

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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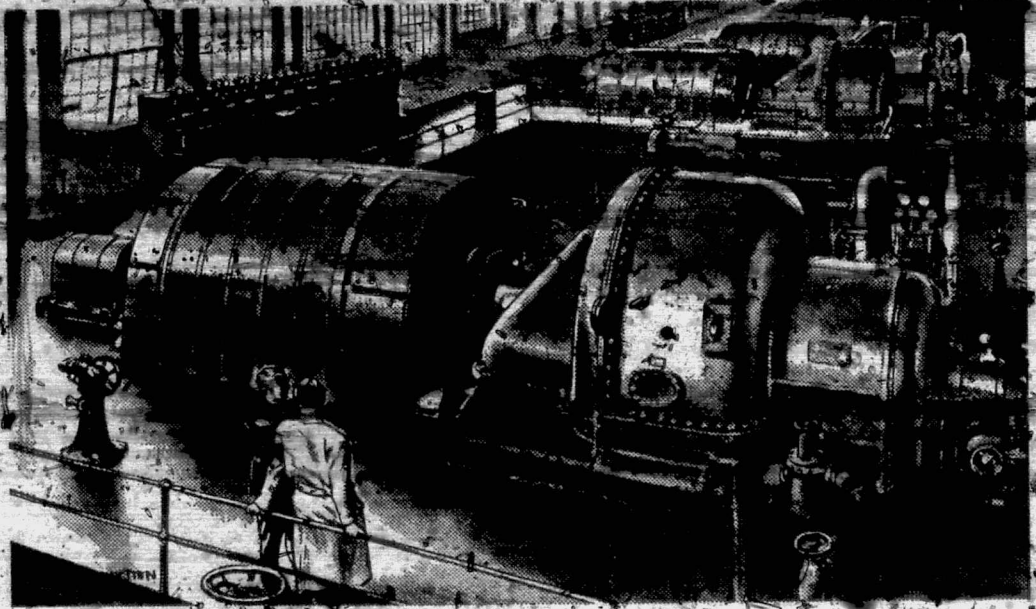
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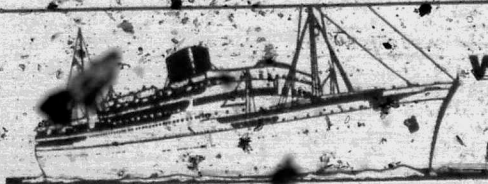
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRIME MINISTERS of the Dominion of Southern Rhodesia have gathered in London for consultations of one of the crucial linkages of British history.

Prime Ministers in Conference. This, the public has been reminded, is a conference of Prime Ministers, not an Imperial Conference, and though there has been so little emphasis on the difference that most members of the House of Commons have persisted in referring to the meetings as an Imperial Conference, it is widely understood that Eire provides a very good (or very bad) reason for the departure from normal nomenclature.

Shortly before the first Ministers of His Majesty's Governments in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia arrived in England, the Commons had devoted two days to a debate on Empire Unity which was so attuned to facts which are all too often disregarded by leaders of the Nation that an ardent Imperialist was able to comment that "the House has covered the Empire." The debate, which provided striking evidence of a unity of purpose that cut across all the lines of party cleavage, was given generous space throughout the Press and well reported to the world by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Indeed, no discordant note was to be heard, for if some of the extremists were not prepared to praise the essentials of the Empire in the company of Mr. Shinwell and others who have sometimes

appeared unaware of its true character and its comparable contribution to the welfare of mankind, they had the grace to keep silent. To add to the satisfaction of those who have so often had to complain of Parliamentary misunderstandings, it was at this moment that it became known that a delegation of members of the House under the chairmanship of Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, former Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, was to visit the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. There has, moreover, been noticeable warmth in the greetings extended to Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, on his arrival in England, and an evident anxiety that merely technical definitions of constitutional status shall not limit his participation in talks of historic importance. Indeed, the fact that the territory which he so splendidly leads has not attained full Dominion stature makes it possible to regard him as a Colonial representative to which the Secretary of State for the Colonies could not aspire.

Mr. Churchill has said again, and very emphatically, that there can be no question of the surrender of any Colonial territory. That he should have needed to make such a reply to statements widely publicized in the United States is another proof of the truth that the British Commonwealth and Empire together constitute as

definite and indissoluble a unit as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Republics or the Republic of China. British tolerance, under extreme pressure, and British disregard of the predatory designs of less civilized races, particularly those now ranged against us in war, contributed to the widespread belief that great advantages economic and political, were to be obtained by playing one part of the Empire off against another. The powerful groups in various countries still adhere to that tenet, on the ground that the history of the inter-war years affords abundant evidence of the success of this policy by envious and unscrupulous competitors, who until quite recently were not even required to include in their agreements with Great Britain adequate safeguards for the economic well-being of her Colonial Dependencies. That need will assuredly not be repeated, even under pressure of arguments about regionalism, but vigilance will be required nonetheless.

War has forced all reasonable beings to see that there is no bond between nations so strong as the undefeatable ties which bind the sister and daughter States of the British Crown. Never has their loyalty to one another and **British Fidelity** to their common ideals of freedom more evident than during that year throughout which, following the evacuation of Dunkirk, the Empire stood alone in its resistance to the Hun, the Italian and the

Japanese. British history has known no finer hour, and could have provided no better proof that the King's subjects, however distant their dwelling-places, were determined upon the maintenance of their allegiance. It was their pride and pleasure to cast their pledge of fidelity in the teeth of the enemy—an enemy at the height of his strength and seemingly able to sweep aside the tiny forces which watched some of the Empire's frontiers. The Sudan and Kenya, for instance, had the real power of resistance to the modern military machine assembled in Eritrea and Ethiopia by Mussolini and his minions, and the sea-lanes to the East Indies and East Africa were manifestly threatened by the submarines of Germany and Japan. But if arithmetic has always bulked large in the strategic calculations of the Empire, which had convinced themselves of the inviolability of the Empire, that allegedly effect institution was so irrational as to draw new colour from appalling statistics. As the King's peoples and Governments declined to be down-cast in the face of fearful odds, so now they are modest in their confidence that they and their allies have created the forces and won the experience which spell the doom of Hitler, Tojo and his millions who have been their willing instruments. The Prime Ministers are gathered both to witness the opening of the final climactic in Europe and to draw designs for that post-war world which owes more to British fidelity than to any other simple factor.

The Sudan: Past, Present and Future

Sir Angus Gillan on Development of Local Government

THE SUDAN has never sought advertisements and perhaps it has been fortunate in seldom having advertisement thrust upon it.

Except on three occasions it has never been a newspaper headline country. The first covers the events leading to Gordon's death in Khartoum. The second was the recapture culminating in Kitchener's victory outside Omdurman. The war of 1914-1918 did not leave the Sudan entirely untouched, but the conquest of the hitherto tributary kingdom of Darfur, which was the direct outcome of Turco-German incitement, and which might have attracted some attention in normal times, was completely overshadowed by greater events. So it was not until 1940, again, through was that the Sudan emerged for a third time into the headlines of the Press.

Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia has, of course, entirely altered the strategic situation, and the Sudan Government had to think hard as to what would happen in case of a European war. It might, it could, be expected from some in the late thirties, when this country wanted everything it could find, and more, before the war and in the early part of the war, the Sudan made efforts to make bricks without straw: the Railways built armoured trains and converted tugs into mine-sweepers; the Stores Department adapted the Bren gun to tropical conditions and covered the Emperor of Ethiopia's state umbrella; the Surveys traced out thousands

of maps for the Army and contrived lithographic plates for printing the Emperor's Amharic messages.

If Italy had come into the war in 1939, things would, to say the least, have been difficult. When she did declare war in 1940, it was fortunate that her entry coincided with the coming of the rains. The capture of Kassala and Gallabat was a setback, but it had no strategic value, and was largely offset by the moral ascendancy which the meagre Sudan forces gained in patrol actions during the period of waiting.

Some good stories of this period remain to be told. At Khor Ashat, on the Eritrean northern frontier, there was a little watching post of one British officer and 12 irregulars, together with a maximum of 20 unarmed camelmen. Much later the diary of a high Italian intelligence officer was captured. It included the record: "Reports of the enemy force at Khor Ashat have been greatly exaggerated. It may now be taken as certain that there are not more than two British brigades there, though they have a fair number of tanks."

By the end of the rains the whole situation had altered. Reinforcements and supplies had arrived. The initiative had passed to us. The vast pincer campaign had been planned.

Two forces went through from the south under Cunningham and from the west under Platt, and in six months Mussolini's vaunted Italian East African Empire had ceased to exist. We Sudanis are proud that the Sudan Defence Force played a part second to none in General Platt's great polyglot, multi-coloured army. In subsequent service in Libya too their reputation stands high. The administration, the cotton companies and other firms all played their full part, not only in releasing a very large proportion of their personnel for full time service with the army, but in providing the Royal Territorial Administration with the necessary staffs, but in shouldering, with devoted staffs, the immense additional burdens in matters of supply, transport and a thousand other chores.

Being extracts from an address given last week in London at a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and Royal Empire Society.

The Sudan as a country of just under one million square miles—larger than British India or the short-lived so-called African East African Empire. We used to be able to claim that once round figure of one million square miles with a few miles to spare, but in the days of appeasement we had to cede a small patch of disputed land and rock with a few wells in the extreme north-west to the Somali to keep him quiet. It didn't do us much harm or him much good, but it just spoiled the round figure. I fancy that certain events may have led to at least a de facto recognition of this sentimental grievance.

The Sudan is divided into eight provinces, a considerable reduction compared with earlier days, made possible by improved communications. It consists of a desert in the north, a narrow strip of narrow valley in the center, and a country in the central zone which is rich in soil and suitable to raise good crops for a home market and maintaining fair stock of swamps and bush in the south.

There are in effect two Sudans, the north, Moslem, predominantly Arabic-speaking backward by western standards but with some measure of sophistication; the south, utterly primitive, pagan and pagan except where missionary influence is increasingly making itself felt.

We are making an honest attempt to train the people for eventual self-government, but the rate of progress in the north and south must be very different. Within a calculable period we should be able to hand over to the Moslems of the north a very large measure of self-government, but we must make sure that self-determination for the north does not result in a domination of the south. When one hears even an educated Moslem let slip in an unguarded moment the phrase "band of Arab" in the country of the slaves and slaves, that the predatory Arab instinct is not yet dead. In the interest of their own political future the northern Sudanese would be well advised not to attach too much realistic importance to a mere name, fortuitously applied to what nature has designed as two countries.

There are then two things which the Sudan is: the north and the south. And there are two things which the Sudan is not: it is not part of Egypt and it is not a British Colony. It is the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, a strange and typically British hybridization called a condominium.

