

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 20, 1944
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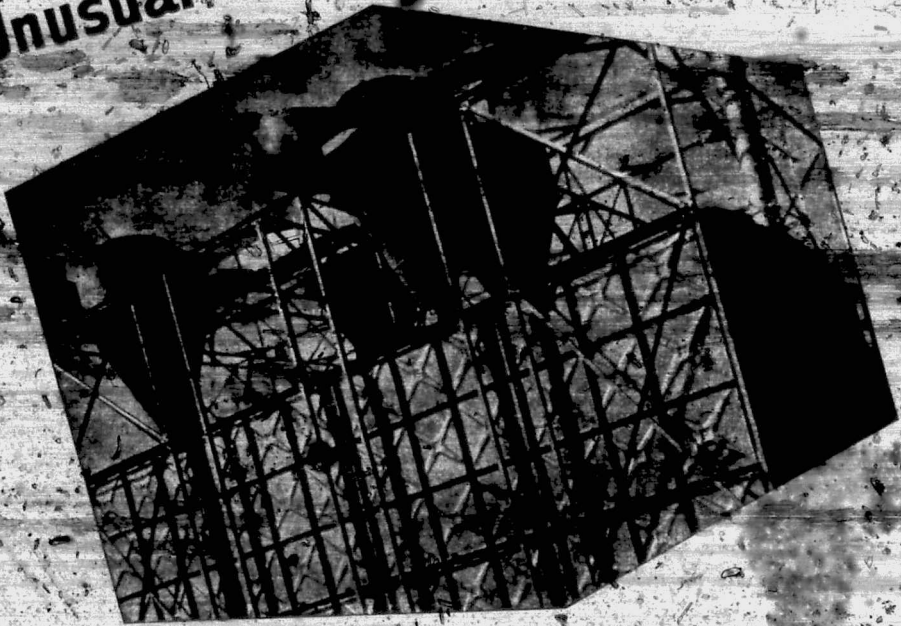
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE RIGHT OF THE INDIAN to reside in East Africa, said Mr. Chitale, when presiding at the recent inter-territorial conference in Mwanza of Indian delegates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar, rests upon their ability to best real service to the African.

An Indian Test for Indians in East Africa:

No responsible European would reject the principle that the presence of non-Natives should be justified by their contribution to the advancement of African territories, but the most ardent champion of Indian interests could scarcely undertake the task of arguing that all Indians in the territories do in fact give real service to the African. Some, of course, but that many fail conspicuously under the test now proposed by their own chosen spokesman is clear from the hundreds of successful prosecutions in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika during this year of Indian shopkeepers for profiteering and black marketing offences. According to Mr. Chitale, criterion such men have no right to live in East Africa. Yet so far as can be judged from the lengthy reports of the conference published by Indian newspapers in Kenya and Tanganyika, there was no word of condemnation of such malpractices of which Indian traders have had a practical monopoly; and since there must have been many such crimes against the community, and chiefly against its African members, for every one brought to trial, thousands of Indians

have shown to themselves, if not to others, that their right of residence cannot rest upon service to the African. There is not heedless and wholesale condemnation of the Indian, but honest facing of the fact to which Mr. Chitale decided to give prominence. This challenge to conscience is of his making, not ours.

His extravagant claim to high purpose in Indian enterprise in East Africa was blunted by an equally preposterous assertion that the English means have done "a great deal more for the God and progress of the African than

Why Has The Indian Population Doubled?

any number of Europeans has done so far or would accomplish in the next generation." The harshest critic of British administration or of white settlement could hardly accept so sweeping a plea, in support of which it would be quite impossible to compile a reasoned brief. Such language is its own reproach, as all but fanatics must recognize. He who has a good case does not need either to shout or defame others. The main concern of British administration in Eastern Africa is to use Mr. Chitale's words, "to be of real service to the African," and as the African acquires skill in craftsmanship, learns the arts of commerce, and produces men qualified to practise the learned professions, he will expect to have scope for his own gifts and talents. That means, in plain language, that he must

progressively perform tasks which are now discharged in Eastern Africa almost entirely by Indians. For Indians to stand in the light of the "emerging African" can not be deemed "real service," and so Mr. Chirale's test we are brought to the conclusion that many Indians must make way, not merely as a matter of practical necessity, but as a moral principle. If they are deemed to be "real service," they deserve to have the Indian leaders explain the factors of the "emerging African" in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, "has approximately doubled during 20 years of war?" The explanation can certainly not be that Africans have called for twice as much Indian service as in peacetime.

The President of the Conference (who was for one time an Indian member of the Legislature of Tanganyika) mixed his high moral claims with an appeal to his fellows (who warmly applauded it) to distrust every European and every piece of legislation introduced by any of the local Governments. The reader of his exact words, which are recorded on another

page, may shrink that even Goebbels and his minions could so easily improve upon this part of the diatribe. Why, then, do we examine it in a leading article? Because much in similar strain—though perhaps not in such uncompromising phraseology, and certainly not from one elected to the chair of an inter-territorial gathering—has been said by Indian leaders in East Africa in recent months. Some of them seem to be spoiling for strife, and to fail to note the evidence would be of disservice not only to the Governments and the European non-official leaders, but also to the moderate Indians, if they at any rate know that if the Indian Governments were misguided enough to determine to adopt the policy of active mistrust which has been recommended to it, it would inevitably be crushed between the upper and the nether millstones of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and a political party in this country. The progress of the territories to be hampered by racial antagonism, if liberally engineered by Indian extremists whose machinations would be strongly resented by the millions of Africans who understand as never before the genuine and fundamental benefits of British rule.

Development Plans in Rhodesia and East Africa

Sir Godfrey Huggins on Raising Standards of Africans

SOUTHERN RHODESIA will have a statutory board to co-ordinate and complete plans for industrial development of the Colony after the decision has been announced by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State at the Congress of Southern Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa, held in Gaborone.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, said, in reference to the Lancashire migration scheme detailed in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of February 10 last that no proposal for expansion should be rejected because of novelty and magnitude except after serious examination which might show it to be feasible on a less ambitious scale.

The Government need to increase the productive capacity of African workers by the application of their cheaper power, greater mechanization and the raising of the standard of efficiency of labour. A properly devised system of Native education, which would result in making the African a more valuable citizen, and the improvement of social conditions where necessary, if Africans were to play the part in the Colony's development of which they were capable and which was essential for the development of the Colony.

The Prime Minister emphasized that it could be implemented after this war to return to the ideas and methods of 1919. While they could not lay down definite plans now for the post-war period, he was satisfied that the Government was planning on sound lines.

In Tanganyika Territory, a Development Committee has been appointed, consisting of the Administrative Secretary, the Director of Lands and Mines, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Civil Aviation and Chief Surveyor, Mr. F. J. Anderson, M.L.C., Mr. I. C. Chopra, Mr. A. M. A. Karimjee, Mr. J. R. Leslie, Mr. D. Parker, M.L.C., and Brigadier W. E. H. Scupham, with Mr. A. M. B.

Hunt as secretary. Either the Governor or the Chief Secretary will preside at meetings of the Committee.

An official announcement states:

The main function of the Committee will be to act as a co-ordinating body in the consideration of the various schemes and proposals which have been or will be put forward by departments of the Government and by other interests, and in particular to keep in personal touch with the Government and opinion in the different areas of the Territory. For this reason its non-official members have been appointed mainly from the provinces, while its official members have been selected from among those departments especially concerned with the fundamental conditions of development, viz. land, agriculture and communications, as well as those concerned with general administration. All are officers whose special duties entail frequent travelling.

Development Committee and Sub-committees.

Most of the detailed planning will be required by the departments particularly concerned, but it will be necessary for the Committee and the special branch of the Secretariat assigned to this duty to keep in the closest touch with the principal departments and the provincial authorities in connexion with all schemes for post-war development.

In the work of the detailed planning there will be scope for a number of sub-committees, which will include representatives of the departments and of the commercial, agricultural and other interests concerned in the particular proposals under review. It is not anticipated that all meetings of the main Committee will be held frequently, but it is probable that there will be a full meeting at least once a quarter.

It will be the duty of the special branch of the Secretariat to keep the finance branch fully informed of all developments and proposals, and these officers will be at liberty to attend any meetings of sub-committees on special subjects.

The recommendations and proposals of the main Committee will in due course be submitted to the Executive Council before being laid before the Legislative Council of Finance Committee, and this will offer opportunity for final review in relation to budgetary and other financial arrangements by the Financial Secretary.

In its approach to the question of the future of the territories the Committee will have before it the following proposals:

(a) The plans for demobilization of the forces, which are

being worked out by an inter-territorial committee on which the military authorities and the various East African Governments are represented.

(b) The report of the Central Development Committee of 1940. In the light of the changed conditions brought about by the war, the recommendations of this report may require considerable modification. It is suggested that the report be referred to the Committee as a foundation for its work.

Progress regarding plans to deal with post-war problems in other territories will be kept under observation, particular attention being paid to those territories whose condition during the period immediately following the war may be expected to give rise to problems similar to our own.

Provisional Programme.
The Government of Uganda has taken the useful step of informing the public of its provisional programme of development, welfare and research, and of inviting suggestions and memoranda on matters in the list which is as follows:

- I.—Agriculture: (1) the conservation of land and the development of improvements in field husbandry; (2) agricultural education, including extension services, vocational training, the control of pests and diseases; (3) the development of improved types and additional supplies of food products; (4) the development of improved strains of cash crops; (5) the development of improved methods of animal husbandry; (6) the development of marketing organizations for internal and external trade.
- II.—Livestock: (1) the control and eradication of animal diseases; (2) the development of additional supplies of animal products required for food; (3) the development, in collaboration with the Government, of improved systems of pasture management and animal husbandry; (4) improvements in the production of animal products for export; (5) the development of marketing organizations for internal and external trade.

III.—Forestry: (1) The restoration and protection of forests for the conservation of climatic conditions, soil and water supplies; (2) development of internal trade; (3) development of export trade.

IV.—Fisheries.

V.—Minerals, including development of quarries, etc.

VI.—Water Supplies and Irrigation.

VII.—Surveys, Topographical, Cadastral, and Air.

VIII.—Communications and Transport: (1) Road; (2) Rail; (3) Waterways; (4) Air.

IX.—Industrial Development, including public utilities.

X.—Tocstic Traffic.

XI.—Telegraphs, Telephones and Wireless.

XII.—Public Health: (1) administration of the public health and medical services; (2) health personnel; (3) health units and public health organizations; (4) hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, and other institutions; (5) the health of patients; (6) laboratories; (7) social problems in relation to the prevention and control of disease.

XIII.—Education: (1) Administration; (2) elementary education; (3) secondary education; (4) technical and vocational education; (5) the post-primary level, not included under (3) and (4); (6) teacher training below the post-secondary level; (7) post-secondary education; (8) adult education; (9) miscellaneous.

XIV.—Labour Services, including the establishment or expansion of Labour Departments.

XV.—Housing and Land Settlement, including the development of land and drainage schemes.

XVI.—Other Social Services, including Welfare and Sanitation.

It is emphasized that proposals should be restricted to undertakings which can be carried out by Government or with Government assistance. Application for assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund may be considered in connexion with these plans.

Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Colonies Specific Proposals of The International Labour Office

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE is to be opened today in Ottawa, and in preparation for it the International Labour Office has prepared a report on "Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories."

It is a document of 100 pages, of which 40 are occupied by the text in both English and French recommendations in the form of 53 articles.

Most of these proposals in regard to social policy have long been operative in the British Colonial Empire, but it will be of interest to readers to give the following extracts.

Article 10 proposes that "penal sanctions for breach of contract of employment, as defined in Article 1 of the Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, shall be abolished."

Great Britain, it should be noted, is the only Power which has so far ratified that Convention, which, however, has also been accepted by Southern Rhodesia.

Articles 13 and 14 provide that children under the age of 15 years shall not be employed in any industrial undertaking or on vessels, provided that among peoples whose children reach puberty at a comparatively early age the minimum may be fixed at 14 years.

An explanatory note states that in British dependent territories a lower minimum age than 14 is to be found only in Northern Rhodesia, Somaliland, Palestine and Malaya, and that Uganda prohibits industrial employment of children under 16 years of age.

Article 15 provides that children under the age of 16 shall not be employed underground in mines, and that between 16 and 18 years they may be employed only on production of a medical certificate attesting fitness for such work.

Underground employment of children under 18 years is also prohibited in Northern Rhodesia, Uganda and Bechuanaland; in Kenya the minimum age is 14 years.

Article 17 states: "All practicable steps shall be taken to keep under review the adequacy of the incomes received by producers in dependent territories from exported products. In cases where the prices received for such products are inadequate to enable efficient producers to maintain a reasonable standard of living, such action shall be taken as may be appropriate to raise or supplement the incomes of the producers concerned."

Article 18 provides that "voluntary forms of thrift among

large-earners and independent producers shall be encouraged."

Article 32 reads: "The following shall be among the principles to be respected in the elaboration and administration of policies concerning the migration and use of land:

- (a) The alienation of land to immigrants shall be permitted only in exceptional circumstances and then subject to the control of the competent authority;
- (b) the mortgaging of land or crops shall be controlled;
- (c) where crops are leased to tenants and land owners or where tenancy is permitted in return for labour, the conditions of such tenancy shall be regulated in order to ensure that the workers concerned enjoy minimum standards of living and share in the advantages which may result from improved prices for the products of the land.

Article 39 states:

(1) Where employment or migration is on a sufficient scale, provision shall be made for a system of free public employment offices.

(2) Where the nature of labour migration so requires, properly equipped rest houses shall be provided by the competent authority.

(3) Associations of employers acting under the control of the competent authority may be permitted to operate systems for the placing of workers and for their welfare during their journeys to and from employment.

Article 40 stipulates that "hours of work in industrial and commercial undertakings and hours of work for the sake of tasks in large-scale agricultural undertakings shall be regulated by the competent authority."

Annual Holidays for Labour

Article 41 says (in part): "Workers employed in industrial and commercial undertakings shall be granted in every period of seven days a period of rest comprising at least 24 consecutive hours. The period of rest of one day in seven may be calculated over longer periods than one week wherever appropriate to the customs of the workers."

Article 42 reads: "Workers employed in industrial and commercial undertakings shall be entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of at least six working days. Wherever practicable workers employed in industrial and commercial undertakings shall be entitled to annual holidays with pay."

Where workers are employed at a considerable distance

from their homes, a holiday calculated on the same basis over a longer period of employment may be substituted for the annual holiday with pay of six working days. When workers are employed at distances from their homes, all practicable means shall be taken to facilitate their visiting their homes during holidays with pay.

Article 13 states (in part): "Discrimination directed against workers belonging to certain races or confessions with regard to admission to public or private employment shall not be permitted."

"All measures practicable under local conditions shall be taken to insure effective equality of treatment in employment by the provision of facilities for training, by the encouragement of formal training by the negotiation of collective agreements, by requirements in appropriate cases that employers shall employ in their own establishments a proportion of persons of the same race as those who are discriminated against, and by other appropriate means."

The introductory chapter on "The Problems of Independent Territories" says (in part):

"Very large numbers of men with experience and much higher standards of living than that to which they were accustomed will return from the forces. Among them will be a large proportion with technical training of many kinds. If on their return they can find no opportunity of applying their acquired skill and maintaining their usual standard of living, they may be the cause of serious social problems. On the other hand, if means are found of giving them a new and better life, they may be a factor of progress. It would seem that in any developing problem the most important element of policy will be of the highest value."

"In primitive production, in the family, in the clan, the village and the tribe all the roles of labour collaboration. As one form of production gives rise to another, this may lead to the development of unions or associations with trading strength, for example, of meeting the strenuous circumstances of the modern world. Circumstances may make of any or all of these groups instruments of class, race or religious conflict. Essentially, however, a longer view must regard them as existing for purposes of collaboration, first between the individual members and later between all partners in production. The organizations may be closely controlled in the State or the State may be making an over-riding national authority. An important point is that a State during its development, which is organized with a view to the free expression of the effective advance of this social purpose in every aspect of life."

Regional Labour Conferences

"Where regional councils are set up providing for technical collaboration between groups of dependent territories or dependent territories and independent States, regional labour conferences should be one of the methods employed. The agendas of such conferences should centre on the most pressing problems susceptible of settlement within the political and economic structure of the region. They may include: (1) consideration of the application of international labour Conventions in uniform manner; (2) the furtherance of collaboration between public authorities and representatives of the chief agents in production; (3) measures of social security; (4) migration possibilities within the region; (5) minimum wage and price levels."

"Whether such a conference should be organized by any regional authority or by the International Labour Organization may depend on particular circumstances. In any event, the closest possible coordination between the regional and international levels is to be desired. It might be thought that this necessarily involves arrangements for representation which would establish a link between the two types of meetings."

"Public works providing for years of employment may during their short period of construction have attractions to the best workers which will unfit them to take place in the labour economy of the country. Even permanently favoured industries with artificially high social standards may be a cause of disequilibrium if the general conditions among the mass of the people remain unchanged. Again, social welfare defined solely by material standards may lead to a desire to impose particular forms of material welfare if it is not psychologically sound to enforce conditions, however admirable in themselves, which are likely to provoke resistance among the peoples they are designed to benefit."

"None of these considerations affects the validity of establishing welfare as a concomitant to development or of making social progress the essential purpose of development. All that is suggested is the recognition of something like a right of self-determination in social policy. This right is no more absolute than is self-determination in other aspects of national policy. It entitles no country to act to the prejudice of similar rights in other countries, as by the toleration of slavery or exploitation."

"Within this limitation, however, it deserves respect, for it will be to the world's advantage if social welfare comes

under suspicion as a mere instrument of imperialism. Care should therefore be taken that any conditions of social welfare agreed to be the accompaniment of economic assistance shall be for the establishment of minimum standards which will not be alien to the desires of the peoples concerned that their own adoption, adaptation and development of these standards will be encouraged. Accordingly, the conditions should emerge as a result of negotiations with the national forces whose collaboration is sought."

"A clear lesson of recent years is that to segregate any single aspect of social reform is unsound. Education, health and labour reform are links in a single chain, and the strength of the whole will be the strength of the weakest link. In under-developed countries, where there is so much to be done and so little time to do it, where policies have in many cases not yet become firmly established, the danger of these social welfare were divisible."

"In many of these territories the structure of production is not yet and may never be such that the utilization of employment can provide for more than a minority of the people and may become a cause of serious social advance of the majority. Nor can the general economic situation be left out of account. Its results determine what social policies are possible in any one country. To further such advances, social policies which are not based on economic possibilities, would at the best perpetuate the Colonial system through philanthropy. Economic policies, not designed to broaden well-being, would lead back to exploitation."

Among those who will attend the conference will be Mr. T. J. Kingston Lloyd, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, Major Ord-Browne, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. C. W. Murray, managing director of Messrs. George Fletcher and Co., Ltd., of Derby, Employers' Member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee.

**Indian Leader's Angry Speech
Advice to Distrust All Europeans**

MR. M. P. CHITALE, a former member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, who presided at the recent inter-territorial conference of East African Indians held in Mwanza is reported by the *Tanganyika Standard* to have said in his introductory address:—

"Indians should look upon all Government legislation as against their interests in the first place and they should try to find out to what extent it does in fact harm them. Every legislator has the basic idea of harming Indian interests in some form or another. Therefore Indians must make up their minds to oppose them and to object to them. It would be a bad attitude to look upon antagonism on all such actions of the Europeans and Government as a start. It may be that after consideration and discussion we may realize the necessity to change our view, but that would not be in very many cases."

