leper and the partner has remained permanently free. But such is not the case with children, and the young up to the age of about 15 years. Children are extremely susceptible, and the residence of young children in the home of a leper in the contagious stage, almost certainly leads to infection of the children.

Sir G. Herbert Rogers has stated that 80 per cent of leprosy infections arise through a healthy person being usually found in the same house as an infective case. In the experience of the writer there is no doubt that clothing is a means of vehicle of the contagion, perhaps the most frequent. A contact of short that has been in contact with the skin of a contagious leper, and is later used by another member of his family, may be a means of vehicle of the disease. Poverty and lack of personal hygiene are great predisposing factors.

Perhaps poverty also aids infection by causing a poor state of nutrition in the people, certainly in days before we had great remedies for leprosy, merely bringing the patients into hospital and feeding them better produced an improvement in any rate of cure, but this is probably not so important factors as personal cleanliness. It is for this reason that it is rare to hear of an outbreak of the staff, European or Native, in leprosy settlements being infected by leprosy. The cases are known where a subject of leprosy has been in an operation on a leper by slightly injuring his own skin in the course of the operation and so allowing entrance of the bacilli. Some leprosy possibly are imported through bacilli in soldier clothing, the sermons have shown bacilli on the great majority are infected by contact described.

A Strange Coincidence

Major A. G. Wade has pointed out in a letter to the *Sunday Times* that there is a strange triple coincidence of birthdays in the Baden-Powell family. Which has such close connections with East Africa and the Rhodiasias. February 22 was the birthday of first Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement, who was buried in Kenya and is also the birthday of Lady Baden-Powell, first Chairman of the Eastland Branch of the East African Woman's League. October 20 is the birthday of the present Lord Baden-Powell and of his wife. April 26 is the birthday of Lady Betty, daughter of the first Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, of Mr. Charles Clay, her husband, and of Robin their son. The present Lord Baden-Powell was born on the anniversary of his parents' wedding.

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Obituary

Mr. William Barr

We deeply regret to report the death on December 26 at his home in Woodford Green, Essex, of Mr. WILLIAM BARR, a director of the British Trading Co., Ltd., and its secretary for more than 25 years. He had also served for nearly 30 years as secretary of the Bera Beating Co., Ltd., the Bera Financing Co., Ltd., the Bera Day Agency Co., Ltd., the Real Estate Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and as London secretary of Natal Estates, Ltd. He had twice visited Rhodesia on business on the last occasion in 1937. In the war days he was a frequent attendant at meetings of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and was well known in East African and Rhodesian business circles.

Indian's Bequest Request

The late Ismail Ramji Dada, an Indian from East Africa, and a former member of the firm of Dada, Harjee and Sons, left £60,000 to be used towards the cost of the Asian wing of the new hospital at Nairobi. It is the first bequest of this kind to be made for the benefit of the whole Indian community of Kenya.

Loan Swam to Kill

A party of boys swam from the shore north of Kiwira to the island of Kiwasa, killed off the bushflock, and returned to the mainland with the spoils during a recent visit to Eilat, Colossi, Society, who received full incorporation from the Game Department.

**Conditions in Ethiopia
Testimony of Mr. J. G. Grimwade**

MR. J. G. GRIMWADE, who for more than three years from 1942 worked in Ethiopia as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, contributes to the current issue of a journal of the Anti-Slavery and Abolition Society an interesting and useful report on the conditions in that country.

The experience has been on the Addis Ababa and other towns, and in areas in which there is still much to be done for improvement.

It is a pity that the campaign against slave raiding has not been more successful, but slavery has not been completely eliminated. The slave women was, perhaps, not less than 20 years old in Addis Ababa. She had been captured with her husband, and was probably bound for many years, and women, but the all-important fact is that she was regarded as

property, which last year travelled from Addis Ababa to Harar, that he had met an Ethiopian who had been in the country for some time. The man had joined the army during the war, and had been in Harar and Addis Ababa. He had known full details of the slave trade, but had insisted that the slave trade was a necessary part of the Ethiopian system. He had said that the slave trade was used frequently, and that the slave women were often displayed after death in public places. He had said that many individuals, though the police were not in a position to make any arrests, and that some of the slave women were kept on the streets of Harar, and that they were often made to work backwards on the streets of Harar, and that they were regarded as the 19th century of the 20th century.