Two recent quotations illustrated it beyond Khartoum. One is a really wise and sane movement which may have been a factor in leading a would-be Roman to embark on his recent ill-fated adventures—but by and large the Sudan was a closed book to the outside world until the beginning of the 19th century. The modern Egyptian connexion began in 1820, when Ismail, son of Mohammed Ali, founder of the present Egyptian dynasty, invaded the Sudan in search of conquest, ivory, and slaves. Penetration was gradual and never complete, but Egypt, at least nominally, ruled the Sudan for the next 60 odd years. It was not a creditable chapter, but one of oppression, bribery, corruption, farming of taxes, purchase of office, and the slave trade winked at when not actually encouraged. Pressure of outside opinion led to the appointment of a few foreigners to introduce reforms, but they could do little among the many. The outstanding figure, of course, is Charles George Gordon.

Gordon in the Sudan

The scene was all set for rebellion if a leader should appear, and when he did it in the person of Mohammed Ahmed, the so-called Mahdi, fanatic, and up to his lights and in the early stages, patriot and reformer. Discontent and fanaticism played into each other's hands, and the pitiable lack of training and morale of the Egyptian troops allowed the Mahdi to achieve initial successes which gave him prestige, arms and an ever larger following. Within a couple of years practically the whole of the northern Sudan except the garrison towns fell into his power.

Britain would not, Egypt could not, win the struggle. It was decided to evacuate the garrisons, and Gordon was appointed to the task. It was impossible to evacuate the outlying garrisons and Gordon's conscience rebelled that was seemed to him to be the desertion of his friends. He decided not to get out but stick it out. The British conscience too rebelled against desertion—the desertion of Gordon—and the Government was forced to take to send a relief expedition. The expedition arrived within sight of Khartoum to find that it had fallen and that Gordon had been killed a few days before on January 26, 1885.

For 13 years the curtain again closes on the Sudan, to cover another period of tyranny and misuse under the Mahdi's successor the Khalifa Abdullahi. In these years the population was reduced by drought, famine and inter-tribal war from an estimated eight to less than three millions.

Meanwhile, through fear of circumstances we had become more deeply involved in Egyptian affairs. Finance, administrative and the army had been reorganized. The menace of the Arabian frontiers could now be tackled, the claim of humanity answered, and Gordon's death avenged. A joint Anglo-Egyptian reoccupation was decided on, the battle of Omdurman was fought on September 2, 1898, and the Sudan

Government was born under the flags of Great Britain and Egypt.

I knew the Sudan while civilized government was still in its youth—before the camel gave place to the motor car, when we inoculated cattle one day and vaccinated humans another. It was still largely a sanitary administration, and the Sudan owes a great debt to these old soldier administrators who served under Kitchener and Wingate and bore up the tradition of honesty for purpose, honesty and single-mindedness. More imagination, more idealism, more physical courage, more unselfishness are required today. It was easy enough to tell a turbulent chief where he got off, but much more difficult in dealing with a modern sophisticated Sudanese, whether a Government official or a tribal leader, to decide whether it may not be better for you to get off and for him to get on.

Thirty years ago the Sudan was a lowly market town, all other things being equal, than the high spots of Egyptians and Syrians in the lower Nile. It would have been hard to persuade most of the senior administrators of that time that within a generation half of the population of the Sudan would be Sudanese. Now more than 50 Sudanese hold first division posts previously held by professionally trained Britons, and the first division is now growing fast.

Native Administration

Official blessing was given to the policy of Native administration of indirect rule some 15 years ago. A generation of administrative following has been trained in the wrecked traditional local authority, and the old tribal and nomad tribes. We had the idea of a "council" system, and we were I think able to provide a native administration (based on a unit of the village) which was a fair but common charge but is undemocratic. We could see that the chief not only had a council but used it. We could suggest that the good chief but not the bad chief was replaced by popular choice—not indeed by ballot, but by that African method of discussing, wrangling, obstructing and compromising which at last leads to an expression of corporate will, and which I suggest is just as democratic as putting a piece of paper in a box.

The revolutionary policy was at first highly suspect among the educated Sudanese. They looked on it as a machivellian scheme to displace them in the day of their need, and to make the Sudan safe for a subsequent takeover by their obvious detriments. This, of course, was nonsense. We wanted to turn the tribal leaders into educated Sudanese and meanwhile to persuade some of the educated minority to join their own sons or brothers to play a useful part in court and council. But these earlier suspicions were not so natural. I think too much of the discussion and correspondence was kept on the "strictly confidential" level. Also in the first flush of enthusiasm, some of the protagonists of Native administration were inclined to talk in vague, exaggerated terms of Native States and prophesy the virtual extinction of the central bureaucracy.

Native administration is a local and not a national unit, and so a synthesis can surely be achieved between it and the central administration. This synthesis becomes apparent when you look on the Native administration as a local government authority, which is what I prefer to call it, a large tribal or territorial administration corresponds roughly to the county council. It may be subdivided into urban and rural districts with their subordinate authorities. And the large decentralized towns are the county boroughs with their own independent municipal authorities. A further expansion of local government is now in process of creation in the shape of provincial councils, intended for the representation, part advisory, part executive, of all interests in the six northern provinces. Four have already been set up. They can be extended to the south when conditions allow.

Educated Sudanese are progressively realizing that Native administration does not imply the reactionary policy which they originally feared. Quite a number are now playing an active part in it. Before the war we had 100 foreign British, educated officials and others for tours of inspection, for something of the background and see some of the activities in which they were professionally interested. Some said in effect: "The Houses of Parliament were very impressive but there was much talk and it all seemed rather remote. Then we saw some of the local authorities at work. We sat on the benches, we saw the sanitary inspector, the medical officer and the surveyor at work, and we saw how you run your schools and hospitals. And we said: 'This is how the British really govern themselves.' And if you want us to be honest, it seemed remarkably like what you have been calling Native administration, but we didn't see the connexion before the test of war."

This Sudan system has been subjected to the test of war, and in one case even to enemy occupation, and it has not been found wanting. Of the local authorities on the Kassala frontier this tribute has been recognized. The Sudan must have special arrangements for the towns, the leaders or town councils, and the Government of the Sudan must have more and more

(Continued on page 720)

Sir Godfrey Huggins Arrives

For Meetings of Empire Prime Ministers

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in London early last Friday morning with General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. They had spent two days in Cairo. Their journey was made in an Avro York aircraft, escorted by Spitfires.

Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Peter Fraser, Prime Ministers of Canada and New Zealand, had arrived a day earlier and the United States Minister of State, arriving yesterday, having been delayed in Washington by illness.

It has been made known that the conferences, which began on Monday, will cover all the main problems of the Commonwealth and Empire, and that they will be attended as necessary by the Secretaries of State for the Dominions, the Colonies and India, by other British Cabinet Ministers, and by India's two representatives in the British Cabinet.

Colonial Topics for Discussion

Among the topics to be discussed are those of Colonial defence and development, the grouping of Colonies, regional councils (in some cases, perhaps, Dominion leadership), migration within the Empire, Imperial Preference, and the desirability of creating a permanent Empire Secretariat with a staff drawn from Great Britain, the Dominions and some of the Colonies.

An official spokesman has emphasized that the discussions are essentially consultative and exploratory, and that there is no intention to seek definite agreements. It is being fully understood that the Dominion states will continue to run their own Cabinets and Parliaments on various matters.

Sir Godfrey Huggins is accompanied by Captain I. G. Dudley, of the Southern Rhodesian Armoured Staff, as A.D.C. and private secretary. With General Smuts have come Major "Jannie" Smuts as A.D.C. to his father; Mr. D. D. Forsyth, Secretary for External Affairs and Secretary to the Prime Minister's office; and Mr. John Marlin.

On landing, Sir Godfrey stated that if the Old Country really co-operated with the other members of the Commonwealth there was no need to worry much about anybody else, and for that reason he was looking forward to the conferences. The reports he had heard about the hard work put into the land in this country had been verified by what he had seen from the aircraft as he travelled over English soil; he had noted in particular the disappearance of much of the grass-land and the substitution of arable.

The King and Queen gave a dinner party on Monday evening to mark the opening of the meetings of Prime Ministers. The Prime Ministers of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were among the guests.

Commenting on Sir Godfrey's arrival, *The Times* wrote:

"With General Smuts came Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the territory which ranks only a little lower than the Dominions, being self-governing except in external affairs, which remain under the general control of the British Government.

Southern Rhodesian delegations have attended Imperial Conferences in the past, and Sir Godfrey Huggins has been warmly invited to London to add his voice in the present meetings—especially, it may be assumed, when the regional groupings of territories and their future basis are examined. He comes as the leader of an Empire Cabinet with its own plans and desires; he has more than once advocated the grouping of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and a further grouping of the East African territories."

M.P.s to Visit Africa

Brief Biographies of Delegation

LAST WEEK we announced that eight members of the House of Commons were to visit Southern Africa. Hereunder we give brief biographies and facts about the delegation.

SIR GEMELLIAN HARRISPEARE, Bt., the Chairman, is Liberal National Member for Norwich, which he has represented since 1924, first as a Liberal. He was born in 1873 and educated at Highgate School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he was President of the Union. He served on the Western Front during the war, and was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the capture of the town of Lova-Gorge from 1921 to 1923. Nationalist for a number of years, he was chief whip of the Liberal Party and for a year from 1931, and then successively Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, the Board of Education, Admiralty, and the Department of Overseas Trade. In 1939 he became Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions. Sir Godfrey was made a baronet two years ago.

SIR ALFRED FAIR, Bt., Conservative Member for Pancras, South-East since 1911, was born in 1871. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and married the second daughter of the late Major Clement Stirling and Lady Helen Nutting. He is a trustee of the West African Steam and Navigation Company, Ltd., and the Medical Research Council, and a director of the British Railways, Ltd. He has paid previous visits to the Rhodesias and East Africa.

VICARON HINGHINBROOKE, Conservative, M.P. for South Dorset since 1927, was born in 1906 and is the heir of the 5th Earl of Sandwich. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he went to France in 1940, passed through the Staff College in the following year, and was then appointed to the General Staff. He was private secretary to Mr. Baldwin in 1932-34, honorary Treasurer of the Junior Imperial League for the next two years, and is Chairman of the Tory Party Executive in the House of Commons.

Captained England in Rugby Football

MR. W. WAKEFIELD, National Conservative Member for Swindon since 1932, is the well-known athlete. Born in 1898, he was educated at Sedburgh School and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He served in the R.A.F.S. and the R.A.F. in the last war and retired in 1923 as a flight-lieutenant. He rejoined at the outbreak of this war for flying duties and for two years was Director of the Air Training Corps. He was in succession Parliamentary private secretary to the Marquess of Blandford, Sir H. Hudson, and Captain Harold Balfour; is a member of the Church of England Advisory Council of Empire Settlement, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Arts; and a Governor of the Middlesex Hospital and Twickenham Hospital. Mr. Wakefield has captained England, Cambridge University, Middlesex, the Admiralty and the Royal Air Force at Rugby football and is a member of the Committee of the Rugby Union. He has also been prominent as a cricketer, swimmer, runner and tennis and squash player.