"Whatever friendly talks one may have in public or private with any European, and whatever he may say about the good of the Indians, the best policy would be never to trust him. He will be out to deceive you, maybe not liberally, but his breeding and training and his idea of imperialism are such as to make him deceive you."

"At the conclusion of the conference he said:

"The presence of Indians here to be in these parts is not because of our ability to be here, but because of real service to the Africans. If that were not so, we could have no right to be here. As to our conduct in these parts of the world, I have not the slightest hesitation to say that our presence has done a great deal more for the good and progress of the country than any number of Europeans has done so far, or would accomplish in the next generation."

The delegates to the conference were Mr. A. B. Patel, M.L.C.; Mr. S. T. Makore, Mr. S. G. Amin, M.L.C.; Mr. R. B. Pandya, Mr. Shamsud-Deen, M.L.C.; and Mr. K. R. Parco, M.L.C. from Kenya; Dr. M. M. Patel, M.L.C.; Mr. C. K. Patel, Mr. V. V. Patel, Mr. M. C. Patel, Mr. R. J. Mehta, Mr. Inder Singh Gill, Mr. S. R. Buxi, and Mr. Vallabhdas Kalidas, from Uganda; Mr. M. P. Chitale, Mr. A. A. Amjee, Dr. S. B. Mank, M.L.C.; Mr. D. S. Patel, M.L.C.; Mr. A. J. Bhatia, Mr. Mohamed Hussein, Mr. D. F. Keeka, Mr. I. C. Chopra and Mr. Hussein Aliibhai, from Tanganyika Territory; and Mr. Gulamali Kaderbhai, from Zanzibar. The delegates thus included seven present and several former members of local Legislatures.

[Editorial comment on Mr. Chitale's speech appears under Matters of Moment.]

White Settlers and The African Rhodesian Parliament in Session

Mr. W. G. Nicol Replies to Kenya's Critics

Mr. W. G. Nicol, European elected member for Mombasa, said in the course of an address to his constituents in mid-March:

"It is the general desire of the European in the Colony to see the African advance socially, economically and politically. Such advancement is to the benefit of all communities, and by it trade can be extended to the advantage of all races.

"I have said repeatedly that I think the time has come when the African should take his seat in Council. But to say that the African is under-represented in the House is not true because the 12 nominated non-official members sit there representing African interests is a gross distortion of fact. By virtue of our trusteeship for the African, all the official members represent African interests in direct, and are looked on as such.

"If people read our Hansards for the past seven or eight years they cannot but be impressed by the obviously stated desire of the non-official side of Council to improve African conditions. They might even form the impression that the non-officials also were the representatives of the Native in the House if they have brought on Government to further African development and betterment.

"To say that Europeans stole the best land is entirely wrong. What are now the settled areas were not occupied when white settlement started. The land in question was from the African point of view bad land, being in a semi-arid climate with little water and needing exceptionally hard work to produce crops.

"Whose fault is it that the Colony has been starved of funds for department purposes? The main people to blame are the members of both Houses of Parliament in that they in the past have been little Colony-conscious and have not pressed the Treasury to make funds available either by grant or loans.

"To suggest that we non-officials or the local Government have not been alive to what is wanted is most unfair and to be so condemned by people who have no actual firsthand knowledge of the country, its peoples or its needs is nauseating.

Progress in Tanganyika

A summary of Native development achieved in Tanganyika since 1920, supplied from official sources, has just been published under the heading "Postscript to the Lords' debate—that in which Lord Chesham, Lord Faringdon, Lord Winster and the Duke of Devonshire painted from different points of view a picture which local opinion feels ought to be supplemented.

A telegram to *The Times* from Dar es Salaam states: "So far as the medical services are concerned, the Territory is now covered with a network of first-aid and dressing stations and dispensaries which have treated over 1,000,000 cases since 1942. Hospitals in most of the larger towns and villages have handled almost 1,000,000 patients. Africans are being trained in medical work, and Tanganyika now has five fully qualified African doctors as well as many other skilled medical workers.

"Tanganyika's latest research station, which is the first of its kind and would famous as an authority, has done invaluable work. Almost 500,000 Natives have been removed from fly areas and settled successfully in healthy districts.

"Educational work in the Territory includes the provision of 1,000 primary schools, which were attended by 70,000 children in 1938. There has been a steady increase since that date culminating in a comprehensive plan for education in the future which is now being considered by the Colonial Office.

"The entire system of Native administration has been remodelled since 1920 on the basis of indirect rule. Native treasuries handle a wide and increasing range of local finances in relation to roads, bridges, public health, agriculture, education, and other subjects. Native courts dealt with 100,000 cases in 1943, and decisions were upset on appeal in only 3,000 instances.

"The main contribution to the war effort by Natives is probably in connection with the livestock trade, which has increased sixfold since 1930 as a result of the introduction of a successful system of auctions all over the country. Three hundred thousand cattle pass along the stock routes yearly, and the cannery factory in Kenya, which provided meat for the troops in the East African campaign, and continues to play a vital part in feeding the forces, received 80% of its supplies from Tanganyika.

Governor's Address to The House

THE SIXTH SESSION of the fifth Parliament of Southern Rhodesia was opened last week by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, who reviewed the services of Rhodesian personnel on the various fronts and announced that a Bill would be presented during the session to amend the National Service (Armed Forces) Act in order to secure the re-establishment in civil life of persons who have served in this war.

Post-war development of the Colony in general, including in particular the reconstruction of Bulawayo and other cities, attention of the Government to a comprehensive programme of Government buildings, would form part of the new development programme. The committee formed in the office of the Controller of Man Power to study various possibilities for works and available building materials. A Commission to inquire into the cost of building and building materials had been appointed.

Being to the shortage of fertilizers the acreage planted to Virginia-type tobacco had been reduced by 20%, and this combined with unfavourable climatic conditions, had resulted in the production of only 30,000,000 lb weight—about one-third less than the amount produced in the previous season.

The Turkish tobacco industry had been permitted to expand and production last season of 2,500,000 lb was a record for the industry. The Government had introduced promising industry compulsory registration of all Turkish tobacco growers had been introduced.

The quality of the African community had never been in doubt, and its attitude continued to be exemplary. The African's chief contribution to the Colony's war effort was made in the field of labour, and although supply did not always equal demand, the number of Africans employed at the end of 1943 was considerably greater than at any previous time. Besides contributing to the war effort through funds, the African community last year raised over £167,000 for the purchase of two fighter aircraft.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the social and health conditions of Africans employed in urban areas had completed its investigations and would report shortly. A Commission was being appointed to inquire into all aspects of Native trade, both buying and selling.

Price control had played a considerable part in keeping down the cost of living, and the relatively few prosecutions indicated that the majority of the commercial community was loyally assisting in achieving this result.

An Access Profits Tax Advisory Board had been established to give a view on granting relief to some manufacturing industries which otherwise could not expand or begin operations.

To encourage the establishment and expansion of industry a Bill would be introduced setting up an Industrial Development Commission.

Budget Statement: No New Taxes

In his Budget statement the Minister of Finance, Mr. Danziger, said the House would be asked to vote £1,000,000 for the National Reconstruction Fund, which the Government wished to augment to the utmost of the country's capacities in order to provide financial safeguards for the critical years after the war and so to facilitate the change to whatever the normal economy of the future might be. No calls had been made on the £1,000,000 voted last year, since present demobilization and rehabilitation expenditure were met from current revenues.

To assist the gold mining industry in present difficulties the Government was increasing the basic price of gold by 3s. 6d. a fine ounce from April 1, at a cost to the Exchequer of £100,000 in financial year ending in March, 1945, of £165,000.

The Government was refunding to Rhodesian railways £170,386 paid by them and proposed to remove the Railways the exemption from taxation which they had enjoyed until last year. The restoration would be made to the Northern Rhodesia did not collect tax on these profits, and were it not for the legislative passed to allow the whole of the excess profits would accrue to the nationalization account.

The Minister announced no additional taxation, but included those who benefited for reduced taxes on their Mother Country had borne incommensurable burden and sacrificed all her overseas capital, her export trade and her industries. The Colony's accumulated surplus was £1,500,000 in the 1944 budget should show a surplus of £290,000.

He said that two dehydration plants were to be opened by the Government providing £120,000. A Commission had been appointed to assist in the reconstruction of the country in vegetables. An industrial alcohol plant was also to be established.



Until then...

When this advertisement appeared, the Ford Home Leave Plan was still bringing pleasure to countless men on furlough. Those days will return. Until then, the entire manufacturing resources of Ford Motor Company Limited will continue to serve the country at war.



Empire Casualties.—Casualties sustained by all ranks of the British Empire Forces during the first years of war have been: **THE KINGDOM**, including Overseas Personnel serving in these forces, in particular from Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia: Killed (including died of wounds or injuries), 120,035; missing 24,169; wounded, 48,622; prisoners of war, 143,947; total, 336,793. **CANADA**: Killed, 9,209; missing 2,719; wounded, 33,333; prisoners of war, 4,860; total, 49,667. **AUSTRALIA**: Killed, 11,887; wounded, 46,663; prisoners of war, 23,766; total, 82,316. **NEW ZEALAND**: Killed, 5,622; missing, 1,584; wounded, 20,000; prisoners of war, 7,806; total, 35,092. **SOUTH AFRICA**: Killed, 8,477; missing, 279; wounded, 6,474; prisoners of war, 13,420; total, 22,650. **INDIA** (including casualties to the Hong Kong and Singapore Royal Artillery): Killed, 5,912; missing, 17,910; wounded, 43,280; prisoners of war, 72,348 (including 58,211 officers and other ranks missing but presumed to be prisoners of war); total, 109,800. **COLONIES**: Killed 1,685; missing, 15,210; wounded, 4,800; prisoners of war, 7,218; total, 28,913. **THE EMPIRE**: Killed, 169,441; missing, 78,904; wounded, 193,419; prisoners of war, 270,995; total, 667,159. **CASUALTIES TO MERCHANT SEAMEN ON BRITISH SHIPS**: Deaths (including deaths presumed in missing ships) 26,817; maimees, 3,027; total, 30,814. These figures include nationals of the Dominion and the Colonies serving on British registered ships. **CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**: Killed 49,730; injured and detained in hospital, 69,371; total, 109,101. These figures exclude casualties at sea. —**The Prime Minister.**

Private Enterprise Committees.—The first claim we must make as reward for our sacrifices in war is freedom of individual enterprise. Great Britain has produced more intricate, ingenious and brilliantly conceived devices for mechanical warfare than the Huns have ever imagined. In our approach to post-war markets the same kind of inspiration must be kindled and led to full flame by Government. As soon as a committee system is introduced into creative work the effort is clogged. Paintings or symphonies are not produced by committees. Inventive genius does not flourish in the gritty, subsoil of bureaucracy. The true creative artist, the man or woman who can dream a dream and crystallize it into a nebula into a practical functional form, is happier alone at a drawing-board or bench than handling words in conference. —**Sir Miles Thomas.**

Russian Prospects.—The Red Army came through experiences which would have been devastating to any nation's force not of the strongest fibre. Instead of becoming grabbed and overawed, it demonstrated a new mobility, dash, daring and more effective tactics in manoeuvre, assault, exploitation and pursuit. The army groups of the south have three possible general lines of advance. First, they may press an alternative line, to the wide Galician gap between the Carpathians and the Pripiet marshes, on the axis Lvov-Lublin-Warsaw, described by a German spokesman as "the main gateway to Europe proper." Secondly, the Russians may attempt to break through the Carpathian passes, and probably a number of them simultaneously. Thirdly, the Russians may try to outflank the mountains, on the southern side, pressing into Wallachia between them and Galatz on the Danube. The line of advance looks promising. It would bring the speediest results, the face to the enemy of the officials, perhaps the capture of Bucharest, and with it the collapse of Rumania as a fighting force. But what of the main gateway to Europe proper? This stretch of 125 miles of open country between the upper Pripiet, at Sniatkovo and Kovel on the southern skirts of the Pripiet marshes, would probably provide the line of advance which would create the most deadly menace to Germany itself, as well as the most vigorous German counter-offensive. —*The Times* military correspondent.

R.A.F. Awards.—During the war there have been 42 awards of the Victoria Cross to personnel of the Royal Air Force, 426 D.F.C.s., 37 Bars to the D.S.O., 4,923 D.F.C.s., and 113 Bars, making a total of 5,814. Awards to personnel of the Auxiliary Air Force have been, 40 D.S.O.s., two Bars, 81 D.F.C.s., and eight Bars. —**Sir Archibald Sinclair.**

U-Boat Mined in Harbour.—Grand Admiral Doenitz arranged a reception for two U-boats returning from patrol in the Atlantic. A band was to play the U-boat song of honour. The reception committee stood at attention. Somehow the junior captain manoeuvred his ship in front of that of the senior and raced forward to get the cream of the reception. But before he reached the quayside his ship struck a mine dropped by the R.A.F. The committee that was to have feted him saw the U-boat blown to pieces. —**Bomber Command spokesman.**

German Bid to Split Allies.

The first authentic information of a German attempt to drive a wedge between Russia and the Western Allies was given to me today by the neutral diplomat who was asked to act as intermediary. In Bucharest he said: "The German Ambassador, von Kilinger, Hitler's Minister to Rumania, conveyed to me the following eight-point peace plan for submission to London and Washington, but not to Moscow. Von Kilinger said Hitler was not Germany's proposals for peace to go to the Allies but not the Russians. The proposals were: (1) Immediately evacuate all occupied territories; (2) Complete the evacuation of the German Navy; (3) Complete the evacuation of the German Army; (4) Germany would retain no merchant navy but would reach agreement with Britain regarding German overseas shipments; (5) Abolition of Nazi propaganda abroad; (6) Agreement with the Allies to give up the 100,000 German troops; (7) Germany would have no air force; (8) Germany would always remain in close consultation with Britain on matters concerning common defence interests." —**Mr. Noel Monks, Daily Mail** correspondent in Istanbul.

British and American Bombers.

The Lancaster, Halifax and Stirling, built to carry more than twice the bomb-load of the U.S. heavy bombers, can operate only within the lethal range of enemy flak, which extends to about 21,000 feet. America's bombers operate at 25,000 feet, so the British bombers have to be used at night while U.S. planes can work with partial immunity during the day. —**Mr. Basil Cardew, in the Daily Express.**

Belgium under the Terror.

Never speak of anyone who has disappeared. To mention a fugitive is dangerous to him. If you meet a friend whom you have not seen for some time, wait until he speaks to you. Don't go to him. Don't show that you know him. Thousands of people in Belgium should not be recognized. —**Advice to Belgians by Belgians in the station in London.**

German Torturers.

Among the instruments of torture now in use by the Germans in Norway are iron rings which are fitted round the wrists and screwed slowly into the flesh and bone. The most cruel instrument is a head which is inside, which can be inflated, and which stops the flow of blood to the head. The effect is terrible. —**A Norwegian correspondent in The Times.**

the War News

Opinions epitomized. To make work more attractive to make it more efficient. Sir Stafford Cripps.

Export trade for Britain must be on a vastly increased scale.

118 planes were produced in America in March. Mr. Charles Wilson, Chairman of the U.S. Aircraft Production Board.

The time is coming when you fighters pilots will be flying from dawn to dusk. I shall drive you. General Eisenhower.

It was the first attempt to appoint women police, one inspector, two sergeants and 20 constables. Sir Percy Sillitoe, Chief Constable of Kent.

Life's pious neutrality is a card up the sleeve to the devil. It gives later operation to U-boats off the southern and western Irish coasts. Mr. J. L. Garvin.

I have no doubt that the transmission of information by submarine is a very important factor in German war plans in recent weeks. Sir Hugh'Neill, M.P.

Australian casualties in all areas to March 31 last were 16,650 killed, 10,266 wounded, 7,140 missing, and 26,915 prisoners. Mr. Forde, Australian Army Minister.

London children of 14 can leave school and start work at a higher wage than the uncertificated teachers who taught them. Mrs. E. V. Parker, speaking at a teachers' conference.

Before March 6 and April 15 the enemy had 18,400 dead on the battlefield before Koniev's troops of the Second Ukrainian front, while 27,300 prisoners were taken. Moscow announcement.

In countries like Egypt and India, instead of 168s an ounce, people are getting 147 and 115 an ounce for gold. The British Government is anxious to counteract this inflation. General Smuts.

The enemy is increasing his activities in the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, and there will be plenty for the R.A.F. to do. Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse.

Civilian air raid casualties in Great Britain during March numbered 279 killed or missing, believed killed, compared with 961 in February; detained in hospital, 633; compared with 1,712. Of the killed, 125 were men, 118 women, and 39 children under 16. Injured numbered 325 men, 204 women, and 47 children. Ministry of Home Security.

A new German night fighter, equipped with new armament, providing smaller target and giving greater protection to the pilot, is now in action against R.A.F. bombers. German Radio.

Plans for the purchase of American goods for a value of £2,500,000,000 over a 10-year period are being informally discussed in New York by Russian representatives. Wall Street Journal.

The Soviet Government does not pursue the aim of acquiring any part of Rumanian territory or of altering the social structure of Rumania as it exists at present. Mr. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissioner.

Take discharged service men back in their old jobs as far as you can. If you lose money, you will never have lost it in a better cause or more profitably. Lord Woolton, in an appeal to industrialists.

We should tell our two farcical allies Portugal and Turkey that either they stop forthwith their respective exports of wolfram and chrome to our enemies or we will denounce the alliances. Lord Vansittart.

We must not use victory for revenge, although stern retribution must fall on those who have been guilty of cruel and savage crimes against humanity. The Archbishop of York, speaking in Washington Cathedral.

More than 26,000 Japanese dead have been counted in recent months in the American lines in the South-West and Central Pacific. This excludes those killed in the jungle in air raids and at sea. Mr. Stimson, U.S. War Secretary.

We can no longer acquiesce in neutral nations drawing upon the resources of the Allied world when they at the same time contribute to the death of troops whose sacrifice contributes to their salvation as well as to ours. Mr. Cordell Hull.

The hour of national insurrection is at hand. It is the duty of all Frenchmen to be available to take part in insurrection. Soon you will come out of your forests, farms and hide-outs to take part in the liberation of our country. Alger Radio.

Since Norwegian girls refuse to fraternise, the German authorities in Norway recently brought in hundreds of night-club girls from Paris and Marseilles to provide dancing partners for the Wehrmacht. Daily Mail correspondent in Stockholm.

We do not know exactly what is behind the find in a German goods van passing through Sweden of 28,000 German staff maps of central Sweden, but the matter will be investigated most thoroughly. The Swedish Prime Minister.

What type of mind is going to direct Great Britain's future relations with the Soviet Union? Is it the business-making mind and the mind which has made the economic madhouse out of a drop in the price of oil? Mr. Negley Farson.

The preventive staff of the Bombay Customs have made an unprecedented seizure of gold and jewellery which was intended to be smuggled from Bombay by three Axis agents. The haul included 25,000 gold sovereigns, worth over £100,000. Bombay correspondent of The Times.

German losses in March on the First Ukrainian Army Front were 188,310 killed and 24,950 prisoners. At least 1,388 tanks and self-propelled guns and 272 planes were destroyed, and 849 tanks and self-propelled guns, 2,086 guns of various types and 1,000 vehicles were captured. Soviet Information Bureau.

The Rumanian railways are particularly vulnerable. Where they pass through the gorges of the Transylvanian Alps there are points where the defiles are only some 60 ft. wide. There accurate bombing would bring down hundreds of tons of rock to block the lines and the roads which run beside them. Lieut. General H. G. Morgan.