Blackman's Abandonment

Two white men are going to be dealt on the streets of Addis Ababa. The man who has won his freedom from British legal control, but he is in the provinces where the British legal system does not apply. It is a pity that the British legal system does not apply in the provinces, and that the British legal system does not apply in the provinces. It is a pity that the British legal system does not apply in the provinces, and that the British legal system does not apply in the provinces.

It is in regard to the racial question that the Government is least effective. There are, for instance, decrees about the disposal of refuse, but only a few of the more important laws have any sanitary value, and even then attempts to enforce the decrees are hardly more than spasmodic.

A child is the idealist supposed to attend school, but in the most remote places there are no schools for them to attend. Even in the cities, the schools are very short of desks, books, and other equipment.

The pressing need at the present is for doctors, and these can be obtained only from outside sources. The excellent Halle Seltsie Hospital in Addis Ababa was closed on December 1, 1944, and cannot be reopened till a medical staff is found. When this is found there will be little danger of a shortage of hospital beds in Addis Ababa; to erect a new hospital building in the capital itself is unnecessary at the time when money could more profitably be spent on recruiting staff and equipment for what already exists.

Outside Addis Ababa there is a severe shortage of beds and accommodation, and even more so is the lack of doctors, and no one will dispute that a doctor can do more patients than is the nature of the medical profession in Ethiopia. It is a pity that the medical profession in Ethiopia is so small, and that the medical profession in Ethiopia is so small.

Another important point to consider is that by no means all of the country is readily accessible from Addis Ababa, and while information even now is forthcoming from the more remote areas, where one can be optimistic that even in the way of social services, it is not an Ethiopian official, but a white man, who is in a position to do so earlier than that time, but it is not a white man, but a white man.

It is a pity that the medical profession in Ethiopia is so small, and that the medical profession in Ethiopia is so small. It is a pity that the medical profession in Ethiopia is so small, and that the medical profession in Ethiopia is so small.

Things need to be done, and it is not a white man, but a white man, who is in a position to do so earlier than that time, but it is not a white man, but a white man.

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BACKGROUND

Britain's Opportunity. In the industrial and economic world our exports will depend on quality. So too in the world of ideas and ideas quality must be our goal and quality our strength. Britain, more fully than any other major European country, has now the chance to create a social system in which individual freedom is neither mocked by social injustice, nor stifled by totalitarian controls. We have been shaken deeply enough to make us ready for this great experiment, but not so deeply as to rob us of tolerance and patient deliberation. In this testing year of 1946 we have the chance to lay the foundations for a truly democratic society. We have the opportunity to rebuild and reanimate our industries, so that they will not merely produce better and cheaper goods but also provide more rewarding and satisfactory activities for their workers. We can make a new start in housing, so that even the humblest citizen will be able to live in a communal environment conforming to the senses and wholesome to body and soul. Even though Britain may still lack material abundance, a new quality can be attained in our actions, a quality infused by a deeper understanding of the real needs and better hopes of honest, unpretentious, hard-working and lovable men and women. Besides building machines and mechanical appliances, we must now increasingly turn our attention to building harmony and fulfillment in human relations.

Germany Still Strong. Although to-day Germany is militarily defeated and its economic life is temporarily at a standstill, the industrial base of its aggression—a base which has built up over the last 25 years and which enabled her power to conquer the world—is virtually untouched. Even after paying allowance for damage and obsolescence, Germany has probably more than 4,000,000 tons of machine tools together with a vast unutilized capacity for new machine tool production. This huge machine shop is based on iron and steel capacity which on the eve of war produced about 2,000,000 tons of crude steel a year. Half these steel mills in 1930. Practically all the great iron and steel furnaces of Germany are ready for operation or can be put in operation with minor repairs. The same condition, with minor variations, exists in other industries: chemicals, glass, power, aluminum, electrical and electrical equipment, and other instruments.

Mr. Henry P. Jones, U.S. Foreign Economic Administration Director of the Energy Branch,

Huns in Czechoslovakia. There is scarcely a family in Czechoslovakia which has not someone connected with someone who has been either put to death by the Germans or served long periods in concentration camps. The marks of the beast will linger on Czech and Slovak bodies as long as life lasts. The memory will last for many generations. Let this be clearly understood when we discuss the deportation of Germans from Czechoslovakia. To leave 100 Germans there would create a sore that would be very bad for the future of these areas and for Europe as a whole. With regard to the stories about the treatment these people are getting in concentration centers, we saw the conditions in one camp, and if this is the worst the Germans have to complain about, they have to consider themselves lucky compared with what they did. It is sheer hypocrisy on the part of some Britons to talk of feeding the Germans when their victims are suffering. These Czech and Slovak inmates who suffered so much, appeared to me to get them at least bread and boots and clothes to wear in the pits. Surely this must come before parcels for Germans. I had read about what was done in Lodz but until I witnessed the destruction there I could hardly understand how it was possible for anyone to sink to such depths of depravity as the Germans had done in the destruction of this village. There was not a trace of the village left—no the church and the synagogue had been destroyed, and the stones used to make a new road with them. Czechoslovaks would not be so naive. Will Jawahir, President of the National Union of Muslims in Great Britain, writing in *The Commonwealth Observer*.