COLONEL RALPH RAYNE, M.B.E., has represented the Totnes Division of Devonshire as a Unionist since 1935. He joined the Duke of Wellington's Regiment in 1914 and later transferred to the Royal Signals, serving in France from 1915 to 1917 and being twice mentioned in despatches. He was in India for nine years, being on active service in Afghanistan and later holding a Signals Command on the North-West Frontier. In 1928 he went to Canada as A.D.C. to the Governor-General. At the outbreak of this war he went to France with G.H.Q. and came back from Dunkirk.

MR. W. GLENVIL HALL, Labour Member for the Colne Valley Division of Yorkshire since 1939, is a barrister. Born in 1887, he served throughout the last war with The Buffs and later with the Tank Corps, being wounded and mentioned in despatches. He represented Portsmouth Central in the House of Commons from 1929 to 1931.

MR. ARTHUR PEARSON has been a Labour Member for Pontypridd since 1938. He is a J.P.

MR. CHESTER MCNEIL, since 1941 Labour Member for Greenock, is Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Noel Baker, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport. He was born in 1910; educated at Glasgow University, entered journalism, and served on the Corporation of Glasgow from 1932 to 1938, during which period he fought unsuccessful elections against Mr. Walter Elliot in Kelvin and Mr. McNeil was a member of the British Commonwealth debating team which visited Canada, the United States and Newfoundland some years ago. He will act as honorary whip to the delegation.

Col. Gore-Browne Interviewed

Remarkable Progress of Many Africans

COLONEL STEWART BROWNE, Chairman of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, who recently arrived in London by air for consultations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had several important interviews at the Colonial Office prior to the departure for Lusaka of the Governor, Sir John Waddington, and has since continued his discussions on various subjects. He has held East African Council Rhodesia's first meeting with a most cordial reception, which makes him confident that his visit will be abundantly justified.

While it would be premature to refer in detail to the subjects which have been under examination, we are authorized to state that the representative of the non-official members of the Legislature has stressed the great importance of a more definite declaration of Colonial Office policy with regard to the Protectorate in general and to the past war production of copper production in particular. He has emphasized the point often made by Colonial spokesmen that even an unpalatable decision is better than a state of uncertainty.

Colonel Gore-Browne, perhaps the first non-official nominated by a Governor to represent Native interests in Council, who has also been elected by the elected non-official members to be their leader—is specially qualified to speak not only from the African standpoint but for the whole non-official side of the House, which trusts his judgment, based as it is for more than 30 years' residence in Central Africa.

The progress made by many Africans in Northern Rhodesia has, nevertheless, been remarkable, and the question of giving them an adequate political representation is therefore by no means merely academic. Following a motion from the non-official side of the Legislative Council in the latter part of 1942, the Government accepted the proposal to institute African provincial or regional councils, elected by the Native Councils and by the African urban councils which were already in existence in most of the towns.

Representation of Native Interests

The first of these regional councils had met recently on the Copperbelt, and it had shown the participants at their best—the chiefs, who are imbued with the traditional respect for tribal ties and authority, found that the largely detribalized and modern-thinking young men from the mining areas treated them with courtesy, so that both parties were quickly at their ease. A good basis having thus been established, the representative of the old and the new outlooks were mutually candid and helpful in expressing their views.

Regional Councils of the kind seem to Colonel Gore-Browne to be of very hopeful augury. Eight or 10 will have been constituted before the end of this year, and the intention is that they should meet at least once every six months. Colonel Gore-Browne considers that the member representing Native interest should make a point of attending all such meetings, and of maintaining as many other contacts as possible with his far-flung constituencies—a no easy task in a country the size of Northern Rhodesia—so that he may be sure of knowing and voicing the best opinions expressed by Africans.

It will be recalled that he has said in public on more than one occasion that he believes there ought to be at least two non-official members representing Africans on the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, and he is not likely to have missed the opportunity of pressing the point in his talks with the Secretary of State.

When the regional councils have proved their value, they are to elect a central council for the Africans of the whole territory, and in his opinion it should not be very long before this central council became competent to elect its own representatives to the Legislature. That

such representatives should be Africans of the suitable Africans are available was, he said, a conclusion which no fair-minded individual would be likely to resist.

Colonel Gore-Browne expects to visit this country for about another two months.

Campaign of Enlightenment

Urged by Joint East African Board

EAST AFRICAN COUNCIL NEED TO BE UNDERSTOOD in this country was discussed at the last meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, at which Mr. Geoffrey Hunter and Mr. Walter Humphrey, both of Kenya, were present.

Colonel C. E. Pomoy, M.P., Chairman of the Board, said that there were many evidences in the Press, in both Houses of Parliament, and on other platforms that the most unfortunate misconceptions about British East and Central Africa were prevalent among people who ought to know better, but whose ignorance led them to mislead others. It was a well-meaning and certainly a laudable intention to be in error in many of these matters, to which wide publicity was given when they expressed them in newspaper articles or letters or when they briefed Parliamentary and other speakers.

Mr. Hunter said that East Africans would welcome an opportunity of open and unprejudiced discussion with those who had distorted views of the territories in general and of Kenya in particular. The fault was not all on one side—Kenya had not told its own story sufficiently clearly and often, and had certainly not understood some of the extremists in this country and their strange ideas about the Colony.

Kenya Running A Great Risk

Colonel Scovell considered that Kenya was running a great risk in not being more vocal.

Mr. Walter Jenkins was convinced that it was a serious matter for the constant attacks upon East Africa to be immediately and ably answered by someone present in London and carrying the confidence of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. It had to be remembered that the faulty education of the inter-war period and the general inattention to Empire affairs in the schools had provided the enemies of East Africa with fertile fields in which to sow their seeds of mistrust. One obvious task was that of persuading the Board of Education to see that children were given far better instruction as to the meaning of the Empire, its history, geography and general bearing upon British life. When, not so long before the outbreak of this war, our politicians were within an acre of seeking to appease Germany still further by the return of Tanganyika Territory, funds had been raised to form the Colonial League, which had done very valuable work in spreading the truth about that danger. Something of the same kind ought now to be done by and for East Africa.

Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that many of the lies started about East Africa could have been overtaken. It was necessary to anticipate such conversions of the facts by getting the public to understand the fundamental truth. A beginning had been made by arranging that schools should have lectures on Empire subjects, but the number of such addresses ought to be increased a hundredfold.

The difficulty in that respect, said the Chairman, was that of finding good speakers who had recently returned to this country from a Dominion or Colony, there were plenty of willing volunteers who were 10 or 20 years out of date, but many of them would do more harm than good. It had been formed in Kenya and had funds for a public relations officer in London, it was to be hoped that a suitable man might soon be found.

The War

H.M.S. "Tanganyika" Launched

S. Rhodesian Air Training Scheme

H.M.S. TANGANYIKA, the new fleet mine-sweeper built with funds subscribed in Tanganyika Territory, has been launched at a Clyde-side shipyard. The launching ceremony was performed by Mrs. Lamb, wife of the Administrator of Tanganyika. A message of good wishes from the Governor was read. Mr. J. Komer, who represented the British Office, said the ship had cost £274,000 of the Imperial Government for war purposes, £22,000 for aircraft, and £68,000 for war charities.

Sir Ernest Guest, Southern Rhodesia's Air Minister, said during the recent Budget debate: "The development of an air training scheme has reached its peak sooner than anywhere else in the Empire. There will be no capital expenditure for air schools after the end of 1944." Air Commodore C. G. C. Vincent, D.F.C. and Bar, A.F.C., the new Commandant of the Empire Central Flying School, has had 34 years of service in the Middle East and Africa, and has flown some 250 air miles.

Dr. Edward Paget, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, has completed a three-week tour of the Western Desert. His brother, General Sir Bernard Paget, G.O.C. in C., Middle East.

Casualties and Awards

Squadron Leader the Hon. Brian Grimston, D.F.C., third son of the Earl of Verulam, previously reported missing, is now presumed killed in action.

Flight Sergt. William Alan Russell, a Rhodesian, previously reported missing, is now presumed killed. Flying Officer Jack Celtic Southey and Flight Sergt. William Hugo McCormick, both Rhodesians, are reported missing.

Captain Stephen Pritchard, formerly of the B.S.A.P., previously reported missing in the Aegean, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Major-General Frank Swalter Messervy, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, who served with distinction during the campaign in Eritrea, has been awarded a Bar to the D.S.O. in recognition of gallantry and distinguished service in Burma.

Flying Officers Duncan Campbell, Armstrong and Charles Glen Whitehead, both of the R.A.F.V.R. and No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, have been awarded the D.F.C.

Pilot Officer John Chatterton, R.A.F.V.R., of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation states:

"This officer has completed very many sorties and has displayed commendable skill, courage and devotion to duty. His determination and fine fighting qualities were well illustrated in a recent sortie against Leipzig. On his outward flight the aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire. In spite of shrapnel damage to the windscreen above Pilot Officer Chatterton's head, and he was hit and stunned but soon recovered. Undeterred by the shrapnel cold caused by the wind blowing through the broken windscreen, he continued his mission. When nearing the target the bomber was again hit by fire from the ground defences. Damage sustained which resulted in a complete failure of the oxygen supply. Nevertheless, Pilot Officer Chatterton pressed home his attack and afterwards flew the aircraft to base. His example of courage, determination and devotion to duty was highly commendable."

Eight Sergeants Alfred Holden, John Murphy and J. R. O. Oswick—all of the R.A.F.V.R. and No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, have been awarded the D.F.M.

Two officers of the Sudan Defence Force, El Kaimakam M. B. Stubbs Bey, M.C., and E. Kaimakam E. W. Edmondson Bey, M.C., have been awarded the French War Cross with gold and silver star respectively in recognition of their services in the Middle East.

A ward in the Princess Tsehai Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa, is to be dedicated to the memory

of Major-General Orde Wingate, who led the Patriots during the latter stages of the Ethiopian campaign.

War Subs. Major H. P. Rice, The Pioneer Corps, and formerly of the Kenya Police, is to retain his present seniority as from October 30, 1942.

Mr. S. H. Sayer and Mr. K. R. Laroo, commercial advisers to the East African Production and Supply Council, are visiting India as representatives of East African piece goods importers.

Mr. C. N. Ryan, who is in charge of the Cairo office of the British Ministry of Information, has been visiting Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Mr. Dudley Barker, writing on behalf of the Ministry of Information of the war-time activities of the British Merchant Air Service.