U.S. Naval expenditure for the coming year is estimated at \$8,162,000,000, of which \$2,007,000,000 will be for new ships. Naval aviation will get \$1,150,000,000 to provide 24,230 new planes. The ship construction programme involves 807 warships and 30,151 other types, mostly landing craft. By June 30 the Navy will have 2,947,000 officers and men, and 2,006,000 by the end of the year. U.S. Navy spokesman.

The supreme question is whether the Red Army can push through the Carpathians before the Germans have consolidated their defence. The whole outlook of the war may hinge on this issue. An outstanding feature has been the daring way in which the Red forces have pushed along the lines of least resistance and least expectation, exploiting an expanding army bridgehead as soon as it has been established. It is an able opponent that we have in marked contrast to our own caution in Italy. Captain Liddell Hart, in the Daily Mail.

P E R S O N A L I A

Lord Harlech was the last wife. A daughter has been born in Bulawayo to the wife of Flight Lieut. C. B. Harwentyma.

The Rev. G. Sfeattich has been nominated a member of the Plumtree Municipality.

Dr. A. C. G. Sfeattich has been nominated a member of the Plumtree Municipality.

The Duchess of Devonshire will not undertake further engagements for the next few months.

Major-General the Earl of Athlone, President of the Royal African Society, celebrated his 70th birthday last Friday.

Major Alec Anster has been elected Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee of the Aberdeen Constituents.

The Uganda Cotton Association has re-elected Mr. E. Collins as its President, with Mr. R. I. M. M. as Vice-President.

Miss Ann Johnson, the airwoman, who flew to the Cape and was killed in a crash in 1943, is now known to have left at 4.30.

Mr. Harold Mauband, Police Officer, and Miss Annie Thomson (Thomson) have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Major W. H. Greany, M.C., R.A.M.C., the Sudan Defence Force, and N/O G. Sfeattich, O.A.I.M.N.S. (B.), of British Columbia, have been married in Calcutta.

While serving with the Fleet Air Arm in East Africa, Mr. Roy Fuller wrote a number of poems, which are now published by the Hogarth Press under the title of "A Lost Season."

Flight-Lieut. John Plagis, D.F.C., of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Penelope Bolton, daughter of Major and Mrs. T. A. N. Bolton, of Dublin, have announced their engagement.

Mr. Julian Tunfell Faber, The Welsh Guards, and Miss Ann Caroline Macmillan, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., and Lady Macmillan, announce their engagement.

Colonel S. Gore-Brownie, the non-official member representing Native interests in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in London for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. T. A. E. Holdengarde, one of Bulawayo's leading business men and Mayor of the city from 1938 to 1940, is Chairman of the recently formed Bulawayo branch of the new Liberty Party of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. A. C. Bower, a farmer well known in the Uasin Gishu area of Kenya, has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Colonel Stanley Gherje.

Captain John MacKay Sim, R.A., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sim, formerly of East Africa, and Miss Dora Levita, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Sir Cecil and Lady Levita, were married quietly in the King's Chapel of the Savoy, London, on April 8.

Lieut. V. P. B. Hayes-Gratze, R.A., eldest son of Mr. E. V. Hayes-Gratze, of London, and Mrs. Bridget Jones, of Brick Hill, Surrey, and Miss Juliette Muter, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Muter, of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

Professor Melville J. Herskovits, of the Department of Anthropology of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, is Acting Chairman of an American committee which is studying African problems. Professor Herskovits, who has long been interested in the work of the International Institute for African Languages and Cultures, is one of the leading anthropologists in the United States.

Mr. C. V. Nicolle is now manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of the War Risks Insurance Board of Tanganyika Territory.

Captain David Milne, M.C., M.B.E., Senior Superintendent of Prisons in Tanganyika, is retiring to Scotland on grounds of ill-health. After 15 years in the Army, 10 of them with the K.A.R., including active service in the East African campaign of the last war, he was for three years in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya. He joined the Prisons Service in Tanganyika 10 years ago.

Mr. A. S. Thompson has been re-elected President of the League of Mercy in Kenya, with Mrs. Robins and Mrs. K. A. Brown as Vice-Presidents. Mrs. O'Farrell as honorary secretary, and Mrs. Killick as honorary treasurer. The other members of the Committee are Messdames Blunt, Crabbe, Fisher, Gardner, Gurney, Harrod, Haratz, Hepden, Hopkirk, Johnson, Davies and Howes.

The Kenya Branch of the Society for the Overseas Engagement of British Women has elected Mrs. G. G. O'Connell, Mrs. Ralph Turner, Chairman; Mrs. Robert Viner, Chairman; Mrs. Imbert, honorary secretary, and Mrs. Kipley, social secretary. The Committee consists of Messdames Rennie, Orr Street, MacDougal, J. O'Connell, Montgomery, Willoughby, Blowers and Jackson, of Nairobi; and representatives of 21 country districts.

Obituary

Admiral H. J. L. Clarke, C.B.E., who served in the Royal Navy from 1888 to 1928, died on April 15.

A memorial service for Major-General Sir Alfred Edwards, Commandant-General of the Rhodesian Forces from 1912 to 1928, was held yesterday in the King's Chapel of the Savoy, Strand.

We deeply regret to report the death in London last Thursday of Mr. James Speer, who as a journalist and publicist had for many years been deeply interested in Eastern African and Rhodesian affairs. He was Press Officer to the Government of Canada for some years and latterly Chief Press Officer of the Board of Trade. He was a brother of Mr. George Speer, of Kenya.

Mr. William ("Billy") Smith, who died last week in Southern Rhodesia, after a long illness, was a well-known and most popular business man in Salisbury, of which he was a former Mayor and for many years a Town Councillor. He was President of the Salisbury Rotary Club for the first three years of its existence, and had played Association football and lawn tennis for both Mashonaland and Salisbury. His two sons are on active service—Squadron Leader Graham Smith, R.A.F., and Lieut. E. A. Smith, now in Italy.

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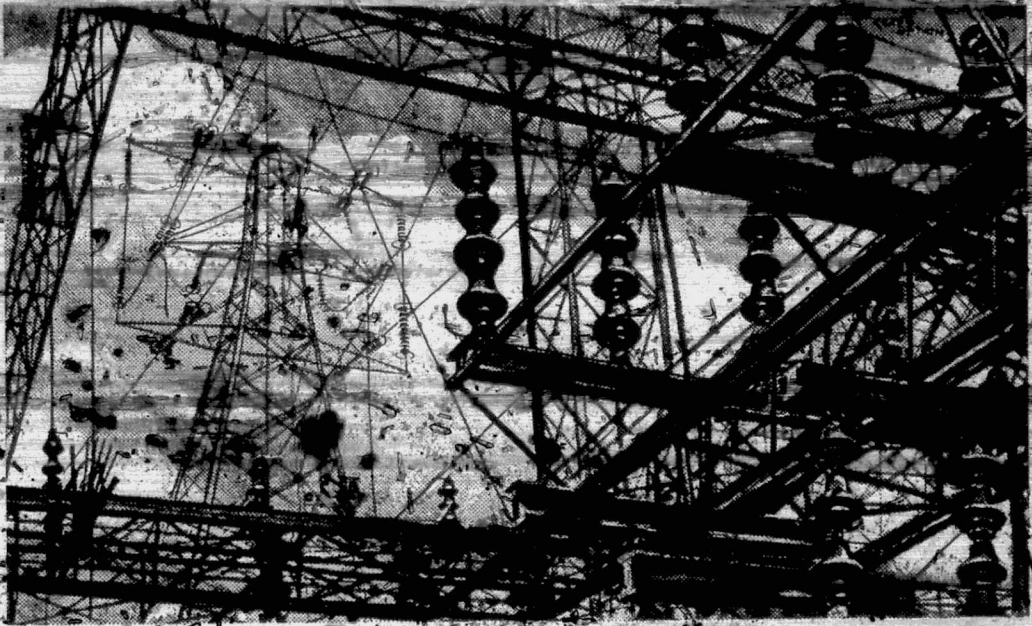
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The speed at which electrification has increased is a measure of the Nation's war production. Inevitably, this has resulted in the entire research and technical resources of the G.E.C., together with the Company's vast production of electrical equipment being directed to the war effort, and diverted from normal supply channels.

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DONCASTER ENGLAND

COMPANY MEETING

National Bank of India Limited**Mr. R. Langford James's Statement**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at 24, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3, on Tuesday, May 2.

MR. R. LANGFORD JAMES, Chairman of the Bank, has circulated the following statement with the annual report and accounts.

Since we last met the directors have extended to Sir Robert Reid an invitation to join the board. Sir Robert has recently retired from the Indian Civil Service after a distinguished career—latterly as Governor of Assam—and his satisfaction in receiving his acceptance was enhanced by the fact that his father, Mr. David Reid, was a valued director of the Bank from 1885 to 1900.

Effect of War Expenditure

The total of the balance sheet constitutes a record for the Bank at £61,833,357. This is an increase of £10,000,000 over the figure for the previous year and is accounted for by a similar increase under the heading of current and fixed deposit liabilities, which continue to reflect the large volume of war expenditure in the areas in which the Bank operates.

Cash on hand and with our bankers and money at call show an increase of nearly £4,000,000. The ratio of this item to the amount of our liabilities to the public is greater than is normally considered necessary, but under present conditions it is desirable to maintain a very liquid position. Indian and Ceylon Government securities are higher by £3,413,000 while our holding of British Government securities has increased by £1,140,000. Discounts and loans receivable are £490,000 higher.

We are now in the fifth year of the war, and the way in which banks and business concerns in general, both in this country and in the Dominions, have adapted themselves to war-time conditions is alike remarkable and laudable. Problems of one description or another present themselves almost daily, of course, but they always seem to find a solution. Latterly a material contraction in the time taken in transit by the overseas mails has facilitated working.

For India 1943 was a year of conflicting experiences, practically universal financial prosperity on the one hand and a distressing shortage of foodstuffs in certain parts of the country on the other. This shortage made itself felt in particular in Bengal and in the Southern Indian States of Travancore and Cochin. In Bengal actual famine conditions prevailed, resulting in a lamentable loss of life, not only from starvation but from the effects of disease on debilitated people. Fortunately Nature vouchsafed to Bengal a beautiful rice crop last winter, and this should at least make the food position of that great province reasonably safe for the time being.

In my address to the shareholders six years ago I drew attention to a statement made at that time by the late Sir James Taylor, then Governor of the Reserve Bank, to the shareholders of that institution. Sir James pointed out that the area under cultivation in India was not keeping pace with the growth of population: as he put it, "the pressure of population on cultivated land" was a matter for concern. How correct he was in his views last year's famine conditions appear to indicate. I have seen it stated recently in a responsible publication that, against an increase of 27% in population in the last 20 years, the area under food crops had increased by only 1%. Whether or not the latter figure is correct I do not know, but its meticulous accuracy is not a matter of great moment. What, how-

ever, does emerge as a question of the first importance to India is the urgency of growing sufficient food for the adequate nourishment of a population increasing at a phenomenal rate.

The recent publication by a group of eminent business men in India of a 15-year plan for the economic development of that country after the war has attracted considerable attention. The industrial pendulum started to swing in India some years ago. Under normal conditions its rate was appreciable, and this has been accelerated greatly by the war. Whether it will be desirable to increase the pace, or to elaborate planning is perhaps a matter open to difference of opinion, but I presume there will at least be agreement on the desirability of agricultural development taking precedence of all other planning until the food requirements of the country are placed on a permanently safe basis. The institution of new industries and the erection of costly factories—however desirable in themselves—would not be of much avail without a healthy and well-nourished supply of labour to man them.

Prosperity in East Africa

Of the other centres in which our interests in Ceylon, East Africa and Aden, there is nothing of special interest to report. To them also the war has brought prosperity.

An event of much interest to the banking world is the impending change in the governorship of the Bank of England. Mr. Norman's unrivalled experience, his wise counsel and kindly help were always available to us, and in acknowledging—as we do with gratitude—our indebtedness to him, we wish him many peaceful years in which to enjoy the rest and repose of his private labours.

His successor, Lord Catto—himself a director for some years of the Mercantile Bank of India—has an intimate knowledge of Indian affairs through his connexion with the firm of Andrew Yule & Co., Calcutta. It is a matter of much satisfaction to us to know that, in losing officially one good friend, we have in his successor one well qualified to appreciate the problems which may confront Indian banking in the future.

Last year I mentioned that the increase of ill-health among members of the overseas staff was a cause for anxiety, and naturally a further year of war-time working has not improved matters in that respect. There are, however, indications that short periods of furlough may be possible before long, which must be welcome news to many, though for the time being an extra strain will be thrown on those of our depleted staff remaining in the East to carry on. In extending to the staff, both overseas and at head office, our warm thanks for their work on behalf of the Bank, I assure them again that the directors realize in full measure the difficult working conditions of these present times.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

Mitchell, Cotts & Co., Ltd.**Mr. Alexander Hamilton's Statement**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Friday, April 14, 1944.

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

"The proceedings at the annual general meeting will once again be formal and no speech will be made. Instead the following statement is issued for the convenience of shareholders.

Higher Net Profits

It will be seen from the profit and loss account that the trading profit for the year is higher at £182,475, compared with £180,000. After providing for income tax and directors' fees, the net profit also shows an increase, being £101,225, compared with £93,603 last year. There is thus available for dividends and reserves, after adding the amount brought forward, a total of £153,580.

Out of this there has already been declared and paid the preference dividend for the year (absorbing £4,537) and a first and a second interim ordinary dividend of 5% and 10% respectively, which together required £44,004 and made the total ordinary dividend for the year 15% (As against the same as previously. It has already been explained that the second interim dividend took the place of the usual final dividend and that in consequence the directors are not recommending any further distribution at the annual general meeting.

From the balance remaining the directors have transferred £40,000 to general reserve and £5,000 to staff provident funds after which the amount carried forward to next year will show an increase of £7,624 over the amount which we brought forward from the previous year and will amount to £59,073.

The parent company and its numerous subsidiaries have made such provisions for their various taxation liabilities, both in this country and overseas, as, according to the best information and advice available to their respective boards, should be sufficient to meet the same under this heading in the accounts for review.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

This year it has been found possible to issue a consolidated balance sheet which sets out the financial position of the group. It will be noticed that as I have remarked in previous years, the margin between the net assets of our subsidiary companies and the cost of their shares to the parent company is satisfactory, the capital and surpluses of the group now totalling £1,278,240.

You may also be interested to know that of the total assets of over £3,000,000, as shown by the consolidated balance sheet, about 70% are in Africa.

With regard to the current year, existing conditions make any forecast difficult, but results achieved so far encourage me to believe that the net profit for the year to June 30, 1944, should be much the same as those now before you.

It will again not be possible for our managing director, Mr. Leonard Aldridge, to attend the annual general meeting, as he is engaged in the Middle East upon the affairs of the group, his Government mission having recently ended, for which important work tributes have been paid to him by the authorities concerned.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to be able again

to record that our relations with our numerous shareholders at home and overseas continue to be very cordial.

The directors are more wish to place on record their appreciation of the splendid work of the staffs of the parent company and its subsidiaries, and to express their very best wishes to those who are serving with the Forces. I am sure that the shareholders will wish to join the board in this and also to send a tribute to the sea-going personnel, whose work under arduous and dangerous circumstances is of such vital importance.

Sisal Estates, Limited**Colonel C. E. Pansobly's Statement**

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, will be held this afternoon in London.

COLONEL C. E. PANSOBY, Chairman of the company, circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the report and accounts.

Year of Marked Improvement

The year under review shows a further marked improvement in the production of the company notwithstanding the difficulties with which the management has had to contend by way of labour shortage and in obtaining machinery replacements and equipment.

As mentioned in the report, production totalled 92,975 tons, as against 67,038 tons in the previous year, which compares very favourably with the output of the whole of British East Africa. This result reflects the diligence and efficiency which Mr. Hitchcock and his able staff have applied to their task, and fully justifies the changed methods of spacing and cultivation introduced by Mr. Hitchcock a few years back. The fall in the percentage of Grades 1 and A to 54% as against 72% in the previous year, was anticipated, and is accounted for by the removal of restriction, during the period only the best areas were cut, and the stricter grading now in force with the object of improving and standardizing East African sisal generally.

Greater Efficiency in Management

The cost of labour, machinery upkeep, and overheads is rising all the time. For the year under review it increased appreciably and has affected the industry as a whole in a marked degree, but in our case the increase in these charges was mostly offset by the very satisfactory increase in production and the greater efficiency in the management of our estates. This reflects the highest credit on all concerned. As a result, the accounts before you show a further increase in profits and have enabled us to wipe off all the arrears of the preference dividend.

As regards the current year, production to date assumes the estimate of 9,000 tons, provided sufficient labour and necessary spares and equipment are available.

The food shortage to which I referred last year, coupled with military requirements, has caused considerable anxiety in regard to labour, and a measure of conscription was found to be necessary. Efforts are being made, however, to attract voluntary labour by means of recruitment, which, it is hoped, will render unnecessary a continuation of conscription when the present period expires.

The Sisal Associations in East Africa and London continue to do invaluable work in the industry. The setting up of an inspectorate in East Africa has resulted in an all-round improvement in preparation, grading, and packing, and has been favourably reported upon

by the Deputy Hemp Controller, who has visited the territory at the request of the British Government.

With a view to speeding up supplies of machinery, an advisory officer has been appointed in East Africa and is already doing good work in this connexion. It is also the Association in London, which is in constant touch with the Government Departments concerned. As a result, an improvement in the supply position is anticipated.

Prospects of Waste Recycling

The Association is working for the establishment of a Waste Recycling Association, with the object of inducing the manufacturers to produce and utilizing that portion of the waste which has hitherto been regarded as waste. These things, like waste, do not ventuate, but they can be put to use in a number of ways. The market will in course of time be established, and, so far as the waste is concerned, the experiments already carried out bid fair to provide the industry with an additional source of revenue in the future.

During the war the Ministry continues to purchase all the nitre which can be obtained and will continue to do so for a time after the cessation of hostilities.

Taking all things into consideration, I think you will agree with me that prospects are encouraging, and I cannot but commend the remarks without paying tribute to the excellent work being done by the managing director of the subsidiary company, Mr. Hitchcock, his general manager, Mr. Paton, and the whole of the staff under them, and thanking them for their indefatigable efforts which have contributed so largely to the improvement in the company's position.

I should also like to record our appreciation of the services rendered by Messrs. Raberty and Co., Limited, the company's agents in East Africa, and Messrs. John K. Gillist and Co., Limited, secretaries and agents in London.

Note.—Since the above statement was prepared the price of sisal has been advanced by an average of 10 per cent. in order to meet increased costs.

De Beers Industrial Corporation

The De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., has been registered with an initial capital of 20,000,000, divided into 5,000,000 ordinary shares and 1,000,000 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares, each of £1. The new company has agreed to purchase from De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., its holding of 1,000,000 ordinary shares in African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., the purchase consideration being the issue of 4,000,000 ordinary shares in the Corporation, whose remaining £1,000,000 of ordinary shares will be held in reserve meantime. The parent company has agreed to subscribe or find subscribers for the whole of the cumulative preference shares at the price of 22s. so that the new company will be provided with £1,100,000 in cash. It has been formed to finance industrial development in Southern Africa, and in particular new business derived from its 50 per cent. holding in African Explosives and Industries, which has large Rhodesian interests.