Overcoming Sympathy. A tearful declaration of pro-German propaganda keeping this country tenacious in the impositions in the Western Allied occupation of administration forces in Germany have all told me that only power person they have spoken to was concerned with the attempt to murder Hitler on the 30, 1944. I believe. Prominent persons, past office holders, customs, generals, trade and industry, big landowners, communists and. Up to now, it is counted as people whom these few men have met who had something to do with the attempt. If ten men can meet 100 people who joined in that attempt, how many really boast to have been participants? Mr. Walter Kohler.

Bureaucratic Simplicity. They are people to do when they are already registered for eggs with distributor and now want to deal with a poultry keeper? Nothing could be simpler. First, they must take their Shell Egg Registration coupons to their local Shell Egg Food Control Office, who in return will give them a Poultry Food Supply Form, a Poultry Food Transfer Form, and a Poultry Food Surrender Form. When these forms are completed they should be taken to the nearest Balances-Meat Cancellation Bureau, and handed to the Cancellation Officer, who will send them to the Waste Paper Egg Control Disposal Board, where they will be replaced and issued in the form of an entirely new form—namely, Shell Egg Food Transfer Form XY 64527/LL. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Nationalization of Coal Mines. Features in the Coal Nationalization Bill arouse serious misgivings, not least the Treasury control which is written all over it. Every penny of new money has to come from the Treasury, and every programme of development involving substantial outlay (whatever it may mean) is subject to the approval of the Minister, which is a mere euphemism for Treasury sanction. There is hardly another industry in which risk-taking is so essential a element of enterprise, and it could be difficult to charge an institution more exacting in habit and temper than risk-taking than the Treasury. If the board which is to take over the industry is worth the salt, it should be able to raise its own money in any way in the open market, and should stand or fall by the success of its own work, as should every other business enterprise. It is not a matter of government, but of the nature of the business.

Comments on the Loan. We held the pass at the time of our triumph in the world's history, while we were looking on. For our efforts were now asked to pay a price which there is ground for considering unreasonable in circumstances in which we should be justified in asking for aid without penalties in the form of interest.

Sunday Times

Our present needs are the direct consequences of the fact that we fought, earnestly, that we fought longest, and that we fought hardest.

The Economist

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MANY MILLIONS OF POUNDS are to be spent by Kenya on a carefully planned and regulated long range scheme for the improvement and extension of African agriculture and animal husbandry.

Kenya's New Land Policy As will be seen from the official statement on the subject published in this issue, the Government of Kenya has been forthright in its statement on this vital matter. It challenges public opinion but it likewise challenges its own officials, and declares categorically that there is desperate urgency which demands the utmost vigour. The statement bears the unmistakable impress of Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, and we should not be surprised to learn that it was written by him, if that was not the case, then it must have been drastically revised by him, or he must have indoctrinated some of his senior department not only with his candid approach to major problems and his refusal to shy at difficulties, but even with his phraseology. This is a State paper of great importance. Issued simultaneously in London and East Africa, following the recent discussions in London between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of

Kenya, it is part of the immediate reply to those defeatists who declared that Mr. George Hill, the Socialist Secretary of State, would be not committed in regard to Kenya or would adopt an attitude which would seem obstructive to the local European community. We have declined to credit either suggestion. He has, in fact, shown greater readiness to make big decisions than his Conservative predecessor, who was in office for as many years as Mr. Hill has been. To mention only a few points in proof, he has made up his mind about joint services for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and will shortly issue a statement on the subject; he has authorized the publication of this paper on the use of the land in Kenya; he has issued directions for the appointment of African members to Legislative Councils, and he is understood to have come to a decision in regard to the control of undesirable immigration into East Africa. Few new Ministers can have altered so much so quickly at the Colonial Office, and those best able to judge are of the opinion that the rulings will, on the whole, prove to be in line with the most enlightened East African thought.

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