War Savings in Nyasaland

There are 149 African holders of War Savings Certificates in Nyasaland for a total of £1,034. European holders number 352, with a total of £30,489, and Asian holders only 19 for a total of £1,171.

A further £300 has been sent by the British to the Russian Relief Fund.

A competition held by the Uganda battalions, now 200 Club in Ceylon was won by a British lieutenant with an African C.S.M. and a non-commissioned officer second and third.

The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund has received a further £100 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund, which has also sent another £100 to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund.

The Sudan War Supply Department is to be housed in a new Khartoum building which took only six weeks to erect.

The Stores and Ordnance Department of the Sudan produced several million articles in 1943, compared with 300,000 in 1937-39. Between August 1942 and the end of 1943 about a million fool-handles and one and three-quarter million tent pins and mauls were sent to the Middle East. Other articles manufactured locally from available material and salvage scrap included tools, small descriptions, bolts, locks, rivets, hinges, and a large number of metal parts.

A model loom won second prize for an askari from Uganda in a handicraft competition in the East Africa Command.

U.S. Interest in Middle East

An American economic mission composed of experts in commerce, finance, industry, and agriculture, has been constituted in Cairo to co-ordinate American economic activities in the Middle East and work for their expansion. Mr. James Landis, the director of the mission, said in outlining its objectives: "The United States has a vital interest in the future of the Middle East. It seeks those resources that are or can be made surplus in fair exchange for the goods and technical aid that the United States can provide. It seeks them in no spirit of aggrandisement or exploitation, but in the belief that such fair exchange promotes the welfare of those engaged in it. To the United States the improvement of the economic system of the Middle East, in terms of production and equitable distribution of wealth, is of importance."

Capital of the Belgian Congo

The population of Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, now includes 4,522 Europeans, of whom 3,618 are adults and 909 children. There are 5,380 Belgians, 571 Portuguese, 75 Britons, 57 Greeks and 53 Dutchmen. Officials of the Colonial Administration number 240, Roman Catholic missionaries 120, Protestant missionaries 25, and companies of the Force Publique in 1943 the Native population of the town numbered 79,017, of whom 39,394 were men, 19,739 women, and 19,884 children.

Statements Worth Noting

"Let us be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love; and for an helmet, the hope of salvation." I Thes., v. 8.

"If I could have my way I should move the whole Government from Entebbe to Kampala."—Sir Charles Dundas, Governor of Uganda.

"Money has literally gone down the drain in Kenya because of haphazard methods of making funds."—Mr. Alfred Vincent, M.P.

"The soldier is not much interested in politics and politicians are the cause of it."—Sir Godfrey Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"The Russian method of collective farming might well be examined in dealing with Native production problems."—Mr. R. V. Stone, M.P.C., Tanganyika Territory.

"I am finding myself walking through an African jungle in striped trousers, thick coat and a bowler hat that first brought home to me the full significance of an travel."—Sir Miles Thomas.

"I think Rhodesia has a finer record than any other part of the Allied Nations for labour rest, which I assume is the opposite of unrest."—Mr. Max Danziger, Rhodesian Minister of Finance.

"The British, with their small respect for theory and strong sense of fairness, never systematised their Imperialism or carried it to such extremes on insecure premises as did some of their neighbours."—Professor Eric A. Walker.

"Five hundred acres of what is described as a worn-out farm in the Mazoe Valley would be a better farming proposition than most 1,000 or 1,500-acre farms in any other part of the Colony."—Mr. E. W. L. Noaks, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

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"After the war the Universities Mission to Central Africa will need 80 more priests, at least 20 trained teachers, and many nurses and doctors."—Dr. Gerald Broomfield.

"Unless we are prepared to make sacrifices after the war, sacrifices according to our ability to pay or give work, we shall not get very far with the social advancement of this country."—Mr. M. P. Barrow, addressing the Legislature of Nyasaland.

"The release of 33 civil servants has been applied for as a matter of urgency, and 20 have been released. Other releases may be considered on a non-urgent basis."—Mr. G. Barrow, Chief Secretary, speaking in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

"Northern Rhodesia, like Southern Rhodesia, is in the main just as suitable for Europeans as for Africans. Few European children of the third generation born in the Rhodesias, and they show no signs of physical or mental deterioration."—Dr. A. Scott, addressing the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute.

"Although we try to put forward honest criticisms to Government, what is being done in Entebbe is conducive to tranquillity and does tend to make some of us too tolerant of obvious Government inaction."—Mr. H. K. Fraser, speaking in the Uganda Legislative Council.

"Our efficient nursing sisters in this Colony receive a salary of £300 per annum and there they stop, but the Official Gazette of Kenya has notified a vacancy for an efficient (special grade) European woman shorthand typist at a salary of £440 raising to £500."—Mr. George A. Tyson, of Nairobi.

"The man who ruins his own family by squandering his estate to please the world already cannot be accounted a moral man and for far too long has Great Britain been engaged in just such an orgy, to the grave hurt of herself and of her long suffering but still loyal Empire family."—Mr. A. K. Chesterton.

"Nyasaland has had visits from commissions, committees and individuals too numerous to mention, but their recommendations appear to have received scant attention at the Colonial Office, and no long-range and settled policy of development has been evolved, initiated or fostered."—Mr. H. G. Duncan, M.L.C.

"Prospects for rubber producers appear to be good for many years ahead as the supply is unlikely to exceed the demand for some years after possession of Java and Sumatra is recovered and the estates in those countries can be restored to normal working."—Mr. H. J. Welch, Chairman, Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.

"Grants to mission agencies this year will approximate £148,000, to which must be added by far the greater part of funds voted by Native authorities. This is a clear indication that Government is entrenching rather than surrendering its long-established policy of active co-operation with missions in the educational field."—The Director of Education of Uganda.

"It has been incorrectly reported that no living person outside the tribe had previously seen the coronation ceremony of the divine king of the Shilluk, though it was described by the late Patrick Munro, former Governor of Khartoum Province. In fact, both Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Munro were present at the coronation ceremony of Haffti about 20 years ago."—Miss Margaret H. Munro.

"Uganda became a British Protectorate in 1894, when Rosebery was Prime Minister. There were many misgivings about making this addition to our responsibilities, and nobody was less enthusiastic than Sir William Harcourt, who had to announce the policy to the House of Commons. In private he thought that Uganda would become a quagmire, but he was more completely justified by events."—The Manchester Guardian.

Background to the

Empire Planning.—Our Allies have nothing to lose and much to gain through a British Commonwealth resolved on economic planning and organized for prosperity. It would afford me the greatest pleasure if the Conference resolved to create an Empire Economic Council entrusted with the preliminary task of inquiring into the interests of the Dominions and Colonies, to consider the possibility of development and decide upon the most effective methods of engaging in the same exploitation of those resources for the common good. My delight would be enormously increased if the Conference initiated further inquiry into the minimum needs of the whole Empire population, including all coloured people and the teeming millions of India, so that Freedom from Want should become a positive part of Empire policy. These are the two main tasks that must precede the foundations of effective economic unity. On the conclusions that are reached depends whether we can foster a policy of controlled migration, so that the man-power of the Empire can be used to the best advantage. Desirable for a statement of post-war agricultural policy have always met with Government resistance, probably because no sound scheme could be formulated with regard to the food-producing resources of the Dominions. Well, let us get on with it, so that our farmers and farm workers know where they are. All this is far removed from the old-fashioned 'red in the face' kind of Imperialism which in the past aroused the resentment of other nations and caused political controversy among ourselves. It has nothing to do with self-sufficiency, or the placing of barriers between ourselves and America or Soviet Russia. We must engage in international trade to provide ourselves with sufficient food and raw materials for our manufactures. So must the Dominions who seek an outlet for their surplus products. The more we trade the better, but what has this to do with the large-scale planning and the development of our colossal Empire assets so that we may dovetail them into our conception of living standards for every member of our vast Empire population? — Mr. R. Shinwell, M.P.

Imperial War Shrine.—London should have an Imperial shrine to which pilgrims would come from all quarters of the Empire and which would embrace all other memorials. Perhaps a site could be found on the Embankment. — Admiral Lord Chatfield.

Equivocal Portugal.—Over the past year Portuguese supplies of wolfram to Germany have been about six times those sent from Spain. Dr. Salazar has sought to justify Portugal's ambiguous attitude as a matter reminiscent of Bismarck's tactics of pursuing simultaneously several separate and contradictory policies. His formula consists of three points: (1) as an Overseas Power, Portugal has sought to fulfil her alliance with Britain, and thus has granted Britain the use of the Azores bases; (2) as a Continental European Power, Portugal has insisted on her rights as a neutral, by virtue of which she has sold large quantities of vital minerals to Germany at an enormous profit; and (3) as an Iberian State, Portugal maintains intimate relations with Spain. *The Observer.*

World Air Line.—"We look forward to the day when each transport plane arriving at an airfield will carry on its wings not the mark of some one nation but a symbol of the world's practical acceptance of its new unity. If World Airway cannot be realized, we propose as a second best a system of five or more regional air unions, including Europe, the British Commonwealth, the Americas, (or North and South American Unions), the Soviet Union, and East Asia. In so far as air transport remains in national hands, Britain's air services should be wholly nationalized. Britain's contribution to the advancement of civil flying should be expanded by greatly increasing the provision for aeronautical education and research." — Labour Party statement.

Kenya's Good Fortune.—Kenya has been extraordinarily lucky throughout the whole length of this war. We have prospered financially both by having a ready market for everything we can produce and at very fair prices, and because the presence of large bodies of armed forces in our midst has meant that a great deal of money has been spent in the Colony. Compared to other countries' restrictions on our amenities have been trivial. Our food position, in spite of minor annoyances as far as we Europeans are concerned, is probably as good as, if not better than, in any other part of the Empire. In short, where war has brought misery and ruin to so many people elsewhere, we in this backwater, through no particular virtue of our own, have in most cases prospered by the war. — *Kenya Weekly News.*

Gold and The New Plan.