News of Our Advertisers

Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., has announced a dividend of 8s. (against 8s.).

Schaeffler, Ltd., has announced a profit of 107s. after meeting all expenses of 2,345,471 compared with 2,105,560 in 1942. An interim dividend of 12s. (the same) was declared, with a bonus of 21s. (nil), and 17s. 10d. carried forward against 260,775 brought in. The accounts reflect the acquisition of the Kia-Ora Company, the issued ordinary stock having been increased from 2,725,000 to 2,800,000.

News Items in Brief

Morrison Estates (East Africa), Ltd., is being wound up voluntarily.

There are now 14 students from Zauzuni at Makerere College, Uganda.

A Government African school has been opened in Mulungushi, Northern Rhodesia.

Six African deacons are to be ordained to the priesthood in the Diocese of Central Tanganyika.

A new session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council will open in Lusaka on 14th April.

The Northern Rhodesian Veterinary Commission has visited Bulawayo to inspect various abattoir and meat areas.

The factories erected by the Government of Kenya at Kericho and Kerugoya for the production of dried vegetables have cost approximately £150,000.

Following the resignation of the Maize Control Board in Kenya, the system of control and distribution of maize is likely to be reorganized on an East African basis.

Sisal and tow production in Malawi, Dept. of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., totaled 11,100 tons, making 1,275 tons for the first six months of the company's current financial year.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia has asked Sir Godfrey Huggins to raise during his forthcoming visit to London the question of a direct outlet to the sea under the administrative control of the Colony.

A house consisting of two bedrooms (each 14 ft. by 11 ft.), a sitting room, a front veranda, a bathing room and a kitchen-cum-bathroom is the experimental type of building now being erected in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, as the first step in the Territory's plans for African housing.

The Soil and Water Conservation Committee of Kenya recently examined detailed plans for forest development after the war, including the question of shelter belt schemes. One experimental farm shelter belt has already been planted and another site has been suggested for further experiments.

Recently we reported that a blanket and rug factory was to be established in Bulawayo. A company has now been registered with the title of the Rhodesian Weaving Mills, Ltd., and a capital of £105,000. Mr. R. K. Rantor is managing director. The initial capacity is likely to be 10,000 blankets weekly.

"Divine King" of the Shilluk

The installation of Chief Anei Kur as the *ret* of the Shilluk tribe took place at Fashoda on March 10, according to news recently received in Khartoum; but no account of the ceremonial, which is of great interest to ethnologists, is yet available.

But for the war a number of ethnologists from Europe and America would have come to the Sudan to witness the ceremony for the first time in 26 years. No living person outside the Sudan had previously seen the ceremony, though it had been described by the late Patrick Muroo, former Governor of Khartoum Province. The latest installation, however, was attended by three missionaries and six officials of the Sudan Government, including Mr. C. G. Davies, Governor of the Upper Nile Province, who was accompanied by Mrs. Davies—the first white woman to see the installation.

Chief Anei Kur is the 30th *ret* of the Shilluk. His father, Kur Nvidho, was the 27th *ret*, and it was he who ruled at Fashoda when Marchand arrived in 1898; he was deposed by Wingate, then Governor-General, in 1903.

The significance of this ceremony consists in the light that it casts on tribal customs associated with the "Divine King" principle. The Shilluk, it is known, have a number of examples of a "Divine King" as defined by Frazer's "Golden Bough"—a telegram to "The Times" from Khartoum.

LATEST MINING NEWS

East African Mining Policy

Recommendations of Joint E. African Board

The memorandum on Post-war Problems in East Africa issued by the Joint East African Board states that a recent work entitled "Problems in Africa" by Louis Branka states that mining has been the focus of economic development in most of Africa and the areas most advanced economically are those whose main activities are mining and exploitation. In fact, the main part of the continent which has not been developed is not sufficiently

With this statement the Joint East African Board is in full agreement. The Board now what more can be done in the way of practical steps to advance mineral production, whether of gold or base metals, throughout East Africa.

The most urgent problem, assuming unification of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, is the setting up of an effective Mining Department under a Commissioner or Director-General with a seat on the Legislative Council and the presence of a well-remunerated technical staff in place of the present type of inexperienced Mining Commissioner, who just as he is beginning to know something of his work is whisked away to become a Provincial Commissioner. In other words, a mining head whose position is reasonably permanent and whose main duty is the administration and furtherance of the mining industry from the standpoint of labour, geology and hydrological survey, exploration, engineering, metallurgy, chemical administration, finance and taxation. Comment on the fact that there have been three Mining Commissioners with two acting temporarily in Kenya in 10 years would be superfluous.

At present the industry is young and requires mining and fostering in the interests not only of an increasing purchasing power of an East African population of over 12 million, but of world economy as well. Within the past 12 years mining has advanced in the world as the well-being of Africa is bound up with mining, large, in and small, and there is no reason why a slighter degree of progressive advance in the continent should not be accentuated over the next decade or two to the great advantage of other industrial developments.

The Board, however, appreciates that in this it is to be done, there must be taken more technical experts of ex-

perience must be engaged by Government. Preliminary outlay may have to be assisted and cheap electrical power provided, while an increasing measure of control over wages and amenities will presumably have to be exercised. The experience of Southern Rhodesia, in fostering by private enterprise small units of the mining industry, should be fully drawn upon.

Mining Has Raised Native Standards

A word here should perhaps be said about the important part mining has played in bettering the conditions of Africans in the various mining centres. Not only has the standard of living of the Native been raised, but he has been provided with the opportunity of learning both semi-skilled and skilled trades. There has been a noticeable improvement in the physique of the mine workers in the past few years, due to many causes, the chief of which are improved housing conditions for workers and their families in the mine compounds, good and regular rations, increased medical attention, etc.

In several instances schools for Natives have been set up in compounds and these are becoming increasingly popular. In general a considerable trade has been built up in the marketing of Native produce to the mining community. Rentals too have brought considerable benefits to some African chiefs and Native councils. It is clear therefore that any expansion of the industry will be of lasting benefit both to the African community in the areas concerned and to the States as well as to the revenue of East Africa.

It is obvious, however, that in East Africa, as in the present, the Government of separate territories need a strong central body of technical direction and control. The industry is financially and technically possible, although meanwhile an immense amount of pioneering work in all directions has been accomplished and considerable interest and sympathy have been evinced by Government and their New mining and geological officials.

Prospecting and opening up might well be encouraged if really substantial cash rewards on the Russian and Australian model be granted under certain stipulated conditions and supervision with special regard to the location of the property, its accessibility and climatic conditions, on the basis of which the question of working rights and rewards would to some extent offset the handicap and expense of smallworkers labour, viz. shortage of cash to develop and build up adequate ore reserves before spending money on re-education plant. Once adequate ore reserves of payability have been developed, there usually seems to be little difficulty in

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finding the finance for further machinery on fairly reasonable terms, but it is during the period that economic difficulties of the individual arise, a time when little or no money is coming in other than that obtained from fortuitous gold findings.

Recommendations on Mining Taxation

Coming to taxation, we recommend that from the date a new property or a re-opened one previously abandoned begins production as certified by the Mining Department, it should be freed from all taxation or royalties for three years, provided that surplus profits during that period are reserved to the industry. This privilege owners or operators should be accorded with a view to the underground development and equipment necessary to the development of the industry.

Our main recommendation is a general tax on licence holders with a special rate for depreciation, amortisation of machinery and other investments where special and additional exploration work is being done, and not to the extent of the licence. It is recommended that whole areas in the country should be treated as half-worked properties, abandoned through lack of capital or higher technical assistance and knowledge in all the directions. The parts of Africa, Australasia and Russia should be included and the tax levied on surplus profits. Existing mining laws and regulations should be reviewed, adjusted and made as attractive as possible.

In agreement with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, every opportunity should be taken to encourage young men of some practical experience in mining to go to the Bulawayo for some of the technical and appropriate School of Mining, irrespective of locality, seeing that those who rank will come the prospectors and developers of the future. The time seems hard, but for a local school of instruction for aspirant prospectors and small workers.

It is suggested to the Joint Board that a grant in aid, not exceeding £20,000, spread over a period of say five years and recoverable from the proceeds of general taxation over a period of ten years and at a rate of interest, should be at the disposal of the Ministry of Mines in East Africa if and when they require it for the purpose of financing the mining industries of only inland areas, mining and exploration by non-individuals, but in financial, heavy ventures in this early and difficult days. This fund should be kept quite distinct from the cost incurred by geological and other surveys, which should be intensified once hostilities cease. This is a fund of the future we have suggested should go some way towards a solution of local post-war problems.

Deposits of iron ore, lead and galena, copper, tin, manganese, asbestos, diatomite, graphite, magnesite, mica and optical quartz have already been located. Given time, finance and persistence in exploration, we can forestall what other discoveries may be made in the vast unexplored areas of Africa, and in the smaller confines of Uganda. Apart from export possibilities, these developments may have in time considerable bearing on the future of local industries.

The Joint Board would like to pay tribute to the splendid work that has already been accomplished by the existing technical staffs in the three Colonies under able leadership and with the limited funds and staff at their disposal.

S. Rhodesia's Mineral Output

Mineral output in Southern Rhodesia during 1943 was officially stated last week to have had a value of £8,864,041, a decrease of £513,124 compared with 1942. Gold production fell by 105,316 fine oz. to 656,684 fine oz., valued at £1,519,146, but the value of the base mineral production was a record for the Colony at £3,336,211. Coal, chrome and asbestos were again the chief contributors, with tungsten and mica showing considerable increases over the previous year. It is hoped that the United States may partially lift the embargo on the export of mining supplies and machinery for gold mines. Negotiations between the Governments are proceeding.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—March coal sales were 11,800 tons, a 10% increase on 10,700 tons in February.

Tati Goldfields.—There was an estimated mining output in March of £800 from 3,635 tons of ore milled.

Kangas Mines.—Output for February totalled 18 tons of tin, of which one ton from tributary and 17 from main shaft.

Wanderer.—In March 40,000 tons were milled for a recovery of 3,324 oz. gold and a working profit of £4,000.

Globe and Phoenix.—During March 6,000 tons were treated for a yield of 3,174 oz. gold and a mine profit of £11,137.

Lightlick.—In March 17,000 tons of ore were milled for a yield of 2,618 oz. gold, the working profit being £11,137.

Com. Motor.—During March 25,300 tons were crushed, a 10% increase on 22,800 tons in February.

Rosebery.—During March 2,800 tons of ore were milled for a gold production of 1,107 oz. valued at £1,575. Working production was £8,000 (including 1933 development), leaving an estimated surplus of £9,900. The main shaft was sunk 14 ft. to 1,654 ft. and the 18th level station was completed. Development on No. 4 footwall and 17th level was advanced 62 ft. in the west drive through low values.

Mining Personnel

Mr. Douglas Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company, has joined the board of Royal Wintelope Copper Mines, Ltd.

Mr. R. S. Griffin Stokes, one of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation's managers in South Africa, has been appointed a director.

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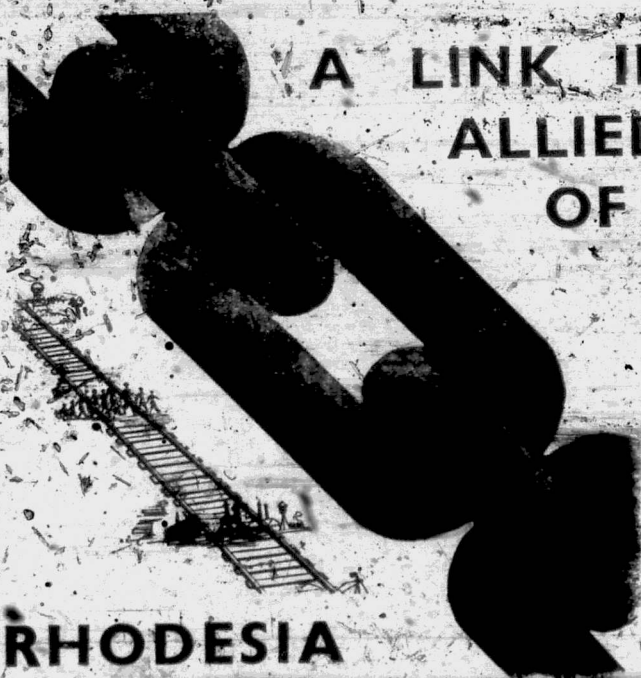
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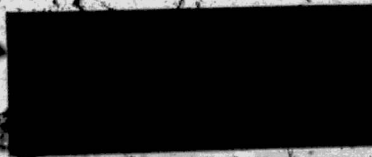
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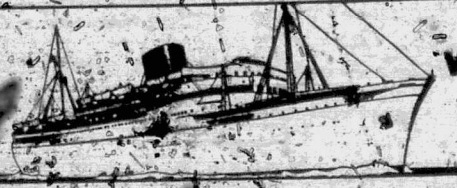


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, which in discussing Imperial affairs has so often generated more heat than light, was at its best last week when, thanks to the initiative of Lord Winterton and Mr.

The Commons at its Best. Shinwell, it devoted two days to discussing the preservation of the unity and purpose of the Empire in peace as in war. By a curious coincidence, sixteen members spoke on each day, and though different points of view were naturally reflected, identity of purpose shone through almost every statement. Thus in pleading for integration within the Empire, the House itself achieved integration by expressing the views held by practically all the King's subjects wherever they may be domiciled. Not for many years has a Commons debate of this length and breadth on an Empire topic been conducted on a plane so manifestly above party politics, and this new departure is therefore the more welcome. Colonel Walter Elliot reminded his colleagues that the whole Empire listens not merely to their speeches and questions, but even to their intonations, and he wisely counselled a higher sense of responsibility. That admonition, needed on many past occasions, was happily unnecessary in this debate. There were no reckless charges, no repetitions of the suggestion that we should look elsewhere for instruction in Colonial matters, no proposals for utopian internationalization, and only a few instances of

elementary ignorance of a point upon which the speaker had elected to dwell, as when Sir Thomas Moore stated (without being corrected) that the British Protectorates in South Africa were Bechuanaland, Zululand and Nyasaland! Incidentally, since Hansard persists in printing "Nyasaland," we again suggest that the official report of our Parliamentary Debates should at least record correctly the names of Colonial Dependencies.

The forthcoming meeting of Empire Prime Ministers could, as the President of the Board of Trade claimed, not have been better timed, for to have held it earlier might have been to embark upon discussions of the **Colonial Empire** before the shape of **a Low Priority** the problems had been sufficiently clearly delineated, while to have held it later might have been too late to decide matters now pressing for solution. It was doubtless the realization that this is perhaps the most decisive moment in the whole history of the Empire, and indeed of the world, that invested the various speeches with unusual gravity. There was hardly a participant without something to say, which is by no means always the case, and two who had not previously been notable for their participation in Empire discussions, Mr. Horé-Belisha and Mr. De Chair, raise the hope that they will in future be heard on Empire topics. Mr. Horé-Belisha's view that the

Empire is a wonderful example of nationality without nationalism deserves to be remembered as does Mr. De Chair's declaration that the Colonial Empire has an incredible blindness remained a fourth fifth priority in statesmanship. How true that has been will be realized by all who have had evidence of the difficulty of promoting any form of progress in the Colonies which did not commend itself to the Treasury, the Foreign Office, or the India Office, not to mention the Colonial Office under some of its Ministers.

There will be great pleasure throughout the Dominions and Colonies at the Prime Minister's account of his determination to safeguard the strength of Imperial preference and his ready acceptance of the **Point from** the idea of annual post-war conferences of the Dominions, including India and associating the Colonies. Since almost all the subjects raised in the debate are likely to be discussed when the First Ministers of the Dominions and Southern Rhodesia meet in London, it was not to be expected that Mr. Churchill

or any other spokesman for his Government would deal with them now. Among the points worth noting were proposals for an Empire Secretariat; for definite Dominion participation in the formulation of Colonial policy and of Dominion manhood in Colonial administration; for greatly increased expenditure on Colonial development; for Empire consultations on currency, communications, defence, trade, migration and foreign policy; for extension throughout the Empire of scholarships and such work as is done by the British Councils for more and better books, films and lectures on Empire topics; for such greater influence of students, teachers and men and women in many callings; and for new text-books on Empire history and geography. Here, then, are some of the measures to which attention can be expected to be given. Sweeping Southern Rhodesia and the British Dependencies in East and Central Africa under Colonial Office control have their own contribution to make in many of these matters, and we therefore report in this issue almost every statement in the debate which had direct or indirect bearing upon the progress of the territories between the Nile and the Limpopo.

House of Commons Debates Empire Unity

Emphasis on The Importance of Maintaining Imperial Preference

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS devoted two days last week to a debate on the preservation of Empire unity.

MR. SHINWELL moved: "That the United Kingdom should do its utmost by close co-operation and regard for the different points of view of the nations of the Commonwealth to preserve in time of peace the unity and purpose and sentiment which has held them together in time of war." He said, inter alia—

"It is our purpose, through and by Empire co-operation to make valuable and practical contributions to an enduring world peace, to create appropriate means of defence against possible aggression, to utilize adequately the vast resources of the Empire, and, above all, to raise the standard of life for all elements within the Empire, whether black or white."

"It has become fashionable in certain quarters to indulge in sneers at the British Empire. Our treatment of Native peoples was not without blemish. Perhaps here and there our administration was far from perfect. But it does not lie in the mouths of other nations and peoples to speak in derogatory terms of our administration until they put their own houses in order. I am in hearty accord with the view expressed by the Prime Minister on the suggested proposition of the Empire. We have no intention, any one of us, of bringing the British Commonwealth of Nations overboard in order to satisfy a section of the American Press, or, indeed, anyone else."

A Vast Good Will Market

"There is within the Empire a vast market—a good will market. Let us avail ourselves of the inherent possibilities. Elements in the United States would like individual agreements with each of the Empire countries. It is a fact that, as disastrous for ourselves and for the Dominions as it is for the American market, unless they can be made to produce in life in order to coincide with their increased production, we shall discover that there is no market for us."

"We are not spending enough money on Colonial development in relation to which there is a strong case for Empire collaboration, particularly for bringing the whole of the Empire countries into the economic picture, and allowing them to exercise something in the nature of supervision, not only in the sphere of expansion and development, but also in the Empire countries, including the Colonies. I have in my mind the regional organization which has been effected in

relation to South Africa. Indeed, I deplore the possibility of such regional organization, and believe that it will lead to serious difficulty. But the Dominions should have some voice in the economic development of India and the Colonies. There ought to be an Economic Council for the whole Empire. Something more practical than the Imperial Advisory Economic Council is required. We need a treasury of Empire resources. We must make accumulated national savings and invest a great proportion of them in those Empire countries which need them, particularly in the Colonies."

Imperial Preference Should be Modernized

SIR ALFRED REIT, who seconded the motion, suggested that political systems dominated by big game, or what he would call "Empire big gamesterism," must be expected to become a very severe competitor of the loosely knit British Empire, and whose greatest loss would be the development and modernization of Imperial preference. As to modernization, post-war trade was less likely to be controlled by tariffs than by quotas or bulk buying through Government agencies.

Another essential need was reduction of the duties on goods and therefore advocated the establishment of a central body, including members from all the Dominions, to control Empire air transport, broadcasting, tele-communications, and another means of reducing distance between parts of the Empire.

He also urged that action should be merely tentative and reserved. Imperial authorities were to share power with the Imperial Parliament over non-self-governing Colonies and territories. In particular, he considered it dangerous that the South African Government should share power with the British authority in shipping Colonies outside the Union. British African subjects had repeatedly refused to be sent into having their territories absorbed into the South African Union because of its colour discrimination.

MR. BERNARD BARTLEY wondered the time had not come to abolish the Dominions Office and to replace Dominion High Commissioners in London by Ambassadors, in order to emphasize to the whole world that the Dominions were to be fully independent. Another weakness was that the Dominions Office was almost wholly staffed from men of one great origin. It would be well if the Dominion Secretary with official responsibility in the Dominions and Colonies. Many citizens of the Dominions had greater understanding of the susceptibilities of Colonial

peoples than we in this country, and there was therefore everything to be said for bringing the Dominions more definitely into the task of governing the Colonies. He hoped for a permanent Commonwealth Secretariat similar to that of the League of Nations.

SIR EDWARD GIBB recalled that as a young man he had wandered about the Dominion as a very insignificant individual, just talking to people. That was, he thought, the only way to learn what people really felt about things. The British Commonwealth was held together by a force very much like that which united the members of a great trade union. First, they had a sense of affinity, a family feeling of being in the same boat. Secondly, they had a great common interest. Thirdly, they held fast to their own thing, their collective bargaining and their united ideas, regarding the interests of living together. It was not a mere sentimental sentiment, but a sentiment which held the Empire together. The Commonwealth was the great test for the world, for the world could not move and curiously manipulate its system broke down, everything would crash.

Home Market Our Greatest Asset

Our greatest asset in the post-war world would be the market for the world's products, and we should make it absolutely clear that it would be used first for the benefit of the British Empire. As Russia controlled a home market for 200,000,000 people and the United States of 130,000,000, so we must think first of our own people. It was nonsense to suggest that that implied some restriction of world trade. Different from that of Russia and the United States, the British Empire proposed a Commonwealth Students' Bureau which would arrange the regular interchange of students between the Mother Country and the Dominion.

LIEUT. COLONEL WALTER BLAIR said that while the Minister of Agriculture had never found any Dominion Prime Minister, whatever his school of political thought, ready to cast away any preference in British markets for any world organization whatsoever. Parliament, he argued, must remember that its debates were overheard by a great audience which could not intervene but which was virtually affected. Members should therefore have a greater sense of responsibility. It was an imperative that might be dashed across the world and have effects outside Great Britain very different from those within the Empire.

MR. GRANVILLE favoured the establishment in London with a branch in each Dominion, of an Empire Academy of Science and Economics for the better study of economic development, and also a universal system of Rhodes scholarships for men from all over the Empire now serving in the Forces.

MR. ARTHUR GREENWOOD believed the British spirit and British culture of incalculable benefit to the world, and that in the Dominions and Colonies were un tapped resources of enormous importance for the raising of the standards of life throughout the Empire and the world. The old tariff and free trade slogans had no meaning in the middle of the 20th century, and the Empire must invent something modern and appropriate. While it was our duty to build a free Commonwealth of Nations for all 45 parts of the general world economy, the British Commonwealth could never become the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the United States.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR THOMAS MOORE stressed the need for better integration of the Empire, the stability, permanence and unity of which had too long been taken for granted. It is often the least capable and least worthy of powers had been given charge of her destinies.

Regional councils, if established, would be too distant to advise the King in regard to his Dominions, and the form of Imperial Cabinet was therefore necessary. There should be this Empire Council to provide guidance in regard to Empire currency, communications, defence, foreign policy, trade, and most important of all, migration.

The speaker then made the curious statement that the issue which was bound to be raised at the forthcoming conference was the question of the South African States—Bechuanaland, Zululand and Nyasaland. We have had many declarations and implications from our great friend Field Marshal Smuts that these Native States should be integrated into the South African Union.

Reply of President of Board of Trade

MR. DUTTON, President of the Board of Trade, said that the aim must be to achieve full employment throughout the Empire, with better standards of life deriving from reasonable stability in price movements and the largest possible volume of beneficial exchange of goods and services throughout the world.

All political parties had been slow, unimaginative and unsystematic in planning the development of Colonial resources. In that connexion the development of rapid travel was most important. Imperial preference had been of great value to this country and the Dominions, particularly in the years before the war when there was a continual increase of obstruc-

tion to trade of every kind, including most pernicious import quotas against our exports to the Continent of Europe. Present preferential arrangements concerned the Dominions as much as the Mother Country, and there could be no question of change except with the agreement of the Dominions. After the war Great Britain would have to increase her exports by at least 50% above the pre-war total, and greater trade with the Empire was consequently essential. As the Empire had stood together in the grim shadows of war, so would it stand together in the sunshine of victorious peace.

MR. HORE BELUSHI described the problem as that of finding a single body in which a number of separated British communities might act with the spontaneity, coherence and efficiency of a single body. Though the proposal of a British federation as projected by all concerned, the world had many functional organizations associating different nations for particular purposes, and it was possible that they should be closer than with a government which was elected from different political courses. We had been the pioneers of the functional method with such bodies as the International Chamber of Commerce and the Imperial Shipping Committee.

Many Americans claimed that every Dominion must deal separately with the U.S.A. and that any benefits given internationally must under the most-favoured-nation clause also be given to America. That was an untenable attitude, and he welcomed the statement of the President of the Board of Trade that there was no proposal to reduce British preferences without Dominion consent. Other countries should be made to feel that they were not to be treated as a second-class reservation, with the right to buy down and away from any Empire which, having saved civilization, had the right to provide the model by which to guide the world to peace.

MR. WEDDERBURN said that if the Empire was going to be abused, it was better to be abused for being strong than for being weak. Imperial defence, which should come first on the agenda of the Conference, involved air bases in the Middle and Far East and perhaps also war factories and oil refineries in each defence area.

SIR MALCOLM ROBERTSON wanted ordinary folk in the Dominions and Great Britain to understand each other better; he emphasized the importance of films, lectures and books, and advocated the formation of a rank of the British Council to look after the Dominions and Colonies.

Colonel Ponsonby on Empire Tobacco Growing

COLONEL PONSONBY, speaking as Chairman of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire, reviewed the history of the preference for Empire tobacco, saying:

There have been many variations in the preference. Originally it was one-sixth of the full duty. In 1925 this was increased to 2 1/2%. The full duty then was 8s. 2d. and the preference 2s. 0 1/2d. per lb. In 1926 this was stabilized at 2s. 0 1/2d. for 20 years, and when the Ottawa Conference took place in 1932 the 20 years dated from the conference and expired in 1942. In 1942, owing to the war, the duty rose to 29s. 6d. while the preference was still only 2s. 0 1/2d. In 1943 the duty rose to 35s. 6d. while the preference was reduced to 1s. 6d. per lb. In 1939 the advantage to the Empire producer in duty was 21%. In 1943, entirely for the purpose of providing more money for the Exchequer, the preference was whittled down to 4%.

Let us note the effect of this preference on the imports of Empire tobacco into this country during three periods—1920, the first year of the preference, 1931, the time of the Ottawa Conference, and 1941, the end of the 10-year period. In 1920 the total leaf retained for consumption in the United Kingdom was 187,698,000 lb.; the Empire leaf was 132,400,000 lb. and the proportion of Empire tobacco to the total was 3.05%. Eleven years later the figures were 149,800,000 and 28,200,000 lb., and the Empire share was 18% of the whole. In 1941 the total leaf retained for consumption in the U.K. was 221,910,000 lb., of which the Empire proportion was 68,900,000 lb. or 31%. Thus in 21 years the percentage of Empire tobacco rose from 3 to 31.

In Malaya five or six years ago at least 22,000,000 of cigars were produced in the tobacco industry. About 10% of the European population were engaged in it and about 25,000 Natives. In Nyasaland a large amount of pipe tobacco is produced, mainly by Natives. Four-fifths of the pipe tobacco of this country is produced in the Empire, a very large proportion of it from Nyasaland. A short time ago 60% of exports from Nyasaland were in tobacco, now, owing to tea having come to the proportion of 20%. It has meant enormous changes in the last 20 years in the prosperity of the country and the uplift of the Natives and the standard of living. Whenever you go in these countries, the value of preferences is being demonstrated. The foundations have been laid and stability is being established, and there are rising standards of living.

It is the duty of the Government to see that that will continue to be the view of the Government.

Major Sturman said there was nothing immoral or selfish in Imperial preference, which had been used by the United States, Russia and France to the extent of 100%.

MR. DE CHAIR, who said that his father was born in Canada, his mother in South Africa and he himself in England, but educated in Australia and New Zealand, so that he must be the complete Empire citizen, though some new name was needed for the Empire. Was there a better word than "Britannica"?

In the face of the new titanic eruptions of world power around us," he said, "we can no longer afford the luxury of the Empire as a second-rate administration of the Colonial parts in it. I have a simple reason for this, although we have had able Colonial Secretaries and have an able Colonial Office now. The administration of the Colonial Empire has for some time been a mere business of this country as a whole, and indeed a fourth of the present statesmanship. The most brilliant of the young men coming down from the universities do not seek to go into the Colonial service. We do not find the attention to the Colonial Empire which a country like this ought to show. This Empire could go the way of Spain and Portugal which once had great marine empires, unless the organization and development of the Empire is taken in hand as a matter of urgency.

An Empire Council and an Empire Secretariat were badly needed, he prophesied that they would grow into Empire institutions within 10 or 15 years. Already there was some agreement that the Colonial Empire should be administered jointly by Great Britain and the Dominions.

MR. HENRY WILLIAMS, who suggested that the debate had shown that inter-imperial relations no longer divide the British parties, said he disliked the system of bulk purchases by Governments because they made over a big transaction a diplomatic issue. He referred to preferences and transactions between individuals.

Speaking of the Colonial Empire and the Sudan, he said: "We do not pay enough tribute to the splendid young men who go out from this country and govern 500,000 people with a walking stick. They have a high standard of conduct. They are cut out from their womenfolk for long periods, with all that that may mean. It is an amazing record. We should persuade the Dominions to share part of what used to be the British budget. Think of our triumph in Africa—50,000,000 black people (leaving out the Union of South Africa) governed with ease and not one single battalion of troops and only 750 white N.C.O.s and men."

When Mr. Bellergher made several allusions to "our Dominions" Sir Edward Grigg interjected that they were "not our Dominions, but the Dominions of the British Empire."

An Imperial Senate Proposed

MR. BRYAN HARTLEY wondered if the Socialist Party's belated interest in the Empire was caused by the fact that Austria and New Zealand now had Socialist Governments. In the 1930s decade the House of Commons had been shamefully indifferent to the Empire, and not thrown up one Empire scheme of consequence. He would visualize an Imperial Senate, meeting in different Dominions, in rotation every year for a period.

MR. SPORE suggested that the machinery of consultation was based too much upon the exchange of views and information at the level of the High Commissioners and the Secretary of State, whereas there should be consultation at every level of the Civil Service. If there were any tendency to regard its own region as the limit beyond which a Dominion's interest in external affairs and defence should not go, then regionalism would do more harm than good. There was great need for a concerted Empire policy of migration, so that British emigrants should go where they were most needed to maintain the British stock and British traditions.

EARL INTON said there had been an almost complete absence of party rancour in the debate, which made it clear that in developing our alliance with the Commonwealth we were doing nothing hostile to the United States or Russia. There are many following their own examples. We have recently failed to develop our Colonial resources, but the Colonial Office was now trying to make amends under a very energetic Minister. He saw no line of cleavage between reasonable Tories and Socialists in Colonial economic policy, which all agreed should raise standards and the status of individuals, whether white or of European or other descent.

The Colonial Office must do all in its power to lower the colour-bar in the Colonies. "The real trouble," continued Earl Winterston, "arises among the white European population which lives in the Colonies. I have to be rather careful in what I say because I happen to have a great interest in Northern Rhodesia and because I sometimes address public meetings. I might go to a meeting of the 100,000 workers' Federation or of the Farmers' Association and be asked when you spoke in the House of Commons you said you wanted to lower the colour-bar, what do you mean by that? Do you want to put the economic status of white workers in this country on the same level as that of Natives? I should answer that question in the best way I could, but I have

never known a Colonial Minister who knew exactly how to answer it."

The Prime Minister's Speech

THE PRIME MINISTER said the debate had been marked by some statesmanlike speeches. He continued, inter alia:—

"During my stewardship I have safeguarded the structure of Imperial preference, and I have done this in close co-operation with the President of the United States. I went to Newfoundland at the time of the so-called Atlantic Charter, and before the United States had entered the war—a meeting of very anxious and critical importance. I asked for that document. With the following words which can be read in that document: 'With due respect for our existing obligations.' Those limiting words were inserted for the express purpose of retaining the right of amendment of the terms of Imperial preference."

"Again, in February, 1929, when the United States was our closest ally, I did not agree to a concession of the type of Agreement without having specifically obtained from the President the assurance that we were no more committing ourselves to the abolition of Imperial preference than the American Government were committed to the abolition of their high protective tariffs. In the discussions as to how a greater volume of trade and a more harmonious flow of trade could be created in the immediate post-war years in agreement between us in every respect, it was never intended to be ready-made."

"I am convinced that there should be a far-reaching, far-angled discussion on the economics of the post-war world, and that we should not put the onus of this discussion wherever possible. There must be a whole-hearted endeavour to begin in good time to secure the greatest interchange of goods and services between the various communities of the world, and to strive against the process of deterioration of standards of life in every country."

"I cordially agree that the Empire is not a sick body. But even I can look back to the days when it was considered moribund. When I was young, some statesmen whose names are honoured spoke of the Colonies as burdens, and of the Dominions as fruit which would fall from the tree when ripe. I have never thought that the Empire needed being cut with a string. I agree that there are many things which will carry everything before them, especially when these forces are harnessed forward, as they will be, by the wings of victory in a righteous cause."

"What force was mine? The Governments as proud and sovereign as any that have ever existed immediately cast aside their fears at the outbreak of war and set themselves to find a goal, a cause and beat the drum of the spirit. Then it is that you learn that human beings are not dominated by material things, but by ideas for which they are willing to give their lives or their life's work. Enlightened self-interest has a part to play, but in front of it come those deeper and more mysterious influences which cause human beings to do those incalculable, unprovoked, and, from the narrow point of view, profitless things. It is our union in freedom and for the sake of our way of living which is the great fact."

The Empire and World Order

"The Empire was more strongly united than ever before, and the question was how to make things better. Kipling, that refreshing fountain of British Imperial ideas, had written of the Dominions: 'Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own.' We had to take a step beyond that now. Methods must be devised to bring the nations of the British Empire into intimate and secret counsel upon the march of world events. He saw little difficulty in clothing the machinery of union with Ministerial authority, and great advantage in Ministerial contact. It would be quite easy after the war to have annual meetings of Prime Ministers in different parts of the Empire."

"When peace returns, and we should pray to God it soon may, the conferences of the Prime Ministers of the Dominions among whom we trust India will be reckoned and with whom the Colonies will be associated, will, we hope, become frequent and regular facts and festivities of our annual life."

"Both the world order and this great organization may be so fashioned as to be two parts of one tremendous whole. I have never conceived that a fraternal relationship with the United States would militate in any way against the unity of the British Commonwealth and Empire, or breed ill-feeling with our great Russian ally, to whom we are bound by the 20-years treaty. I do not think we need choose this or that. With wisdom, patience, vigour and courage, we may get the best of both. There will be room for all generous, free aspirations of a special character, so long as they do not injure the world."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Reading Matter First Need in Mass Education

The Place of Wireless, Films, Handicrafts and the Arts

WE RECENTLY SAUCIENT PASSAGES from the White Paper on Mass Education in the Colonies. These further extracts from that document are of importance from the East African and Rhodesian standpoint.

While admitting the value and the novelty of the appeal of the cinema and radio, we wish to record our conviction that these techniques can never hold the first place in a really indigenous movement towards mass education, partly because their operation is expensive, partly because their operation demands a high standard of skill, and partly because the attainment of a full literacy is the forefront of our programme, and we have given as our opinion that the provision of literature and reading material at a price which Africans can afford has first priority as a technique.

A popular mass education movement must be based on literature in the mother tongue. If it is to succeed, it must have books for sale where people tend to congregate, books must go to the people. We recommend special attention to the use of colportage, already tried successfully by some of these; and to sampling cinema vans and other mobile units with books to sell on their tours.

It is worth while considering whether setting up printing presses should not be on a regional basis and perhaps financed by the Colonial Development Fund. It is conceivable, too, that translation bureaux might be set up in the Colonies. Wherever regional planning can concentrate and conserve the work of experts, it ought to be considered as a main objective of policy. On the other hand, in all matters depending on popular support and initiative, Colonial and other local groupings should be planned for.

A central broadcasting system, organized with proper regard to the interests of individual communities, can make a unique contribution to breaking down the feeling of intellectual and cultural isolation and the building up of common feeling and interests among the different territories concerned.

Importance of Colonial Film Units

Experience has shown that for the purposes of education and entertainment films, as produced in Europe or America, are unsuitable for large sections of Colonial peoples. The relatively uneducated, as well as the more primitive people, are perplexed by short sequences, quick transitions from one subject to another, such camera tricks as shots taken from curious angles, and fading out and fading in. For them, films have relatively long sequences, the minimum of rapid, unexplained transitions, and no camera tricks.

The resources which the Colonies have hardly been touched in planning for the production of Colonial films. Many Colonial peoples have outstanding gifts in acting, music and the improvisation of dialogue, and their aesthetic standards and sense of the dramatic could be put to very good account by a sympathetic and imaginative cinema production.

An initial step towards the creation of Colonial film producing units is the training of selected Colonial persons who have a genuine appreciation of the heritage of their peoples as represented in their music, customs, folklores, arts and history, and an insight into their present-day social problems. A high standard of general education would obviously be a necessary qualification for selection for training.

Consideration is now being given to the establishment in the United Kingdom of a central organization to fulfil the following functions:

- (a) The collection in consultation with Colonial Governments of suggestions for films which would be useful to those authorities.
- (b) The preparation, again in consultation with Colonial Governments, of shooting scripts with detailed technical instructions.
- (c) The making of arrangements for collaboration with special centres in the Colonies for the films to be shot there in the Colonies and the U.K.
- (d) The processing, editing and printing of the exposed films.
- (e) The editing and fitting of suitable amateur films taken by officers in the Government services.
- (f) The examination of film libraries in the U.K. for the purpose of acquiring and re-editing any films which might be found capable of adaptation for exhibition in the Colonies.
- (g) The provision of courses of instruction for selected Colonial officers on leave in the display and use of films and equipment and in the shooting of films.
- (h) The furnishing of assistance to local centres in the Colonies, possibly under the direction of the information officer, in securing equipment and in training personnel required in film production and display, such as camera-men and projectionists.
- (i) The distribution of local centres of the films produced.
- (j) The production of film strips and film slides.

To these functions we would recommend the addition of (1) the direction of research into the technique of presentation, including the use of sound and silent films with audiences of particular grades; (2) experiments leading to the development of entertainment and recreational films with purely Colonial content and with Colonial actors; (3) the administration of a central Colonial Film Library, to reinforce regional libraries; (4) the selection for this library of entertainment and documentary films not specially produced for Colonial audiences; (5) the dissemination of results of research into the education of the Colonial film industry.

We are of opinion that a Colonial film library, based in Great Britain on the lines suggested above, would be a useful and enduring film of a kind to aid mass education movements. Such a committee should be widely representative of people with knowledge of the Colonies and their production, and should be associated with the Colonial Film Unit as an advisory body.