While there is abundant cause for satisfaction with the status of gold in the international monetary plan, it would be a disservice to South Africa to assume that this country's concern with the trade is confined to the financial and professional dealer in gold. On the contrary, the interests of the nation require its active participation in the tasks of restoration and expansion of international trade on the broadest possible basis. Under the plan gold will again be the linchpin of international trade, but in conditions which should go far to remove distrust and fear. A harsh reality which might undermine confidence in gold to any degree would be no more in the interest of the gold-producing countries than of others. In a sense gold will again be on trial, and it is particularly important to the gold-producing countries that the safeguards provided should be adequate for any emergency. For the present, it is doubtful whether many countries would be ready to declare the par value of their currencies in terms of gold, and a modification of the relevant provision in this respect may be found prudent. The plan provides an unrestricted field for the marketing of newly-mined gold, and thus marks its disapproval of any suggestion for the regulation of production. — *Star, Johannesburg.*

Commercial Courage.—Because of my faith in the future of British coal-mining I extended my Seaham collieries at a cost of £1,600,000. Employing about 8,000 men, they should eventually produce a million tons annually. But before that million tons a year can come up, a million pounds sterling must have been sunk down it or in surface equipment. I took the entire risk. If it wholly succeeds, the community take a very large share of benefit. I doubt if in the future individuals will be found to take such risks, and if, failing individuals, the State will take them. What Government would have started, as I did, to dig in a Durham turnip field for coal believed to lie somewhere under the North Sea? What Chancellor would have sanctioned the expenditure? Seaham or Horden or Thorne, to mention only a few undertakings, would never have been. The nation would have suffered great loss had it not been for courageous owners taking risks. — The Marquis of Londonderry.

the War News

Opinions Epitomized—There is not the slightest question of any cession of British territories, not the slightest. —The Prime Minister.

Probably actors overrate their importance. —Mr. Don Novello.

The biggest triumph will be the most tonic industry to be left after the war. —Sir Frank Joseph.

Don't tolerate the local authority which suppresses information. —Mr. Herbert Morrison.

Our field forces in Burma are about fifty-fifty British and Indian. The British suchinleck wears by these divisions. —Sir Keith Murdoch.

A German division today may be 6,000 before a battle and 2,000 afterwards. I know one with only 200 men. —General Alexander Rogov.

One in 143 of New Zealand's men have been killed; one in 63 of the population killed, wounded or prisoners. —Mr. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister.

The Allies are deliberately springing the Channel harbours in their air attacks because they hope to use them for the invasion. —Admiral Saalwaecher.

Coal production averaged 3,204,900 tons a week during April, compared with 3,422,800 tons for the four weeks ended March 13. —The Ministry of Fuel.

You cannot maintain the life of this country after the war with income tax at 10s. in the £. It would make it impossible to compete in the world's markets. —Lord Bennett.

I suggest as the best type of war memorial a beautifully bound *Book of Remembrance* mounted on a lectern where all can see it. —The Dean of Westminster.

If the ghastly crimes of murder and torture by the Germans pass unpunished, the sense of justice in the heart of civilized man will be shocked. —The Archbishop of York.

Public opinion wins wars. I have always considered as quasi staff officers these war correspondents, who are accredited to my headquarters. —General Eisenhower.

We have made it quite plain to the Portuguese Government that we think we have a right to ask for the traffic of wolfram supplies from Portugal to Germany shall cease. —Mr. Eden.

Raids of 1,000 aircraft from carriers will become the rule rather than the exception in the Pacific. —Rear Admiral Radford, Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, U.S.A.

British Empire casualties so far exceed 667,000. Few people realize that the Empire has under arms more than 5,000,000 women and nearly 9,000,000 men. —Sir Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

For at least 25 years after the war, neither Germany nor Japan should be allowed to make aircraft, and they should be permitted to operate air lines only within their own country. —Sir Roy Fedden.

We tried to pour the new wine of 20th century social reform into the old bottle of the 19th century economic system with its free trade, free investment and automatic gold standard. —Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.

Germany cannot expect from Churchill's Britain anything but an uncompromising struggle to a final decision. Any idea of a change of heart is completely remote from this England. —The German News Agency.

The British and American Air Forces now consume in 12 days the same quantity of fuel as was used by the R.A.F. during the whole of 1940, including the Battle of Britain. —Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P.

The newspaper of the future will be printed in your home by radio! When you go to bed, you will switch on a button and in the morning you will simply tear off your newspaper all ready to read, with pictures. —Captain Plügger, M.P.

The British people's attitude to any new money plan is that they will not have the gold standard, they will not abandon the sterling hoc, and they will not have the proper functions of London shifted to the capital of the United States. —*Daily Express*.

The position of gold under the Keynes and White plans would be better than before the war. The same thing can be said of the present monetary plan. Acceptance of that plan would serve to strengthen the position of gold. —Mr. Hofmeyr, South African Minister of Finance.

The in Yugoslavia and the French *maquis* in the mountains of Savoy are teaching us that an army can sometimes be used more effectively inside than outside an enemy's lines. Wingate will for ever be remembered as the pioneer in the British Army of this kind of fighting. The second front must not only batter down the walls of fortress Europe; it must go through the roof. —Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P.

The JOHN STEAUB was the eighth U.S. Liberty ship to crack up and sink in a year. One out of every 38 Liberty ships has developed a major fracture, a crack so serious that it might have caused the loss of the vessel, though only one out of every 250 Liberty ships has actually been lost. —*New York Sun*.

Are Parliamentary candidates to play down to the electorate at its best or at its best? The electorate is usually ready to do its best if it is led that way, for by and large the British are a fine people. They do not fear facts, even unpopular facts, if honestly and convincingly presented. —Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary.

The Press has, without question, been the most constant and consistent force in maintaining the national spirit in these years of crisis, and as a body it has achieved a degree of responsibility never before approached. Peace will bring it an opportunity of service such as it never had before. —Mr. Gordon Robbins.

Our experiences in the war have abundantly brought out that voluntary co-operation, no matter how successful, cannot under any condition of warfare be as effective in the handling of great military problems as some form of combination and concentrated authority at the level of staff planning, supervision and control. —Mr. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War.

The experience of two world wars has taught us that the United States cannot remain unaffected by what happens elsewhere. When we have ceased to wage war we shall have to wage peace. Germany and Japan must not only be utterly defeated and disarmed; they must not be left in a post-war environment which might enable them to manoeuvre as a balance of power. —Mr. Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York State.

Astonishment will be caused by the announcement that uniformed members of ENSA who have served the qualifying period in operational commands overseas are to be eligible for the coveted African Star and 1939-43 Star. If given to members of concert parties, why not to Naafi staffs? Why not to the dock labourers of Malta, or to any other civilians overseas who have been within range of enemy guns or bombs? The men of the Merchant Navy are the only civilians whose work is admittedly constant service. Where entertainers and others have done special work...

...to their civilian status. Keep military awards for the military. —*Star*, London.

PERSONALIA

Mr. V. J. Goddard has been appointed a J.P. for Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. Reginald Sharpe has been re-elected President of the Nyasaland Council of Women.

The Rev. C. E. Arnold and Miss Kathleen Webb have been married in Yei, Southern Sudan.

Mr. C. G. Scott has been appointed to the new post of Vice-Municipal of High School in the Sudan.

Sir George Nelson has been re-elected President of the Federation of British Industries for a second year.

The Rev. R. D. M. Munn has completed a translation of the Bible into the Bemba language. The work has taken 10 years.

Mr. A. R. I. Mellor presided when Sir Angus Graham addressed the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London on "The Sudan."

Miss Margaret Baker, of Southern Rhodesia, was one of the principal speakers at a recent conference in Leicester of the Methodist Girls' League.

Mr. F. Ingleson, who is retiring from the Sudan Political Service after 25 years' service, has been Governor of Darfur for the last nine years.

The Church Missionary Society announced the arrival of Miss U. C. Dodge in Kenya, Miss M. H. Beal in Uganda, and Miss A. M. Coombs in the Southern Sudan.

Monsieur Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has arrived in the United States from Great Britain, and is now in Washington as the guest of the American Government.

Sir William Goodenough, Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and of the United Provincial Hospitals Trust, has agreed to become joint honorary treasurer of the Royal College of Nursing.

Lieut. John Henry Piper, Royal Corps of Signals, eldest son of the late Captain H. Piper, Bechuanaland Police, and Mrs. B. F. Piper, of Bournemouth, and Miss Doreen Betty Stewart Jones, have been married.

Sir James Allan Horne, of Park Street, London, W.1, who died some little time ago following an accident, and who had considerable interests in East Africa, left estate valued at £254,617 (net personality £250,247).

Mr. W. R. Balch, former editor of the *Uganda Herald*, and now a director of Colman, Prentis and Varley Advertising Agency in London, was a member of a Daily Express Brains Trust held at the Civic Hall, Croydon, on Monday.

Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow has been re-elected President of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland, which has admitted to membership two non-European public bodies, namely the Anglo-African Association and the Sikh Association.

The Life Saving Medal (bronze) of the Order of St. John has been awarded to Inspector S. A. Wright and Mr. J. C. Barrass for the rescue of a Northern Rhodesian askari who last year fell down the gorge facing the Victoria Falls Hotel.

Mr. H. W. Lawrence, a director of Messrs. Andrew Chalmers and Company, Ltd., has recently returned from a visit to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The Native Tobacco Board in Nyasaland appears to him to be doing its best to encourage improvement in the quality of Native-grown tobacco.

Sir Richard Rankine, a former British Resident in Zanzibar and Chief Secretary in both Nyasaland and Uganda, has given a most interesting broadcast in the Pacific Service of the B.B.C. on "Old Times in Fiji," which had been under British rule for less than 25 years when he first went to that part of the Colonial Empire as a cadet.

Mr. Ian Hoy Simpson, editor of the *Ethiopian Herald* and controller of the English radio programmes in Addis Ababa, has left Ethiopia. Mr. William M. Steen is acting editor of the *Herald*, a weekly newspaper published by the Ethiopian Press Department.

When an Army cricket team played the Kenya Kongonis in Nairobi recently, R. E. Bird scored 112 not out, W. M. Saunders 82 and T. Stanning 67 for the Army, who declared at 280 for five. The Kongonis managed to make a draw, with 172 runs for eight wickets.

The engagement has been announced between Wing Commander John James McKay, R.C.A.F., D.F.C., Royal Air Force, of Nelson, New Zealand, and Flight Officer Helen Jessie Kington, W.A.A.F., elder daughter of Squadron Leader and Mrs. M. G. Kington, of Kamiti Downs, Kenya Colony.

Officers in 1944 of the Rhodesia Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association are: Colonel T. E. Robins, President; Brigadier J. S. Morris and Colonel A. Paton Martin, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Bertram Wright, hon. treasurer; and Mr. H. P. Hume, hon. auditor. The Mayor of Salisbury, Chairman of Mr. N. A. Philip, Deputy Chairman of the Committee, Mr. F. D. ("Toby") O'Brien, Director of the British Council's Press Division since it was started in 1938, has resigned in order to accept an executive appointment with the well-known group of aircraft and motor manufacturers. Mr. O'Brien recently spent several months in Africa and the Middle East for the purpose of reorganizing and extending the British Council's services in that area. He was President of the Union while at Oxford, was for several years on the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, and has been a frequent broadcaster in the Empire programmes of the B.B.C.