Village Industries

There is a school of thought in some Colonial areas and in Great Britain which advocates the development of village industries because they think that such industries will help to rehabilitate village life and thereby assist in some productive work. It is, however, necessary to consider whether village industries, once established, can be maintained in any case by the rural population. The former economic self-sufficiency of the small community, where this has been broken down by the entry of traders and the cultivation of commercial crops for export. Lord Hailey in his 'African Survey' emphasized the need for greater specialization in African rural economy, and for the emergence of village artisans as skilled craftsmen with an assured market for their goods.

The making of goods needed in the villages is an educational asset. It is part of the professed aim of mass education, namely to equip people with more control over their environment, to create a sense of responsibility, to improve their skill and anxious to improve it. It demonstrates the essential unity of all skill and learning, because the craftsman who is a literate is a more complete individual and a better citizen than the clerk who can only sign or the farmer who cannot read.

Any such project centres round the stimulation of village industries will in all likelihood be attacked by certain schools of economists who cannot fail to be unpopular with trading firms who for many years have developed the techniques of popularising imported articles and deterring locally-made objects.

The few theorists can, however, be sure of at least one sound economic argument. In rural areas where people are primary producers they can never expect to make a net income from marketing their crops. It is to their advantage to sell goods for household and personal use at a price fixed locally at a price fixed by local supply and demand. They will then have more money to spend on things of more enduring value such as buildings, education.

The Urge to Artistic Expression

Unfortunately communities of peasants discover that they do not live by bread alone and in every the poorest and apparently most miserable neighbourhood there are bursts of song, impromptu dances, clever mimicry, flights of imagination, and attempts at decoration which show that the human desire for some artistic expression cannot be stifled even by the most unpromising circumstances. It is as well to realize that there is everywhere some urge to escape from the monotony of work and some desire to create beauty and so find release from grinding poverty. The danger of the present time is that this emphasis will be placed on economic welfare and mechanical progress, and that even music will be commercialized so that the true spirit of artistic creation and enjoyment may have very little left.

It is nevertheless a truth to which unfortunately only lip service has been given except in a few outstanding instances that people of African origin are naturally artistic, especially in the realms of music, dancing and drama. It follows therefore that in any mass education programme in Africa some central place must be found for all forms of artistic expression if the future heads of the community are to be met.

One essential to the stimulation of art is a library is some museum which can be a centre for both permanent and occasional exhibitions of paintings, carving, design, metal work, etc. The value of the museum at Zomba, Malawi, and the artists to produce their own work, and in fostering pride in the community in the work of their own people. In Maszaba a collection of paintings and designs sent from Uganda aroused great interest.

The War

S. Rhodesia Increases Pensions And Appoints New Appeal Boards

SOUTHERN RHODESIA has just announced important amendments in its pensions regulations, which include the introduction of a new pension additional to the ordinary disability pension.

The new pension is payable to a soldier or sailor who, after discharge, has a permanent disability which results in a reduction of his civil earnings below the amount and the amount received after discharge as disablement pension. This new pension will form the additional pension, with a proviso that the maximum figure for pre-entitlement earnings is set at £180 per annum, earnings over this figure being disregarded. In determining pre-entitlement earnings the adjudicating Board will take into account partial increases, e.g., the pay of apprentices increasing to a journeyman's rate.

Contributions for pensioners is increased from 450 to 500 for European and from £20 to £25 for Coloureds, in addition to children's allowances. Allowances are payable in respect of marriages which take place within 12 months of the date of discharge or within five years after discharge. The age limit for children's allowances is increased to 18 years.

Gratuities will be awarded to widows of men who were killed in the Services outside the Colony even if death is not attributable to that service. Widows of soldiers whose husbands held the rank of sergeant or higher, or who have their pensions increased to £130 per annum while receiving children's allowances. Thus a widow of a private soldier with children will have her pension increased from £180 to £240 per annum. Children's allowances are also increased in certain circumstances.

Pensions for women are the same as for men, with the exception that the ordinary pensions for husband and children are payable only if the woman is unable to support them.

The regulations also establish two new Appeal Boards—a Medical Appeal Board to hear appeals from medical boards against assessment of the degree of a man's disability, and another board to hear appeals from the Pensions Board against the assessment of military pensions.

Casualties and Awards

Wing Commander Paul Temple Cotton, D.F.C., who joined The King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers in 1938, and was commissioned in the R.A.F. two years later, is now presumed killed in action. He was awarded the D.F.C. in December, 1941, for his services with No. 208 Squadron.

Colonel Edward G. Hooper, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who served in East Africa in the last war, has been killed by a bomb explosion. He was 47 years of age.

Lieut. Colonel James Owen Doyle, The North Staffordshire Regiment, who went to East Africa in 1941 to take up his duties as an Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport in the East Africa Command, has died on active service at the age of 40. He married a daughter of Major-General Sir Archibald Ritchie and there were two sons of the marriage.

Flight Sergt. Pilot Clive Arthur Cox, a Rhodesian, previously reported missing, is now presumed killed.

Flight Sergt. W. H. McCormick, of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed on active service.

Flight Lieut. William George Ralton, No. 454 Squadron, R.A.A.F., who received his air training in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C. He has undertaken many operational sorties over the Eastern Mediterranean and Aegean Sea, including anti-submarine patrols and convoy escorts. The citation describes him as a very skilful airman and an excellent flight commander who has performed valuable work in training less experienced crews, setting a splendid example by his sense of responsibility, devotion to duty and great courage.

M. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has been visiting British and Belgian forces and naval shipyards and aircraft and armament factories in this country. He is to visit the United States as the guest of that Government before returning to Africa.

Flying Officer N. H. Kobelke, who was born in Bulawayo, has been awarded the D.F.C. for skill, fortitude and devotion to duty while serving with the Royal Australian Air Force.

Fifteen Natives from East Africa who are members of the African Postal Corps have been mentioned in dispatches for gallantry in the Italian Campaign. They include five warrant officers, three sergeants, three corporals and three privates.

Mr. Julian Suski, representing the Polish Minister of War in Cairo, has been inspecting Polish refugee camps in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

Major-General Lord Rennell is now a trustee of the Airborne Forces Security Fund.

Lieut. Colonel Claud Andrew, who commands the Irish Guards in the Sudan, is the son of Lord Halifax and a nephew of Lord Fraser Scott. Colonel Scott was awarded the D.F.C. on the field during the fighting in Tunisia.

Mr. F. L. Watson, Director of Counter Propaganda in Italy, has been visiting East Africa.

During the absence from Kenya of Mr. G. S. Hunter, the Dairy Produce Control is being undertaken by Mr. J. D. Chater, and Pig and Wool Controls by Mr. J. W. E. Kemp.

An Askari Club and Garden has been opened in Dar es Salaam by the British Legion.

A three storey Military Reservoir, built by the Royal Engineers in City Square, Nairobi. It is a concrete structure reinforced with steel salvaged from the Ethiopian Campaign.

A clash between a Sudan Defence Force patrol and a band of about 200 camel-riding bandits was reported at the beginning of this week to have occurred on the borders of the Sudan and Eritrea.

Rhodesian Rendezvous

In a recent "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C., Mr. Cyril Watling described a visit to The Final, an old London tavern which, because it is close to Rhodesia House, has become the recognized meeting-place for Rhodesians in London. It got its name because, abutting Charing Cross Hospital, it was there that medical students used in former days to celebrate, or perhaps lament, the results of their final examinations. The proprietor, who has been running the place since he came out of the Army after the last war, told the interviewer that many Rhodesian Servicemen had said that on their return home they intended to persuade one of the hotels in the Colony to change its name to The Final.

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Background to

International Monetary Proposals.—(1) Under the Clearing Union the member countries might have been said to bank with the Union with which they were to keep balances or in overdrafts. Under the International Monetary Fund, on the other hand, the Fund may be said to bank with the member countries which undertake to grant to the member countries to hold and to draw their local funds. Under the Clearing Union a member country drew resources from the Union, this meant that its own balance with the Union would be diminished and the balance of some other member increased if a member country draws resources from the Union. This means that the Fund's balances with that member are increased and its balances with some other member decreased. These two arrangements represent alternative technical set-ups, capable of performing precisely the same functions. It has, however, proved easier to obtain agreement on the mechanism of the proposed Fund, which has the appearance of being closer to what is already familiar.

(2) As a consequence, it is no longer necessary to introduce a new international unit, or a new parity unit, since it is only if a number of countries bank with the Fund that the use of a new common unit becomes unavoidable. The new proposal explicitly provides for alteration of exchange rates, whilst maintaining the general principle that exchange rates being two-ended so that a change in the parity of any currency affects the currencies of all countries, not only that of the country making the change. The proposed change is a proper subject for international consultation. The Fund, acting in a judicial capacity, is required to approve any change essential to the operation of a fundamental disequilibrium, and shall, in determining the matter, accept the domestic, social or political policies of the country applying for a change as facts of the situation to be accepted and not criticized.

—From the explanatory notes by United Kingdom experts on the Anglo-American proposal for an International Monetary Fund.

Odessa.—Two-thirds of the port of Odessa, with all the wharves and buildings, have been totally destroyed by fire and explosions. A meat factory and an agricultural machinery factory, all the mills and bakeries, all rail sidings and stations, and the gas works were demolished before the German retreat. The power station is a total loss. Before their retreat enemy troops destroyed the whole of the water supply system.—Mr. Paul Winterton.

Russian and German Strength.

Russian losses have been gigantic. Between eight and 10 millions have been killed or totally incapacitated, another five million men of military age have been taken prisoner or deported to Germany. Yet the Russians have sensibly made good these huge losses. The Germans speak of more than 500 Soviet divisions in the field. There is no doubt that the Russian losses are a comfortable superiority in numbers of men and in tanks, guns and specialized weapons. The Russian front, excluding Finland and the Crimea, extends to deeper than 1,300 miles. To hold it the Germans had about 200 divisions. Their losses during the retreat alone are believed to be at least 400,000 men, or the equivalent of 50 divisions. They still will need 200 divisions to face the next Soviet offensive through Poland and the Baltic States. Twelve divisions have probably been added to the western force, giving the Germans roughly 30 divisions for France and the Low Countries. In Italy there are still 25 German divisions. Another 25 are in the Balkans. Denmark has five, Finland seven, Norway 10, and there are probably 20 on duty in the Reich. With the six divisions in Hungary this makes 153 outside the main Russian fronts.—"Liberator," in the *Observer*.

New Ideas Unwelcome.

One day I sat at a table at which a small group of well-known soldiers and engineers were discussing war inventions. A distinguished and very able general officer said: "Presenting a new idea to the War Office is like dropping a stone into a bottomless well." Another high officer, with a great inventive achievement to his credit, remarked: "In the last war some of us by-passed the War Office, that is the only hope today, especially if you are of junior rank." A distinguished engineer and an inventor, added: "There is no hope at all unless you have friends who can put you into direct touch with the Prime Minister—and then you had better try to persuade him that it is not only a good idea, but his idea." Yet, as we all know, the miracle does sometimes happen; war inventions are accepted and do eventually go into production. When the war is over there will be a fascinating story to tell of the way in which the impregnable static defences of officialdom are occasionally mastered.—Mr. A. J. Cummings, in the *News-Chronicle*.

Human Torpedoes.—During a night attack against the strongly defended enemy base at Palermo, several human torpedoes negotiated a net defence and proceeded undetected across the whole length of the harbour. One craft, manned by Lieut. R. G. Dove, R.N.V.R., and Acting Leading Seaman Frezel, attacked and sank the A.3-inch Italian Regolo class cruiser *UFFICIALE*, which was completing for service. A second human torpedo, manned by Sub-Lieut. R. G. Dove, R.N.V.R., and Acting Leading Seaman Frezel, attacked the transport *VIMINALE*, of 500 tons, which was on the

side the jetty. The *Viminale* was aged but not that she had to be towed away for repairs. During this passage she was sunk. Human torpedoes are driven by electric batteries and manned by a crew of two who wear diving suits and sit astride the body of the torpedo. A charge similar to the warhead of a torpedo is attached to the nose. These craft are manoeuvred at slow speed towards their targets and dive under them. The charges are then detached from the main body, and fixed to the bottom of the enemy ships. Time fuses are set, and the human torpedoes, now minus their warheads, are driven away to be clear of the target area before the charges detonate. The crews of the two human torpedoes responsible for these successful attacks reached the shore in safety and were made prisoner of war.—The Admiralty.

More Research Needed.

Government support for research must be backed by a readiness to use the results of research. The responsibility which rests upon industry, especially in the field of applied research, is as great as that of the State. Government has the right to remain dissatisfied until a reasonable proportion of the proceeds of industry and agriculture, say 1% or even more, is set aside for research and development by employers themselves. The subject of economic and social inquiries, and in particular applied economic research, the use of scientific methods in the study of the relations between human beings, is not mentioned in the recent White Paper on scientific research and development, except for a passing reference to research in the colonies. Many have regretted that there is no Economic and Social Research Council to take up the work with the Agricultural and Medical Research Councils and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.—*The Times*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomized. I have not seen Soviet diplomacy lose a trick in these last 12 months."—Mr. Sumner Welles.

"The whole political foreground is littered with carts waiting for horses."—George Schuster.

"The export of chrome from Turkey will cease from April 21."—M. Menemcioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister.

"Even when the Mosquito carries the 4,000 lb. block-buster it can strip the faster German fighter."—Mr. Cardew.

"During the war paper books are being made from home-produced straw, of which there is a surplus."—Mr. Stanley Unwin.

"Falkenhorst has moved his headquarters from Oslo to Tromsheim in readiness for Invasion Day."—Mr. Walter Farr.

"We are spending £5,500,000 a year on research, compared with £70,000,000 in the U.S.A."—Sir Granville Gibson, M.P.

"The American Press and broadcasting services seem to be practically closed shops to British propaganda."—Mr. Robert S. Freeman.

"History and modern languages make the strongest appeal to Princess Elizabeth, with music as her favourite relaxation."—Lady Helen Graham.

"We believe in making air-transport cheap so that the ordinary person can go overseas."—Lord Knollys, Chairman of B.O.A.C.

"The number of income tax payers in Great Britain has risen from 3,800,000 in 1938-39 to well over 10,500,000."—Sir Alexander Roger.

"There are 50,815 prisoners of war in the Union of South Africa from Italy and the former Italian Colonies in East and North Africa."—General Suits.

"General Montgomery understands the value of publicity in securing a high esprit de corps among his troops."—General Sir Walter Kirke.

"With a third of all the island's men in the forces, Fiji has had to ban further enlistment."—Major-General Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Fiji.

"Why should Government civilians working abroad in cushy base jobs, some receiving four-figure incomes, be exempt from paying income tax while Service men and prisoners of war are not exempt? It is grossly unfair to the fighting men."—Mr. Roy Farquharson.

"No Englishman whom this war has taken from us had a promise more rich or a fulfilment more striking than General Orde Wingate."—Prof. H. J. Laski.

"Australia must populate or perish. The Government should ensure a 20,000,000 population within the next 30 years."—Mr. Forde, Australian Army Minister.

"The invasion will start within the next seven days. It will coincide with a new Axis offensive in Italy."—German High Command spokesman in Berlin, speaking on April 22.

"A great newspaper was by Mr. Crozier, editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, a bright sword in the eternal battle against falsehood, cruelty and injustice."—Canon Peter Green.

"De delinquency cases disposed of by representative United States juvenile courts last year showed an increase over the 1942 figure of 31%."—Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health.

"To send our leaders their work of peace-making without the support of a strong and enlightened public opinion is as though we were to send a few officers to make an unsupported attack upon a strongly entrenched enemy."—Lord Halifax.

"If the Second Front stopped the bombing of Germany, it would come to the Germans as more of a relief than a threat. On the other hand, nothing would depress their morale more than finding that, no matter what the vicissitudes of the field campaign, the bombing of their cities continued."—*Scrutator*, in the *Sunday Times*.

"Quite a number of British prisoners have been shot by the Germans in inexcusable circumstances, and many have been beaten and suffered severe physical injury. But for the Red Cross parcels hundreds, probably thousands, of our men would have died."—Major E. R. C. Walker, a repatriated R.A.M.C. doctor, in the *Evening*.

"I share your concern for the preservation of Rome, that ancient monument of our common civilization and faith. We have tried scrupulously, often at considerable sacrifice, to spare religious and cultural monuments, and we shall continue to do so. If the German forces were not entrenched in Rome, no question would arise concerning the city's preservation. The fate of Rome rests with the German Government."—President Roosevelt to Mr. de Valera.

"The relations between American, British and Indian troops and the Indian public are cordial and increase in friendliness as these fighting men and the people get to know each other better. Indians who thought in 1942 that Japan might win the war now realize that they were wrong."—Sir Feroz Khan Noon, representative of India in the U.S.A.

"Many millions of Germans have been made responsible for crimes committed against multitudes of innocent victims in many lands—in particular the S. Japan, the S.S. the S.A., and large numbers of the regular forces. Moreover, it is hard to argue that any nation which allows a minority to escape responsibility for all the consequences of its ruthlessness should be allowed to stand."—Labour Party spokesman.

"The Government is determined that nothing shall stand in the way of curbing, so far as is humanly possible, Germany's war potential. Twice in one generation this compound of docility and ferocity which makes up the German mentality has brought disaster on the world. The Government will take every step possible, however inconvenient, to prevent a recurrence. No tenderness to the enemy, or trouble it may involve to him, will be allowed to stand in the way."—Lord Cherwell.

"The United States would contribute \$2,500,000,000 to \$2,750,000,000 to the proposed new International Monetary Fund. Britain is scheduled for a \$1,250,000,000 share, with almost \$1,000,000,000 expected from Russia. If all neutral and enemy countries subscribe to the plan after the armistice the total fund would rise to \$10,000,000,000. Voting power will somewhat approximate the proportion of money contributed."—Dr. Harry White, adviser to the U.S. Treasury.

"The Ottawa agreements were not designed, as I understand Americans generally believe, to be the foundations on which would be built a great structure of Imperial trade that would progressively exclude foreign goods and produce from British markets. They were entered into as a safeguard against the economic insanity raging in the world at that time, and in the hope that by the promotion of freer trade between the nations of the British Empire we should be able to maintain ourselves without serious detriment to our own interests."—Mr. S. M. Bruce, High Commissioner for Australia in London.

PERSONALIA

The wife of Mr. Arthur G. Wilkinson has given birth to a son in Moshi.

Mr. E. A. Temple Perkins is to follow Mr. A. H. Coates as Resident in Buganda.

Mr. Leslie B. Pereday has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia.

The engagement has been announced between Lieutenant James Boyle, R.F.A., and Miss Joan Stacey, Lieut. A. A. White, The Buffs, Regiment, and Miss Margaret Grace Fowler have been married in Eccles.

A daughter has been born in Khartoum to the wife of Mr. K. D. D. Hutchinson, of the Sudan Political Service.

M. Eboué, Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, has been visiting the Sudan with his wife and daughter.

A son has been born in Moshi to the wife of Mr. I. G. M. King, of the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture.

Lieut. General Sir William Furse, a past Chairman of the East Africa Group in London, was 79 last Thursday.

A daughter has been born in Mwanza to the wife of Mr. Donald Sturdy, O.B.E., of the Colonial Agricultural Service.

Mr. T. L. Wilkinson acted as Conservator of Forests in Southern Rhodesia during the absence of Mr. E. J. Kelly Edwards.

The Rev. John Berry, of Harrogate, who left £5,911, bequeathed £1,000 to the U.M.C.A. and a further £150 to its medical missions department.