Obituary

Lady Bagshawe, wife of Sir Arthur Bagshawe, Director from 1912 to 1935 of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases in London, has died near Farnham. Sir Arthur became a medical officer in Uganda in 1900, served with the Lango Expedition of 1901 and with the Anglo-German Boundary Commission from 1902 to 1904. He was Director of the Sleeping Sickness Bureau from 1908 to 1912.

Lady Wenlock, widow of Captain Arthur Lawley, the first Administrator of Matabeleland after its occupation, died near Bristol last week. Her late husband, the last of four brothers to succeed to the Wenlock peerage, left Rhodesia to become Governor of Western Australia, but two years later Lord Milner asked for him as Lieutenant-Governor of the newly-conquered Transvaal. Lady Lawley was most popular in Rhodesia and South Africa. She was an admirable hostess and great traveller. She was made G.B.E. for services during the last war.

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IMPORTERS

No Criticisms

Mr. G. F. Clay, speaking as Director of Supplies in Uganda, has paid public tribute to the efficiency with which the Uganda Loading Committee has handled to the satisfaction of all the users of the railway in Uganda the evacuation from Uganda of the essential commodities now being produced. (So far as I am aware, not a single voice has been raised in criticism of any act of that purely non-official Committee, which has operated at no cost to Government.)

Facilities Inadequately Used

Mr. D. E. W. Williams, Acting Director of Education in Zanzibar, told the Legislative Council recently that though 93% of the Arab and African children in the Protectorate were not receiving secular instruction, present educational facilities were not being fully used. Existing rural schools had room for 500 more pupils, and if attendances were only 90% of the increased number, the present staff and accommodation would enable nearly 1,000 more children to be taught.

Tribute to African Medical Students

His Excellency Oster Ward, in peace-time a medical consultant in London, and now serving in the R.A.M.C. in East Africa, who has been examining medical students in East and South Africa, has stated that while African students in Uganda are not up to the standard of the most brilliant of the South Africans, they are at least up to the average of the European medical students in the Union. This judgment was recently made public in Uganda by the Director of Medical Services for the Protectorate.

Mr. H. V. L. Swamy

Mr. H. V. L. Swamy, who has been appointed editor of the Journal of the Royal African Society following the resignation of Mr. Corbyn, was educated at Wellington and New College and was Gibbs Scholar in Modern History at Oxford in 1935-6, taking a First in History in the latter year. He entered the Colonial Office in 1937, was transferred to the Dominions Office, and left in 1941 to join the Overseas Division of the British Broadcasting Corporation, where he has specialized in Colonial matters. He does a monthly programme on Colonial affairs to the Dominions and the United States of America.

Native Welfare Work in Nairobi

Captain Eric Reid, who was censor in Mompasa from the outbreak of war until a motor accident and the deterioration of his eyesight through constant reading of closely written script made it necessary for him to ask for his release, is now Native Welfare Officer to the Nairobi Municipality, which, since the appointment of Mr. Colchester as Native Affairs Officer, has done increasingly good work, not merely in the provision of better housing, clinics, nurseries and spinning and weaving centres, but in keeping young people off the streets and out of gaol by giving them an interesting life, extending recreational facilities and generally creating the right atmosphere.

From Feudalism to Parliamentary Government

Before the Ethiopian Parliament went into recess recently for two months, the Emperor addressed the members, saying that the establishment of the constitution had imposed a heavy weight upon the feudal life of the country, but that it was already producing benefits, as was clear from the fact that men of the people were being appointed to posts previously reserved to nobles. The President of Parliament, Blatengueta Belatcho Yodete, said in reply that the representatives of the 12 provinces had worked steadily in Addis Ababa for 18 months and welcomed the opportunity of returning to their people to explain their responsibilities and renew contacts.

Production Targets

Tanganyika Territory has set itself a production target for 1944 of 172,000 tons of foodstuffs (including 56,000 tons of rice, 36,000 tons of maize, 18,000 tons of millet and a similar quantity of other cereals) and 50,000 bales of cotton. The foodstuffs include the quantities required by growers for their own consumption, and the totals have been reached by aggregating the estimates of local production committees, Native authorities and administrative and agricultural officers.

Kenya's Dehydration Industry

Kenya's dehydrated vegetable industry grew up in more than 15,000 people. Nearly 10,000 African growers are getting good returns by selling vegetables to the factories, the best plots having given an average of 75 lbs. each during the last four rains. The factories employ a further 5,000 Africans, and 30 Asians, and 30 Europeans. The two main factories supply large quantities of dried vegetables to the Middle East Forces. Expansion may be stimulated by the hydro electric plant to be built on the banks of the Sagani River is completed at Karatina.

Bonuses for Good Dairy Farming

In furtherance of its policy of guaranteeing higher prices for commodities produced by good farming practice, the Government of Southern Rhodesia proposes to pay a bonus of 4d. per lb. for first-grade butter-fat, 2d. for second-grade, and a 1d. a gallon for milk converted into first-grade cheese, provided that the milk is from cows registered under a Government scheme. One condition of registration is that 25% of the cows must have produced at least 150 lbs. of butter fat in 300 days, and it is notified that this output figure will be raised to 175 lbs. next year and 200 lbs. two years later.

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Questions in Parliament

Colonies at Prime Minister's Meetings

Major Lyons asked the Prime Minister whether he was satisfied that, at the forthcoming meetings of the Dominion Prime Ministers, the Colonies would be adequately represented in all matters which might be raised affecting their present and future political, social and economic well-being; that the representatives would be of a high standard; and whether he would ensure that every care was taken so that no important matters were decided without prior consultation with the appropriate Colonial legislative assemblies for consideration.

The Prime Minister: "I am sure that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be present when any question which may affect the Colonial Empire comes up for discussion, and also at other times. I can assure my hon. friend that while the interests of the Colonial Empire will be vigilantly watched, I could not submit to such a sweeping inhibition as he proposes."

Mr. Morgan: "Are we to understand that no representatives of the Colonies will be present in England at these meetings?"

The Prime Minister: "No, sir. Sir Godfrey Huggins is at present representing Southern Rhodesia. That is not incompatible with representation of the Colonies, but otherwise the Colonies are represented by the Secretary of State."

Empire Migration

Major Lyons asked the Prime Minister whether the question of migration within the Empire would form a subject for discussion at the meetings of Dominion Prime Ministers.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Mr. Attlee): "It is hoped that opportunity will offer at the forthcoming meetings with Dominion Prime Ministers for a general discussion on the question of migration."

Captain Loughurst asked the Minister of Information whether he would consider reprinting the complete Official Report covering the recent debate on Empire affairs and distributing copies free of charge on a generous scale to the Dominions and Colonies.

Mr. Bracken: "This debate has been very fully reported in the Press and on the radio in all parts of the Empire. So the production of a special pamphlet by the Ministry of Information would be superfluous."

Mr. Shinwell asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the terms of the experts' agreement on an International Currency Fund precluded Great Britain entering into separate currency arrangements with any of the Dominions.

Sir John Anderson: "I assume that my hon. friend is referring to the sterling area arrangements. There is nothing in the proposed scheme to preclude their continuance."

Mr. R. Morgan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether Asiatic immigration into East Africa was now suspended owing to the local food shortage, and how many Asiatics had been admitted since September, 1939.

Colonel Stanley: "Immigration restrictions have recently been imposed in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. They are purely temporary, and apply equally to all non-Natives without discrimination. They were rendered necessary by the acute shortage of housing and other accommodation due to war-time increases in the urban populations, which have also affected the local food position. Figures are not available, but I will obtain them from the Governments concerned and communicate with my hon. friend."

Major Lyons asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of disquiet at the proposed arrangements for discharge or demobilization of combatant or non-combatant-enlisted Africans from Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland who have served overseas; and whether he would arrange, in conjunction with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for a review of the whole position of enlisted Africans in regard to their terms of discharge and demobilization to embrace leave and pay and allowances on discharge, war gratuities, arrangements for re-employment and rehabilitation, pensions for disablement, including those for widows and children, etc., on more generous lines.

Mr. Ebbry-Evans: "My noble friend has not heard of any disquiet such as the hon. member has just mentioned. I am sure that most of the points raised in the question are already under active consideration by the Employment, Education, and War Office. Schemes for rehabilitation and re-employment can be worked out only by those departments who are already engaged on this task. As regards rehabilitation, I would refer to the policy outlined in the reply given to the hon. member by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 15, which is also being followed in respect of the High Commission Territories."

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked if the Minister would take steps to secure that, in all concessions for the working of minerals, provision should be made to ensure that the terms of the International Labour Organisation's Government's Labour Code are observed.

Colonel Stanley: "The practice in the Colonial Labour Code is to observe the terms of International Labour Conventions by the enactment of legislation in the Colonies to which they have been applied and not by the insertion of special conditions in individual contracts."

Dr. Morgan: "Would not the insertion of the conditions in the individual contract help the individual worker to realize that something is being done to educate him for his position?"

Colonel Stanley: "The hon. member suggested that it should be in the contract with the companies. I think the men would be much more likely to realize their rights by learning through legislation passed in the Colony."

Uganda Textile Plan Postponed

Mr. Sorensen asked the Minister to make a statement respecting the development of the cotton-spinning and weaving industry in Uganda.

Colonel Stanley: "The East African authorities have, for some time been considering the establishment of a textile plant, possibly in Uganda, for the manufacture of cloth for local use by modern means. It was proposed that this venture should be financed by a consortium of firms established in East Africa, with provision for African participation in shareholding. Owing to some improvement in textile supplies from overseas, it has been decided that it would be wise now to defer the project for consideration as a post-war development."

Mr. Hutchinson asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether he would give instructions that M.P.s. should be supplied with an application with a copy of the British Imperial Calendar and Civil Service List.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Assheton): "No, sir. Members are supplied with an application with free copies of non-Parliamentary Government publications reasonably necessary for their Parliamentary work, but a free personal supply of official reference books has never been included, and I do not feel it would be justifiable, especially at this time, to vary the long-standing practice. This book is in the Library. We must limit the number of publications circulated."



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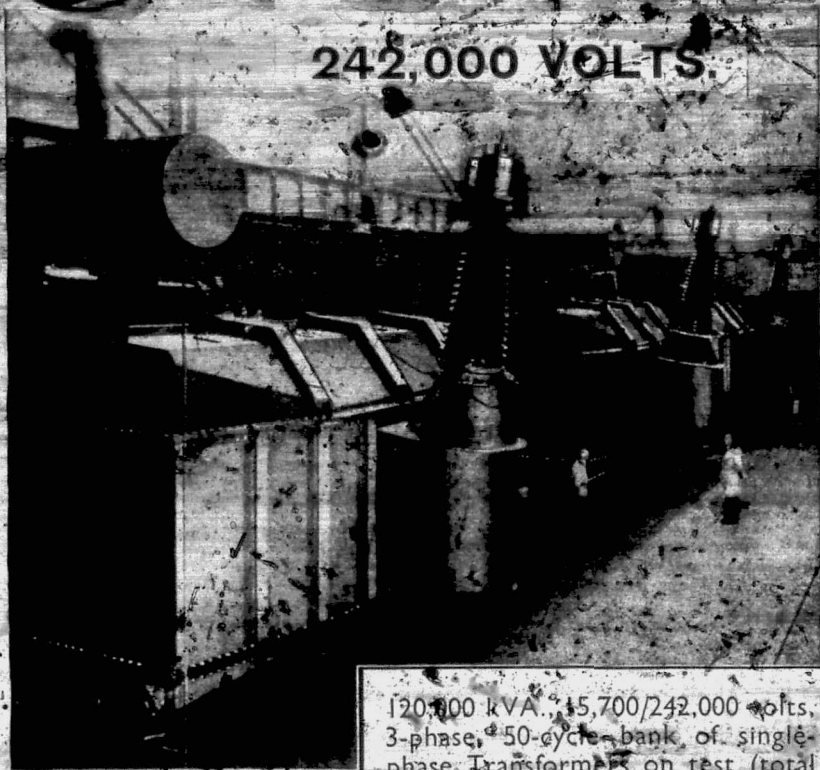
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African Progress in S. Rhodesia
Captain F. E. Harris's View of the Future

A picture of the future development of Native reserves in Southern Rhodesia was painted by the Minister of Agriculture and Defence when speaking at St. George's Hall, Bulawayo in April.

Referring to the Government statement at the opening of Parliament that a Commission of Enquiry was being appointed to investigate an aspect of the Native Reserves, Captain Harris said that the Commission's work would be done in three stages. The first stage would be to attempt to resolve there will be some 100 boards under the chairmanship of a Native Commissioner. The second stage will be the election and appointment of the Native Councils. They will be based on a co-operative basis with all goods which the Natives produce and require. These boards will be linked together under a Federated Co-operative Society with the Chief Native Commissioners as chairman.

As a result of the work of these boards Captain Harris said that the modern Native town in each reserve, with its supply, electricity, sanitation and central bank, its grain storage bins, grain mills and curing sheds, buildings for other industries, houses, churches, schools, dental clinics, hospital and government offices, will be built and owned by the Natives themselves with the help of the Government.

It is one of a large of industry and development, these towns would be developed on the principle of being managed by the Natives. Captain Harris would insist that the Natives in what would be the different reserves, and that they would be provided with this as brought about we shall have to be careful not to split the Native and get him to take a broad view of the economic life of the Colony.

Educating African Girls

Whereas only 18 African girls in Uganda completed a full primary school course in 1937, more than 500 did so last year, when 120 were also enrolled in secondary classes, 52 in post-primary vocational classes, and 265 in teacher-training classes.

U.K. Commercial Corporation
Directors and Their Other Interests

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recently gave the House of Commons a list of the directors of the United Kingdom Corporation and a statement of the other directorships held by each.

Sir Francis Baring the Acting Chairman, who visited the Rhodesias some weeks ago is the director of the Rio Tinto Corporation which has large interests in Northern Rhodesia copper mines, and 16 other companies.

Mr. Chester Beatty is a director of Muller's Glass Mines, Roan, Antwerp, Zambesi, and other companies. He is also a director of the Anglo-Siam Corporation, Anglo-Siam Selection Trust, Consolidated African Selection Trust, Anglo-Siam Selection Trust, and 14 other companies.

Sir Frank Nixon is a director of 14 companies, 11 of which are registered by the U.K.C.C. including those in East Africa, the Congo, Ethiopia and Eritrea. Mr. J. H. Hambro is on the board of the same 11 subsidiaries and 12 other companies.

Mr. J. McEwen is a director of the co-operative Wholesale Society and two other companies. Mr. C. P. Lister is on the board of three companies. Mr. L. C. Paton of eight. Captain J. G. Leighton of 10. Mr. E. J. Shearer of two. Mr. H. Campbell of three, and Mr. G. H. of two.

Avexide from Sisal Waste

A third broadcast to East Africa on "New Uses for Sisal." Major Conrad Walsh spoke of a water-soluble extract known as Avexide, obtained from the sisal flesh either before or after extraction of the wax. Avexide contains sugar, glucosides and proteins, and can be used as an anti-corrosive mixture on such metals as duralumin, aluminium and zinc, for the pickling of steel, as an ingredient in certain synthetic glues, as a foagulator of rubber-latex, as a foaming agent in fire-extinguishing mixtures, and for the prevention of burning in presses. The extract may also be used as a denaturation alcohol on a commercial scale. The residual flesh remaining after all the processing operations have been carried out is usable for the manufacture of ordinary and insulating boards for factory and household use.

A LINK IN THE ALLIED CHAIN OF WAR SUPPLIES

Troops, war equipment, tools, and thousands of tons of raw materials essential to the Allied war effort pass daily over the Rhodesian railway system.

War-time conditions have not made it easy to handle this greatly increased volume of traffic, but difficulties have been overcome, and the Rhodesian Railways continue to form one of the important links which hold together the great Allied war supplies.

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News Items in Brief

The Colonial Film Unit has made 80 films since the outbreak of war.

Dalgety and Co., Ltd., announce an interim ordinary dividend of 2½% (the same).

Dar es Salaam has now a third cinema, built, owned & managed by Indian interests.

The Social Welfare Commission on the progress of its work, a pamphlet for early publication.

Nyasaland's estimated revenue for 1944 is £939,261 and the estimated expenditure £938,781. Income tax, Native tax and customs duty are estimated to produce 77% of the revenue.

The Bishop of Central Tanganyika recently conducted a service at the investiture of the new chief of the country who's father would not have a missionary in the country for a century.

A trade union expert from Great Britain is to advise the Labour Department of Mauritius, where a Labour Board representative of employers and workmen is likely to be established.

The Empire Cotton Growers Corporation, which has decided to transfer its central research station from Trinidad to Uganda, is already considering the acquisition of the necessary land.

Kenya has now five mobile Post Office Savings Banks for up-country districts. African staff are being trained for these vans. Contact with headquarters is to be maintained by radio.

All the occupants of a Lockheed aircraft of the Det. Air Services at Moimboque—six passengers and the crew of three—were killed when it crashed in flames two miles from Quelimane aerodrome.

The Lands and Mines Department of Tanganyika is producing 2,000 hqnes weekly in a factory in Dodoma. The Sudan Government has provided a touring camel-carried shop for isolated districts in the south of the Kassala Province. Cotton piecegoods, tea, sugar, matches and paraffin are in most active demand.


The Kenya and Uganda Railways have recently been carrying some 2,500,000 passengers annually in addition to those transported by military and other special trains. Before the war the total was well under 1,000,000 a year.

The payments from the civil aviation tax to meet the difference between the cash expenditure and revenue of British Overseas Airways Corporation were £1,835,146 in 1940-41, £1,729,286 in 1941-42, £1,952,573 in 1942-43 and £1,571,680 in 1943-44.

The flue-cured tobacco crop in Southern Rhodesia is expected to be about 34,000,000 lb. this season, but since there has been a partial failure of the crop in the Union, the South African Government has asked Southern Rhodesia to be limited in its production, reducing the quantity, which would otherwise have been available for the U.K. market.


In pre-war days the two centre pages of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA carried the heading "Background to the News" which on the outbreak of war was changed to "Background to the War News". The London Weekly News Review now uses "Background to the News" as the heading for its first page.

The Ethiopian Government has opened a public wireless service from Addis Ababa to Khartoum under the sign ETB. It is operated entirely by Ethiopian personnel. The traffic, which at present averages about 1,500 words daily, had previously been handled by a station operating under British frequencies and call signs.



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COMPANY MEETING

British South Africa Company**Sir Douglas Malcolm's Statement**

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on Thursday last at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.

SIR DOUGLAS O. MALCOLM, F.C.M.G., the President of the company, was in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. Peter G. H. Jones, A.C.A., having read the notice calling the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen, we meet to consider the report and accounts for the year ended November 30, 1943, which I hope you will agree with me in thinking has been another quite good year. Our profit for the year is £17,000 less than the profit for the year 1942, although we have been able to provide more than £50,000 more for taxation purposes, as against £327,000. This is, of course, quite beyond our control. In other respects we have done better than the year before by nearly £500,000."

Railway and Mining Revenue

"Dividend and interest for 1943 are a little under \$5,000 less than in the year before. You will remember that when I spoke to you last year I warned you that we could not expect a recurrence of that year's exceptionally large dividend from the Rhodesia Railways Trust, which was due to its exceptional receipt of two dividends of £125,000 instead of one from Rhodesia Railways Limited. In the year under review Rhodesia Railways Trust, of course, received only the normal one dividend from Rhodesia Railways Limited, so that for its year ended March 31, 1943, the Trust paid a dividend of 12% as against a dividend of 16% for its year ended March 31, 1942. The diminution in the Rhodesia Railways Trust dividend is almost made up for increases in other dividends."

"Our mining revenue at £312,002 is better than in the year before by about £22,000, and though the profit on our estates at £19,745 is a little over £3,000 less than in the year before, it is nevertheless satisfactory, and is due to much the same causes as before. Balance of profit on realization of investments less amounts written off at £16,000 is very nearly the same as in the year before."

"On the expenditure side there is a small diminution in general expenses just about balanced by a small increase in interest and further reserve credited to staff superannuation reserve and provident fund account. The diminution of £27,000 in the profit carried to the balance-sheet is, as I have already said, more than all accounted for by the increase in the provision made for taxation."

Balance Sheet Items

"The figures in the balance-sheet are so very close to those of last year that I do not think that I need trouble you by going through them in detail, and will only observe in connexion with our investments, which stand in the balance-sheet at £8,063,955, including unquoted securities very conservatively valued by the directors at £728,665, that there is a large unrealized market appreciation on the quoted securities entered in the balance-sheet at £7,335,290."

"One further observation may be of interest. We have decided at the close of the year to put the Rhodesia Land Bank into liquidation. Owing mainly to the pressure of taxation it has been unable in recent years to pay very small dividends on the share capital of the bank, and it seems to us to be in your interests to set free the funds invested in it, although the bank for many years has had a successful career and we owe a real debt of gratitude to its local management. The bank's debentures have been redeemed and the accounts now before you are the first in which there will be a note in the balance-sheet about our contingent liability in respect of the company's guarantee of those debentures."

Strong Position

"The net result is that, as the whole world continues to live in uncertain times, we think it prudent to recommend the same dividend and bonus as last year—viz., a dividend of 6½% of 1s. per unit of stock, and a bonus of 1½% or 9d. per unit, and to increase our carry-forward from £718,404 to the impressive figure of £753,005. Set apart from the carry-forward our reserve account stands intact at over £3,200,000, you will agree, I think, that our position is strong."