Mr. W. N. Allan, M.C., has succeeded Mr. A. E. Griffin, M.C., as Director of Irrigation in the Sudan. Mr. H. L. Torr becomes Assistant Director.

Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, attended the dinner given on Monday evening at Claridge's by the Foreign Secretary in honour of Mr. Steetinius, United States Under-Secretary of State.

Mr. G. A. N. Starman, of Northern Rhodesia, has notified Bulawayo Municipal Council that the Northern Rhodesian Government has declined to grant him an exit permit to take up his appointment as a temporary surveyor to the municipality.

The Customs Chamber of Commerce has re-elected Mr. L. J. Poley its President, with Mr. T. J. Golding as Vice-President. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. M. Buchan, J. Ferera, H. G. Moorcroft, J. Burke, E. H. Pitt and J. Kida.

Captain John G. Downend, The Yorkshire Regiment and Somaria Gendarmier, and Miss Joan Rains, Fort W.T.S., only daughter of Lieut. Colonel R. F. Rainsford, I.S.O., and Mrs. Rainsford, of Enderbess, Kitale, have announced their engagement.

The engagement is announced between Mrs. Wykeham LeChee Bayne, of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Anne Rosalind Maxime Prendergast, youngest daughter of the late Commander Edmund Prendergast, R.N., and of Mrs. Prendergast, of Meads, Haywards Heath.

Mr. George Wigham Richardson, Second Master, presided at the luncheon of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights last Thursday in London. Two of the other Warden, Sir Edward Wisshaw and Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, have also East African and Rhodesian interests.

The Harro Garden Club has elected the following officers: Mr. I. F. Roach, Chairman; Mr. J. Rolfe, honorary treasurer; Mrs. Brenton, honorary secretary; and Mesdames Buquet, Darques Fontaine, Higman, MacGillivray and Partridge as members of the Committee.

The infant daughter of Major-General Francis de Gungah's former Chief of Staff of the Eighth Army, and for some years attached to The King's African Rifles, had General Montgomery as one of her god-fathers when recently christened at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton.

The marriage has taken place in the Cathedral of St. Joseph, Juba, Sudan, of Dr. Francis George Elvins, only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Elvins, of Four Oaks, Warwickshire, and Miss Alice Mary Moloney, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Moloney and the late Mrs. Moloney of Dunagur, County Londonderry.

Captain Michael John D'Arcy, R.E., of The Sherwood Foresters (S.A.S. Regiment), and Miss Jocelyn Anna Coombe, widow of the late Major-General D'Arcy and youngest daughter of Mr. Walter Harrison, Chief Engineer, designate of the Gold Coast and Lady Attorney-General of Kenya, and Miss Harrison, have announced their engagement.

The Court of Appeal last week upheld the view of the late Mr. Justice Farwell that when a dead executed testator leaves a residuary estate to his wife, who afterwards married the Earl of Kenmare, the annuity was not forfeited when by an event of the kind which is affecting France, where she was then living, she became an "enemy" in 1910. The appellant was the only surviving son of the late Lord Furness, and a beneficiary under his father's will. Lord and Lady Furness had paid several visits to East Africa.

Dalgety and Co. Staff Changes

Mr. Geoffrey S. Hunter, manager in East Africa of Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Ltd., is to become London manager, and Mr. R. S. Wollen will succeed him as manager in East Africa. These changes will take place at a date to be announced later. Mr. C. G. Hallam, for many years assistant secretary of the company, will become secretary at the beginning of next week when Mr. C. D. Mackintosh Gow, who has been with the company for more than 45 years, retires on account of ill-health.

E. A. Service Appointments

Promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include:

Colonial Administrative Service.—Mr. E. D. Hone, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles.

Colonial Legal Service.—Mr. S. W. P. Foster-Sutton, Attorney-General in Cyprus to be Attorney-General in Kenya; and Mr. J. F. Spry, Assistant Registrar of Titles in Uganda, to be Chief Inspector in the Land Registration Department of Palestine.

East appointments in the Colonial Nursing Service include Miss B. H. Clements as a nursing sister in Kenya.

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OBITUARY

Mr. T. A. Wood

Forty-Four Years in Nairobi

WE DEEPLY REGRET the news of the death in Nairobi at the age of 77 years of Mr. Thomas Alfred ("Tommy") Wood, C.M.G., M.B.E., a former non-official member of the Legislative and Executive Council of Kenya, three Member of Nairobi, for about 40 years a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council, a former member of the Municipal Committee, and for some period a member of the Executive Council in East Africa.

He was born in Sheffield, went as a young man to South Africa, and his first job on the Transvaal goldfields, but in 1900 transferred his activities to Nairobi, when it was merely a military construction camp containing about 100 Europeans employed on building and administering the Uganda Railway, two or three administrative staff, and one or three business people. The first houses had plastered walls, the first stores were shacks of wood-roofed with corrugated iron, and the Government headquarters were a thatched building which was still standing a few years ago and in fact a Nairobi curiosity.

Until 1904 Mr. Wood was the proprietor of the only hotel in the place, and so he came to know almost all the pioneers. When he sold his hotel and store in order to return to England to marry, and on his return he established himself as an auctioneer and hardware merchant, later developing large interests in real estate growing in many other directions. Anything to which hisleighs mind was set with a single stroke of the Yorkshire thoroughness, and he was often sought as a director of partner in many important enterprises.

Valuable Public Service

He was one of the founders (in 1901) of the Old Colonists' Association, the father of the Convention of Associations, and for so many years was the Settlers' Parliament. Next to his name he was nominated a non-official member of the Legislative Council and in 1917 of the Executive Council. He served on the Legislature from 1910 to 1912 and again from 1917 to 1924. He was also for some years a member of the Mombasa Harbour Advisory Board, and for many years one of the most active and influential members of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

As straight as a die in thought and speech, he never hesitated to criticize anything which he considered detrimental to the country of his adoption. Indeed, he knowingly sacrificed his seat in the Legislature by persistently stressing in public the danger of the burden imposed upon the territory by what he believed to be unduly generous terms of service, leave and pension enjoyed by officials in his constituency, Nairobi South, the official vote was decisive, and his courageous criticism resulted in his defeat as the result of the activities of an official caucus. But that troubled him not at all. He had stated the truth as he saw it, and that was what mattered.

He was one of the first of Kenya's prominent leaders to write a warm welcome to his newspaper at the time of its establishment; he had written frequently and frankly for its guidance throughout the intervening 20 years; he often went out of his way to comment on some point which had struck him; and he was especially staunch in his friendship when we were, in a minority of one among East African publications in advocating the introduction of income tax. (Though, in supporting the principle, he disagreed with various features of the draft Kenya Bill as did this journal).

His kindness was proverbial, and he helped many a man here by timely gift or loan, and by the right word spoken in season. All good causes engaged his

interest, and many of them his support. He had an uncanny gift of a precise quotation in company, and when some time ago we wrote her vigorously on a topic which was bound to offend some people in Kenya, he wrote: "Every word is the truth. It needed saying. You have said it from a war-time address in Somerset. Years ago, before your time perhaps, there was a competition that I still recall. The triumph of the simple of Might's Exertions Right Shall Ever Prevail." That is SOMERSET.

Mr. Wood will be gratefully remembered by a large number of East Africans.

Mr. R. Roy Meldrum

WE REGRET to announce the death last week in Howards Heath of Mr. R. Roy Meldrum, managing director of the African Investment Trust, Ltd., a director of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. and the North Chartered Exploration Co., and a member of the London committees of the Gas and Motor, Sherwood Stars, and other clubs. He was in what was so long known as the "City" and to the success of which his shrewdness and hard work contributed substantially.

He was born in Austria, came to London as a young man, qualified as an accountant, and in 1910 became secretary and accountant to Julius Weil and Co., which then controlled the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., which was soon afterwards sold to Sir Abe Bailey. Recognising Meldrum's ability and judgment, he induced him to enter his service, and made him managing director of the African Investment Trust when that company was formed some years later to act as secretary in London of the Bailey group.

All who had business with any of those companies during the past 15 or 20 years will have had evidence of Mr. Meldrum's mastery of his subject, adroitness in negotiation, and not least his tenacity. "I have no illusions," he would say on an opening of a often disconcerting gambit, but he was not so formidable and intractable as he liked to appear at first acquaintance. Curiously enough, he had never visited Africa, always pleading that he was too busy in London.

Mrs. Gladys Elizabeth Davies, widow of Captain Fred Davies, M.B.E., has died in Kisumu, Kenya.

Mr. Cara Reid, wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. D.S.O., M.C., has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 54.

Mr. W. H. Smart, who arrived in Kenya in 1890 as a construction engineer on the Uganda Railway, has died in the Colony in his 83rd year. After retiring he and his wife settled in Nakuru in 1912.

Sir Richard Winfrey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture from 1916 to 1918, who visited East Africa some years ago, has died near Peterborough at the age of 85. He was Liberal M.P. for South-West Norfolk from 1904 to 1923, and then for Gainsborough for a year. He controlled a series of newspapers known as the East Midlands Allied Press.

Gifts for Ethiopia

A painting which depicts an angel hovering above the world with the sword of justice in her right hand and a laurel wreath in her left, the work of Miss Annie Barnett of Macclesfield, has been purchased for £300 by an anonymous buyer as a gift for the Emperor of Ethiopia. The artist has decided to give the purchase price to help the wounded in Ethiopia.

African Art

Mr. Clarence White, Lecturer in the Department of African Art, University of London, will be giving a lecture on "The Art of the African People" at 8.15 p.m. on Thursday, May 18, on "African Art."

Industry in Eritrea

Some weeks ago we published a brief particulars of an industrial exhibition held in Asmara, capital of Eritrea. A statement on that exhibition now available from the local British Military Administration says:

During the years 1935-1939 the Fascist Government built up in Italian East Africa vast reserves, not only of warlike stores but also of goods and materials essential to the normal life of a civilized community. Since the British occupation a great part of these stores have been taken over and distributed in quantities of active operations, where they must in any case have been of no use, and a contribution to the military and police forces in the field. But it was not possible to adapt for use by the Allies every item in the Italian stocks. Moreover, during the period closely preceding and immediately following the Italian occupation considerable stocks, governmental and private, went to ground and have only partially emerged as and when favourable opportunity occurred for utilization or disposal.

In addition to these stocks, the quantities of raw brought to Eritrea relatively large quantities of both raw materials from the East and of products of European factories, coming from Asiatic ports for the use of secondary industries. German ships, some bound for the East to Hamelin, with copra, soya beans, rubber, hemp, essential oils, etc., and others outward-bound with cloths, watches, electrical equipment, machinery, drugs, chemicals, synthetic essences and other products of German industry, including motor cars, in September, 1939. They were followed in November, 1940, by Italian vessels similarly loading for the Royal Navy. All these cargoes eventually became available for use in Eritrea. They had partly disappeared through disposal to private interests, accident of war and looting, by the time the British administration had got well to the saddle in the middle of 1941, but there still remained large quantities of raw materials and manufactured goods for which there was no apparent use in Eritrea. The 10 years that followed were a period of experiment and improvisation, ending at the outbreak of the Allied effort in the East, and materials which had been accumulated since 1939 or had been off-loaded from ships at Asmara for safety to British ports after the outbreak of the war.

That was the background to the exhibition, which was organized by local Italian manufacturers under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Asmara. In the event 231 exhibitors showed their goods and passing visitors numbered more than 100,000, it being estimated that between 700 and 800 came from other countries. The Sudan, British and French Somaliland, Somalia, Aden, the Middle East Supply Council and the Supply Services of the Middle East Command all sent delegates or technical experts.

Among the manufactured goods for which active inquiries were made and of which it is expected that exports in considerable quantities will develop are sisal rope, wrapping paper, glue, weighing machines, shoes and other small agricultural implements, hinges, hoes, bolts and padlocks, cutlery and heavy-type butchers' knives, refrigerator belts (made from old tires), pottery, earthenware, glassware, brushes, buttons-made from dough-pain nuts, oil crushing plant, cigarette lighters, fish hooks, pork products, tinned tomatoes, pickles, sauces, beer (500,000 bottles are produced monthly), vermouth, red and white wines (made from raisins imported from the Yemen), and gin, which is said to be of very good quality.

Guarantors of exhibitions usually expect to lose money. In this case the organizing committee had a balance after meeting all expenses of about £1,000, which has been distributed to local charities.

Kikwetu Sisal Estate, Ltd.

Kikwetu Sisal Estate, Ltd., which was incorporated in Guernsey in 1922 and had been domiciled there from that time until the Channel Islands were occupied by the Germans, has now had to register in England under a Defence Regulation issued by the Board of Trade. The registration provides information which will interest East Africans, and particularly readers in Tanganyika Territory, where the company operates.

Kikwetu Sisal Estate, Ltd., has a nominal capital of £100,000 in 85,000 ordinary shares and 15,000 preference shares each of £1. All the preference shares have been issued and 75,000 of the ordinary shares. The cash capital is shown to be £17,000 in preference shares and 10,000 in ordinary shares, the balance of 20,000 shares having been issued fully paid for considerations other than cash.

Apart from shares wanted to be held for 12,865 of ordinary and 2,000 preference), the largest shareholders are Wagglesworth and Co., Ltd., with 13,260 ordinary and 2,528 preference shares. Among the other shareholders are Kampa, Ltd. (1,000 ordinary), Leo's Publicity Ltd. (9,705 ord. and 200 pref.); Mr. Walter Schoeller of Zurich, 2,730 ord. and 1,025 pref.; Mr. Alfred Wagglesworth, 1,987 ord. and 327 pref.; Bowe White and Co., Ltd., 1,295 ord. and 500 pref.; Mrs. K. Wagglesworth, 522 ord.; Miss Mary A. Findlay, 310 ord. and 200 pref.; Mr. James A. Himmelfarb, 200 pref.; and Schoeller and Co., Zurich, 100 ord. and 100 pref. The directors are Messrs. Alfred Wagglesworth, James A. Findlay and Walter Schoeller. The acting secretary is Mr. J. H. de Gairs, of 22, Richmond Road, Wallingford, Warwick.

Kenya Youth Council

A Youth Council has been formed in Kenya to promote the welfare of youth in the Colony. The members are:

- Mrs. G. M. Rennie (Chairman); Mr. L. Kaplan (Vice-Chairman); Councillor A. Leon Wood, representing the Municipality of Nairobi; the Colony Commissioner of Girl Guides and another representative of the Guide movement; representatives of the East Africa Women's League, the Christian Council of Kenya, the Jewish Guild; and the Roman Catholic Church; Mr. G. P. Willoughby, representing Rotarians; Mr. H. W. Gill, of the Parents' Association; Mrs. S. H. Sayer (alternate Mrs. J. S. Mallett), representing the Young War Workers' Club; Mr. A. Lacey, Director of Education; Mr. C. B. Mortimer, Commissioner of Lands and Settlement; Mr. B. Astley, headmaster of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi; the Rev. J. Gillett, headmaster of the European Primary School; Mr. A. Vincent, M.L.C.; Mr. S. H. Sayer; Mr. H. Bargman; Mr. F. A. Bailey; Mr. J. M. Silvester, Miss J. Stott, Principal of the Kenya High School for Girls; and Mr. K. E. Wright (honorary treasurer).

Censorship Permits Needed

The Postmaster-General announces that a censorship permit is now required for the dispatch, by post from Great Britain, the Isle of Man and Northern Ireland to civilian addresses in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, of photographs, stamps, most kinds of printed matter and all goods and commodities. Censorship permits have been granted to many leading stores, stationers, and booksellers, and articles should be sent only through such firms. A censorship permit is not required for anything sent to a member of the Forces in these countries if the name of the addressee's unit is given.

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Indians in East Africa

The East African Indian community recently held a special inter-territorial conference particularly to discuss the situation arising from the decision of the East African Governments two months ago to control non-Native immigration by a permit system, telegraphs the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, adding:

Action was first taken in the middle of February by the Government of Tanganyika on the grounds that food scarcity and congested housing conditions made control desirable. Similar steps were exacted from the other territories, such as Kenya, as a result of the decision, but generally anybody who had been absent from East Africa for two years had no possibility of being able to return.

At the time the decision was taken consultations were held with the Government of India and, in view of Tanganyika's mandated status, with the Foreign Office also. A further argument advanced was that there was no longer any scarcity of artisans, and there were, in fact, a considerable number of a native work force unemployed. But in spite of this the Indian community, arriving in some numbers, were disappointed with the Governments of Kenya and Uganda which, in view of their own immigration restrictions, were to continue to limit the number of the war.

No Grounds for Indian Suspicion

The Indian community throughout East Africa has been much agitated, and there has been a marked tendency to regard the decision as a political move, influenced, if not engineered, by the European settlers. It is from that restriction on Indian immigration is one of the many angles of East Africa's never quiescent 'Indian question', but there are no grounds, whatever for Indian suspicion that the settlers had anything to do with the decision.

Indeed, today's *East African Standard*, anticipating the discussion in the Legislature this week, supports the Indian case for the clarification of the position and their rights. It gives an assurance that the restriction will be removed as soon as the temporary grounds for it have disappeared, irrespective of the duration of the war. The newspaper believes that the question of the future composition of the East African population must one day be discussed from the point of view of immigration control, but declares that any attempt to exploit an untried wartime difficulty to bring about a solution of this long-range problem would be political chicanery of the worst kind, though satisfied that there has been no such attempt.

The Indian conference, after regretting that the Government of India consented to the restrictions, has passed a resolution urging the suspension of the regulations pending consideration of the whole question of their repeal by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Government of India, viewing with grave concern the effects of the regulations on the rights and status of the Indian community in East Africa, and requesting that the Government of India be invited to send a commission or a commissioner to East Africa to inquire into the present disability and hardships of the Indian community.

It was also resolved that a deputation of four delegates, one each from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, be sent to India to present the case to the people, Press, and Government both respecting immigration control and the general position of the Indian community in East Africa.

Rhodesians Warned

Southern Rhodesians thinking of visiting any East African territory have been warned by the Government notice that the immigration regulations of those countries have been made stricter. The notice states:

Entry into East Africa will be permitted only where persons are in possession of the new form of entry permit issued under the Defence (Immigration) Regulations, 1944, or if they come under the following categories: persons normally resident in the territories who have not been absent more than two years; the wives, sons under 18 and daughters of such residents; East African Government employees; persons in direct transit to places outside East Africa; visitors who are not staying longer than three months; members of H.M. Forces on active service; persons accredited as Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

The Presidents of 20 universities in the United States of America at present are Rhodes scholars. Sir Robert Pearson.

Do not let us fall into the mental outlook that demands support from the State from conception to the grave. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Prospects in Tanganyika

Mr. R. V. Stone, Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, said in his recent annual report:

In this Territory we have great potential wealth, a large area available for non-Native settlement, large areas carrying little or no population, and some 340,000 square miles of land with a population of only five millions. We have large mineral deposits and large areas of land which by comparison with some of the land of South Africa, Palestine, Canada and Australia should be equally productive. These fertile areas are either unpopulated or sparsely populated by non-Natives. That, in my view, is certainly an advantage over either the Colonial Office like it or not, that population will develop and increase. Before the war some 25,000 Germans settled in this Territory, which carries a large and increasing population. A close examination of the production in this Territory leaves no doubt of the relative importance of non-Native enterprise, without which today the condition and economic state of the Territory would be infinitely worse.

East African Indian National Congress

Mr. Shamsud Deen has been elected President of the East African Indian National Congress, with Mr. V. V. Thakore as Vice-President, Dr. V. V. Patwardhan as general secretary, with Messrs. D. V. Kapila and Sanjivan Raj as joint secretaries. The members of the Executive Committee are Dr. A. C. L. De Souza, Mr. S. B. Amin, M.P.C., Dr. K. V. Adalja, Mr. D. D. Churi and Mr. Rajabali, of Nairobi, Mr. A. B. Patel, M.L.C., Mr. K. R. Paroo, M.L.C., and Mr. R. B. Pandya, of Mombasa; Mr. Jobanputra, of Kisumu, and Mr. M. V. Patel, of Eldoret.

Hi

Mr. Donald Malcolm recently broadcast on the small but little-known Hi tribe living near Lake Maswa in the Maswa district of the Lake Province of Tanganyika. They have, he said, the most beautiful bows and arrows he had ever seen in Africa.

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Beira Railway Company

The Beira Railway Company Ltd., reports that net earnings of the line for the year ending September 30 last totalled £365,289, or £86,134 less than in 1942. Taxation requires £290,000 (£240,000) on the debenture stock £92,817 (£94,121), sinking fund for the 5% debenture stock £26,815 (£25,657), and the balance then carried to the balance sheet is £7,019 (£100,176).

The balance forward from the previous year amounted to £37,721, and after transferring £25,000 from the dividend equalization reserve, the directors recommend payment of a dividend of 1s. per share, less tax at 1s. 11d. in the £, requiring £39,371 to be carried forward. This dividend is to be paid in three instalments to shareholders registered on April 17 last.

Gross revenue amounted to £246,197 (against £205,163) and working expenditure to £171,908 (£154,336), the percentage of expenditure to gross revenue being 55.5%. The number of passengers carried was 163,239 (141,821), the tonnage of goods 1,232,914 (1,233,927), and the train-miles run 813,051 (797,443).

Having assumed the administration of the territories in which the railway operates, the Portuguese Government has appointed Senhor A. Patricio Gouveia and Senhor J. L. C. de Sousa as their representatives on the board of the company, to which they were elected on January 1 last. Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper and Brigadier-General D. Hammond were the directors retiring by rotation and were re-elected for re-election at yesterday's annual general meeting in London. The other directors are Mr. Arthur D. Macfarlane, Sir Henry Chapman and Mr. Vivian Peckery. The secretary is Mr. A. J. Lavington.

Fifty per cent first debenture stock is outstanding to a total of £1,859,390. The general reserve amounts to £400,000, the dividend equalization reserve to £100,000, and the debenture stock sinking fund to £163,913. The railway undertaking is valued in the balance-sheet at £1,937,662, and there is a note that under the terms of the concession the Portuguese Government has the right in 1946, or at the end of any shorter period, to purchase the whole or a major part of the company's entire railway system and its other assets. The Savoy Hotel, Beira, is entered in the books at £53,069. Current assets, totalling £979,007, include securities at £726,157 (with a market valuation at the end of the year of £745,000), cash at £126,341, and tax reserve certificates for £100,000.

Mr. Arthur Hadley's statement to the shareholders appears on another page.

Report of The Uganda Company

For the year ended August 31 last the Uganda Company, Ltd., reports a trading profit of £37,070, compared with £20,869 in 1942. The net profit, subject to taxation, is £28,568, against £22,250. After reserving £10,000 for taxation and contingencies and adding £52,840 brought forward from the previous year, there is a balance of £86,905, from which the directors recommend payment of an ordinary dividend of 20% less income tax at 10s. in the £, requiring £11,250, and leaving £54,865 to be carried forward.

The issued capital is £112,500 in ordinary shares of 10s., and there is a loan of £19,103 secured by mortgage. The company has a reserve of £30,704, created by the sale of properties in excess of their book value. The fixed assets total £132,959, the major items being freehold land and buildings £58,006, Mityana Tea Estate £28,455, leasehold land and buildings £23,744, and plant, machinery, tools and motor vehicles £20,242. Current assets at £182,886 include no less than £93,688 in cash, £32,787 in stocks and work in progress, and £16,364 due from debtors. Deposits of £2,272 have been made with the cotton pools, and £2,088 has been lent to Uganda Tea Sales, Ltd.

The directors are Sir Theodore Chambers (Chairman), Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, Major-General John Buckley, Wing Commander D. A. J. Buxton, and Mr. W. W. Higgin. General Buckley retires and offers himself for re-election at the 1st ordinary general meeting, to be held in London on Thursday next. Flight Lieut. H. Macfarlane is secretary to the company.

The statement circulated to the shareholders by Sir Theodore Chambers will appear in our issue of next week.

African Meetings in London

The Royal Empire Society has offered the Royal African Society the use of its assembly hall for meetings on the last Wednesday of eight months during the next year. Fellows of the Royal Empire Society will, of course, be eligible to attend such meetings, and an invitation is extended to members of the Royal African Society to attend R.E.S. meetings on African subjects.

Marketing of Kenya Coffee

The Marketing Committee appointed by the Coffee Board of Kenya has recommended the establishment of a single marketing organization on a pool basis to take over the duties now discharged by the Coffee Control.

The Committee consisted of Mr. R. S. Wollie (Chairman), Major C. M. Taylor, and Messrs. H. A. Clay, J. W. Lennan, Mr. G. B. Shields and N. Soly. Mr. Lennan dissenting from the view of his colleagues that marketing through the proposed organization should be made compulsory if 75% of the coffee growers in the Colony approve the proposal, it was accepted by growers representing 70% of the crop. His view is that an attempt should be made to set up such an organization on a voluntary basis. Once established, it would be unanimous.

It is recommended that the marketing organization should be concerned solely with marketing the crop, that payment to producers should be made only against coffee deliveries, and that in no circumstances should the organization make anticipatory finance of crops. Planters would deliver their coffee either direct or through agents to the organization.

The Committee is of the opinion that the organization in London in the past have been less satisfactory than they have been desired. It has not always been possible to give the industry as a whole or for the majority of individual producers to receive from the organization sound advice in connexion with the disposal of their coffee.

Suggestions have been put to the Committee by certain of the merchant firms that the commission agents in London might themselves amalgamate to operate as a single selling panel. Evidence given by other firms has, however, made it clear that this would not be any more popular or practicable now than was the case when a similar suggestion was put forward by the Coffee Board in 1935.

Representation in London

In the opinion of the Committee the principal representative of the industry in London is a man who can be given to the market in Nairobi the combined advice of selling agents, buyers and brokers. We recommend that the industry should employ in London a market man with a sound knowledge of coffee markets, with a technical knowledge of coffee, and with a live and active appreciation, through contact, of the requirements of the London buyers. It would be the function and duty of this man to maintain contact as representative of the industry not only with selling agents but also with brokers and buyers in the London market.

It should be made clear that we recommend that coffee consigned to London by the producer organization should continue to be offered to buyers through brokers, and we do not suggest or recommend that this representative should negotiate sales himself.

It is intended to consult the Home Trade Section of the Coffee Trade Association of London before appointing a representative in Great Britain.

With regard to the Nairobi market the report states—

Dealer firms in Nairobi represent between them, worldwide interests in coffee, and it is considered of the greatest importance to the industry that these firms should receive the opportunity to bid for the bulk of the crop, and that they should be given reasonable security, that they will be given that opportunity year after year.

We recommend that the producer marketing organization should itself establish a limited number of direct contacts as an exporting dealer. The method of doing this business would require to be so open as to avoid any legitimate criticisms from the established dealer firms, and should also be so open as to enable planters to see for themselves the result of this business. Coffee required by the central organization in its capacity as a dealer should be acquired only by purchases in the open market in competition with other dealers on the Nairobi market. If the view of this Committee in regard to the value of the dealer organization in Nairobi is correct, the volume of export business undertaken by the central organization would be very limited. It would be at times given a reasonable check upon prices paid locally, compared with prices obtainable overseas.

It is calculated that the costs of the marketing organization would be about £25,000 a year, not including the increase in the London representatives.

Sisal in S. Rhodesia

Mr. A. Edwards, Chairman of the Industrial Development Advisory Commission, has announced that his body has been examining the prospects of sisal and sunn hemp in the Colony and is considering an application to start a fibre factory.

News Items in Brief

The cost of living index of Southern Rhodesia in December was 121.9.

About 2,000 coins more than 700 years old have been found near Chwaka, Zanzibar.

There has been an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Namwala district of Northern Rhodesia.

The first broadcast in the Dinka language was recently given in the Sudan broadcasting service by the East African Commission.

It is officially stated that the number of European officials resident in Northern Rhodesia in 1942 was 43, compared with 848 in 1941, 779 in 1940 and 747 in 1939.

Kenya's price for bacon pigs between 180 and 200 lbs. has been increased by seven cents to 82 cents per cwt. Porkers between 50 and 85 lb. have risen from 60 cents to 95 cents.

A 30-mile an hour cyclone struck Mauritius and the French island of Réunion last week and destroyed 10% to 15% of the Mauritian sugar crop and 90% to 70% of the maize crop.

The successful production of vaccine in the Sudan by the Stack Medical Laboratories was mainly responsible for defeating the latest outbreak of smallpox. No fewer than 1,800,000 doses of the vaccine were issued in 13 months.

A financial conference being held this week in Cairo under the auspices of the Middle East Supply Centre aims at controlling inflation. Among those attending are representatives of the British and U.S. Treasuries, the Middle East Command, the Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia.

During the past 40 years Zanzibar's annual receipts from the export tax on cloves and clove oil have averaged more than £120,000.

A draft Bill designed to control the business of life insurance with Africans in Kenya requires any insurance company so engaged to deposit a substantial sum with the Accountant-General within six months of beginning such business. Agents canvassing for such companies must deposit £100 each.

Russian research workers have raised three new types of drought-resistant wheat, which are being treated in exceptionally dry areas of the Soviet Union. The success of agricultural scientists in Russia may not be without its direct importance to African wheat growers in areas liable to periodical drought.

The export of pig products to adjoining territories has increased so considerably in Southern Rhodesia that it has become necessary to withdraw the subsidy granted by the bacon factories in respect of exported pigs. The subsidy was instituted to encourage the production of pigs to meet the shortage of bacon for local consumption.

Kariba Gorge Survey

A statement regarding work on the Kariba Gorge survey was made a few days ago by the Minister of Mines, Mr. L. B. Pereday, in the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia. He said that during 1942-43 an engineer had carried out a survey of 300 miles, mainly on the southern bank of the Zambezi upstream from the Gorge. During 1944 it is proposed to work chiefly on the Northern Rhodesian side of the river, but survey is required on both banks. The purpose is to ascertain the approximate capacity of the proposed dam and establish whether its construction is feasible. A report is expected shortly.

IT STANDS TO REASON — No. 6



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Questions in Parliament

Corporal Punishment of African Troops

MR. SORENSEN asked the Secretary of State for War if the offences for which corporal punishment may be administered to West African troops were similar in other Colonial regiments, and if he had secured or would secure any record of such punishments respecting their nature and frequency.

Sir J. Grigg: "The only Colonial Forces which have provision for corporal punishment are those in West and East Africa. The nature of the offences for which East African troops are liable to corporal punishment is similar to that in the West African Forces."

Mr. Sorensen: "Could the right hon. gentleman say why there is this discrimination between West and East African troops on the one hand and other Colonial troops? Could he also say when this barbarous and sadistic punishment arose?"

Sir J. Grigg: "The hon. member must be aware that the War Office has merely taken over these Forces since the outbreak of war, and took over with them the disciplinary codes, which are matters of Colonial legislation. If the hon. member requires information on the matters he has now raised he had better address a question to the Colonial Secretary."

Mr. Sorensen: "Surely the right hon. gentleman realizes that he, as Secretary of State for War, has a great deal to do with this matter? Can he not himself consult the Colonial Secretary on what I have described as sadistic punishment?"

Sir J. Grigg: "I have naturally consulted the Colonial Secretary. What I said was that when the War Office takes over Forces in time of war it takes over their disciplinary codes with them, and their disciplinary codes are matters for Colonial legislation."

Mr. Sorensen: "Why does not the right hon. gentleman alter the codes himself?"

When Mr. Arthur Henderson, Financial Secretary to the War Office, had given similar replies to other questions on the following day, Mr. Rhys Davies asked: "In view of the fact that the flogging of coloured men for offences for which white men are not flogged has caused a great deal of discontent in this country, will my hon. and learned friend take any action?"

Mr. Henderson: "As a result of the representations which have been made we are examining the whole of this problem."

Captain Plunge asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the nature of the reports of the special committee appointed by the East African Governments to review the main aspects of civil aviation policy.

Colonel Stanley: "The report of the Committee has not been published by the Governments to which it was made, and I regret that I am not in a position at present to make any statement on that report."

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement which terminated in January had been renewed or whether any new proposals had been made by either Government.

Mr. Law: "The position was explained in the answer given to my hon. friend on January 19. It is not correct to refer to the Agreement as having terminated, since no notice of termination has been received or given. Future arrangements which may result from the Agreement are under consideration."

Mr. Riley: "Are conversations taking place in regard to its continuance or a new arrangement?"

Mr. Law: "I do not think that any conversations are taking place. As I say, the matter is being considered."

Mr. Riley asked whether any decision had been taken to implement the recommendations of Mr. Hornell's report made in 1926 on the fisheries of the Seychelles, and whether his recommendations would be considered as a suitable scheme under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Colonel Stanley: "Mr. Hornell's report, and particularly, namely, the amendment of the laws which had to prevent indiscriminate fishing, was carried into effect by Ordinance No. 3 of 1942. In addition, efforts are being made to encourage the local fishing industry, with the advice of a Fishery Board, and it is hoped to arrange for a marine biologist to visit the Seychelles to conduct a preliminary survey, with the object of developing deep sea fisheries."

Squadron Leader Donner asked for a list of the publications issued by the Crown Agents for the Colonies since January 1, 1938, since they were not available at His Majesty's Stationery Office.

Colonel Stanley: "Since January 1, 1938, 27 publications have been issued by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and I will send my hon. and gallant friend a list of them." Publications issued by Colonial Governments and held for sale by the Crown Agents comprise in the main departmental reports, laws and gazettes. Those received in the past two years include several hundred titles."



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LATEST MINING NEWS

British South Africa Company

The net profit of the British South Africa Company for the year ended September 30 last, fell to £379,479, against £396,764 in 1942, and the directors recommended payment of a dividend of 6½% and a bonus of 1½%, both less income tax at 7s. 6d. in the £, absorbing £251,433, this being the sixth consecutive year in which the dividend has been 1s. and the bonus 3d. There then remains to be carried forward £453,995, against £718,404 brought in. Taxation requires £357,845, against £327,198.

The issued capital remains unchanged at £6,570,377, registered stock totalling £3,400,000 and share warrants to bearer £2,984,297. The reserve account totals £3,211,134. The balance of the company's investments at the end of the year was £8,063,955, against £8,200,000, and the market value of the quoted investments was in excess of the book value. Dividends and interest totalled £472,672 (£477,429). Gross mining revenue from royalties and other sources amounted to £323,665, an increase of £22,183, but the estates yielded a lower profit at £19,745, compared with £23,124. The company's interest in Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., is represented by a holding of 1,643,586 shares out of 2,005,767 issued shares of Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., which holds the entire share capital of the Railway. The Trust paid a dividend of 10% for the year to March 31, 1943.

Mr Ernest Oppenheimer and Colonel F. Ellis Robins will retire at the annual general meeting, to be held in London today, but offer themselves for re-election.

The 1951 stock units are quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 10s. 3d.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields

Addressing a general meeting of shareholders in Nairobi, Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Hoey, the Chairman, said that during the year ended May 31, 1943, Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., made a net operating profit of £12,063 and spent £5,801 on development.

The Lolgorien properties made substantial contributions to revenue, but operations there had to be closed down because the higher grade ore had been exhausted. These properties would be covered meantime by a special mining lease, and after the war it would be necessary to decide the property to be developed and re-equipping the property. The military authorities had requisitioned much of the power plant.

Developments at Kitero had been satisfactory but limited by the non-arrival of heavy machinery ordered as far back as July, 1941. Encouraging developments at Nyarombo appeared to warrant a central power plant for further development after the war.

The Chairman said he could not understand recent activity in the company's shares, for there was no possibility of its reaching the dividend stage until it had obtained a considerable amount of heavy machinery from overseas and also until the share capital had been adjusted to the real value of the development work done.

Surprise Mining and Finance

Surprise Mining and Finance, Ltd., has announced a dividend for 1943 of 8½% (the same). Net profits for the year, after tax, were £4,871, (against £4,994 for 1942).

Zambesia Exploring

Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., announces a final dividend of 2% together with a bonus of 5%, both less tax, making a total distribution of 9% for the year ending December 31, 1943.

Bushtick Dividend

Bushtick Mines (1934), Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 8½% (the same) for the year ending June 30, 1944.

Record Uganda Nugget

A gold nugget weighing 25½ oz. has been found in Uganda—a record for the Protectorate.

Mining Personalia

An obituary of Mr. R. Roy Meldrum appears on page 693. Mr. R. E. Palmer, O.B.E., M.Inst.M.M., President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in 1927-28, has died at the age of 79.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Owing to continued difficulties caused by the recent flooding of the Fred mine, the company will not publish any further gold production figures until conditions have returned to normal.

No Rhodesian Copper Strike

When miners on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia balloted earlier this month on a proposition to strike for higher wages, better leave conditions and the right to appoint shop stewards, only 27% voted in favour of a stoppage. Mr. Visage, general secretary of the Mineworkers' Union and an elected member of the Legislature, declared himself against a strike, and there is little doubt that his courageous lead influenced many of the miners.

Statements Worth Noting

"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."—Proverbs, xvii, 6.

"The African is essentially an empiricist."—Mr. K. Gandar Dower.

"No large gold mine has been discovered in Southern Rhodesia during the last 15 years."—Mr. E. T. Maxwell.

"The African population of Nairobi is about 53,000."—Mr. T. C. Colchester, Municipal Native Affairs Officer.

"Children of 14, different nationalities are being educated in the Arusha School."—The Bishop of Central Tanganyika.

"Nyasaland has had six Governors since 1926. Such frequent changes in the head of the Government are bound to prejudice continuity and development."—The Bishop of Nyasaland, M.L.C.

"For 1944 we have so far programmed some 3,500 items for import aggregating over 300,000 tons of ocean and non-ocean freight."—Mr. A. B. Cowen, Southern Rhodesian Director of Supplies.

"Organized commerce is determined to see that the Colony's fighting men shall not suffer for the supplies they have made on our behalf."—Mr. I. J. Foley, President, Gatooma Chamber of Commerce.

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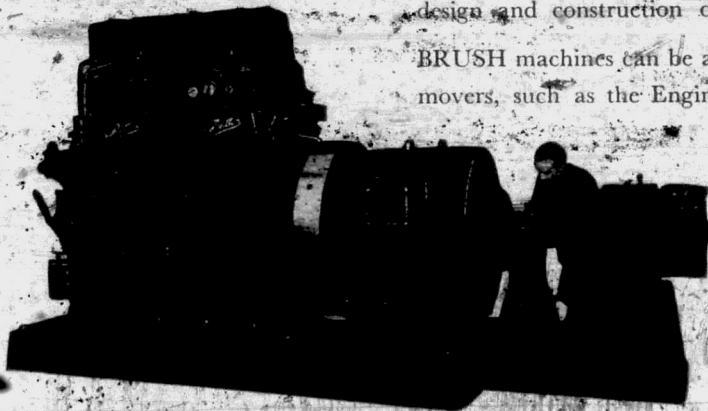
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