"I have again, as in past years, to express my grateful appreciation of the loyal and devoted services rendered to us by our staff alike in this country and in Rhodesia, and by the staffs of our railways and other associated companies through another difficult and anxious year."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividend and bonus as recommended were approved.

The retiring directors, Colonel T. Ellis Robins, D.S.O., and Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, were re-elected, and Messrs. Cooper Bros. and Co. were reappointed auditors.

Rhodesia Railways' receipts for February were £518,027, making for the five months of the financial year £2,635,413, compared with £490,432 and £2,478,593 for the corresponding periods last year. The Beira Railway Company's receipts for the month were £78,170 and for the first five months £386,330, compared with £58,798 and £351,991.

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COMPANY MEETING

The Uganda Company Limited**Sir Theodore Chambers's Statement**

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, is to be held at noon today, May 4, at the registered offices of the company, Portoken House, 155 Minories, London, E.C.3.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, F.R.S., Chairman of the company, will previously circulate the following statement to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts.

"The year under review has been a difficult one for Uganda, which, in common with other parts of East Africa, experienced a severe drought, resulting in an abnormally low cotton crop and reduced output of tea."

"In view of these circumstances, but in consequence of certain adventitious sources of income, we are able to show a profit of £27,365, as compared with £26,250 last year, before providing for taxation."

"Balance Sheet.—There are no changes calling for particular comment. Adequate reserves have been maintained, and after the payment of a dividend of 2½% less income tax at 10s. in the £, the carry-forward will be increased from £52,340 to £54,657. Depreciation has been provided for in the usual scale and amortization to write off all lands and buildings on the expiry of our leases."

"Cotton.—Unsettled marketing conditions in the previous year discouraged early planting and the drought adversely affected the whole crop, particularly the later planting. As a result the crop was only 110,000 bales, as against 140,000 in 1941."

"Our cotton income has now limited to the Mengo-Entebbe districts, where we own seven ginneries, but in this year operated only five. We ginned our share of the small crop, but this means only 4,799 bales, as compared with 9,706 bales in 1941. As most of our charges are fixed, the expenses per bale rose sharply, and our profit from ginning was about a third of that earned in the previous year. Fortunately the cotton department enjoyed some exceptional miscellaneous income, so the final result was a reduction of only £871 in its profits."

Bold Experiment in Government Control

"This year we have witnessed a bold and beneficent experiment in Government control. On previous occasions I have mentioned the unsettled state of the Uganda cotton trade and the steps Government were compelled to take to ensure orderly marketing and reasonable prices. Such steps were temporary expedients to overcome pressing difficulties, but now the Uganda Government, in co-operation with the Ministry of Supply, has fixed prices for the purchase of cotton from growers and ginneries for the duration of the war and one year after. The cotton ginneries, compared to the Cotton Exporters' Group, which, operating on behalf of Government, meets the Ministry of Supply requirements at the agreed price and sells any surplus to other markets. The profits arising from the scheme are to Government account and will be used for the benefit of the cotton industry and the cotton areas."

"In 1942 the growers got an average of 80 shillings, a price which discouraged planting for 1943, when the price was fixed at 14s. Without this scheme the price of cotton might have been higher, but the grower would have been tempted to use his larger income in trying to acquire a strictly limited amount of consumable goods. The result would, for all probability, have been no substantial benefit to the grower and the sowing of the seeds of future discontent and unrest."

"We welcome the scheme as it is equitable to all parties, insures orderly marketing, a definite future price to the grower, and retains in Government's hands temporary profits which in the hands of individuals

could bring no lasting advantage to them or to the community. Wisely used, the fund now being accumulated may have far-reaching results on the future welfare and prosperity of Uganda."

"During the year we acted as Government agents for the marketing of soya beans, and handled 1,000 tons."

"Tea.—Our estate was adversely affected by the prevailing drought, rainfall being 84 inches, against 49 in the previous year. Our production was reduced from 377,785 lb. to 339,479 lb., and the yield per acre from 937 lb. to 814 lb. Fixed charges had, however, to be borne by a smaller crop, with the result that costs increased and our profit was reduced to £10,192."

Effect of Drought on Tea Estate

"Energetic steps were taken to maintain and improve the condition of the bushes by pruning and manuring, but it may be some time before the estate recovers from the prolonged drought, which has continued into the current year."

"On the factory we have spent £100 on machinery and improvements, and we are now equipped to deal with the substantially larger crop which may be anticipated in the near future."

"The welfare of our labour continues to engage the close attention of our estate manager, and by growing food crops on the estate we have substantially mitigated for the labour the effects of the drought and scarcity of foodstuffs."

"We continued to manage Uganda Tea Sales, Limited, and shared with the other members a higher net price for all tea sold."

"Agency Business.—Contrary to our expectations, this department showed a small increase in profit over last year. This excellent result is due to the enthusiasm and efficiency of our motor department staff, generous provision in the past for stock depreciation and bad debts, and the good name we enjoy for a high standard of repair work, which is more than ever an essential service."

"Prospects.—The current year's results, particularly tea, will be adversely affected by the drought, which persists. The cotton crop is larger than last year and we may hope to benefit from this, but miscellaneous income is likely to be lower. If nothing unforeseen happens, we may expect our agency results to closely equal this year's."

"I must bear tribute to the enthusiasm and zeal which have been shown by the general manager, Mr. Dakin, and his staff, who have carried on so efficiently and loyally in most difficult times, in spite of the lack of home leave and the imperative demands which co-operation with various Government agencies makes on his own and his senior colleague's time and attention. The Board acknowledge their warm appreciation of the devoted service of the Uganda staff."

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Local Government in the Sudan

(Continued from page 715)

entrusted. Never for an instant do they falter or yield to fear or bribery, even when they find the enemy's hands. Never did they fail to carry out the many unpopular and unacustomed policies that the military situation demanded. Their conduct is the perfect justification of the policy of local government.

The latest development in self-government is the creation of a Central Advisory Council for the Sudan. This year the Council's reports will be read even in the northern provinces, owing to a more liberal policy of the Government not to shut it up. The Council represents the representatives of special interests in the Sudan Government, but of set policy have been building up the atmosphere in the hope of turning out citizens to deal with their local or administrative affairs in the art of government.

What of the political future? The road to self-government on which the Sudan is now travelling is obscured by two factors: the great disparity in the rate of progress between the north and the south, and the competition with Egypt, long held up through difficulties chiefly arising out of the Sudan, as is admitted in favour of Egypt by the principle of full self-determination which she has claimed. It may be true that Britain an alliance which has been in existence since 1936 in this was even though the other party is a republic, Nigerent. But while it is stated that the primary aim of the administration of the Sudan must be the welfare of the Sudanese, it merely follows that this administration should be that resulting from the 1936 agreement.

Lord Cromer, the author of the condominium agreement, recognized that the new Sudan was "of necessity to some extent the child of opportunism. Should it eventually die," he wrote, "and make place for some more robust, because more real political creature, its authors need not bewail its fate."

The Sudan, not technically a part of the British Empire, and qualifying for none of the economic and financial advantages of Colonial status, has stood as a colony for 45 years to its British connexion as an integral part of the Empire, and it has played a worthy part as a bellwether in this war. It may not be long before it reaches a stage of political development when the limitations of its condominium status will necessitate constitutional alteration. When that time comes it must be for the British Dominion to ensure that the claim for self-determination successfully advanced by Egypt in her own interest is made equally applicable to the Sudan.

LAJEST MINING NEWS

Gold Mining in S. Rhodesia

Concerns at the decline of the gold-mining industry in Southern Rhodesia was expressed by the President of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, Major Ewan Tulloch, when he addressed the annual meeting of the Chamber in Bulawayo last week.

Major Tulloch urged that the mines should be paid the full price for gold per ton ounce in order to offset the increased costs of mining owing to war conditions, and urged the establishment of a commission representing the Mines Department, the Chamber of Mines and the Rhodesian Mining Federation to study the question of nationalization of the mines and gold-war developments. He described the present price of gold as "very poor" and insufficient to cover the cost of production in the industry.

The output of gold for 1943 had been declared at 656,684 ounces at an average price of £31.17, which was a decrease of 10% compared with the previous year and a fall of nearly 10% from 1941, as against a 4% drop between 1941 and 1942.

Although the decrease is partly due to shortage of supplies and the increase in working costs, the Chamber is convinced that the principal cause for the fall in output is the Government's policy of the full price for gold. In 1943 the output of gold fell from 1,111 tons in 1942 to 500 tons in 1943, a drop in output of 55,745 oz., while the mines producing over 10,000 oz. showed a reduction of 32,603 oz.

Of the mines receiving the full price for gold, and if the anticipated improvement in the supply position came about, the larger producers should be able to maintain, if not improve output, while the smaller mines could be re-opened. The number of Europeans employed in the mining industry showed a reduction of 132, mainly owing to the closing of small properties. The number of Natives employed in the industry, however, was 78,589, which was 3,273 fewer than in 1942, and a decline of 10% for the year.

Major Tulloch paid tribute to all mining employees for the way in which they had worked to keep up the mineral production, thus materially assisting the war effort of the Colony.

Speaking later, the recently appointed Minister of Mines, Mr. A. B. Gredy, agreed with Major Tulloch's suggestion for the appointment of a commission to assist the industry.

"I feel inclined right now," he said, "to promise to appoint such a commission, but since Parliament is now discussing the Budget, I think it unwise to commit the Government at the moment. But I certainly do promise seriously to consider your proposals within the next few days."

Company Progress Reports

Kyena.—March output totalled 20 tons of tin concentrates, including 2 tons from tributaries.

Kartan Gold Areas.—During the nine months ended March 31 last 60,130 tons of ore were treated at the Geita mine for a recovery of 2,955 fine oz. of gold at an average cost before depreciation of 82.16s. per ton. Milling operations were governed by the supplies of essential stores and Native labour available, and averaged only 219 tons per day, as compared with 236 tons per day for the corresponding period last year. The drop in gold output was caused mainly by the suspension of high-grade ore supplies from the Mawe Mera mine owing to difficulties in maintaining road transport. No further information is available with regard to the high-grade ore exposed in the crosscut on No. 7 level at the Geita mine, as driving cannot be begun until the installation of the motor for the internal shaft hoist. This machinery was lost at sea on two occasions, and the replacement motor has only recently been shipped.

Mr. H. C. Porter

Mr. H. C. Porter, Chairman since 1939 of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and a Director of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., and of the Rhodesian Mines, Ltd.; Selection Trust, Ltd., and other companies, has died in his home near Guildford. He had served Consolidated Gold Fields for more than 55 years, joining it two years after its formation by Mr. Rhodes, becoming secretary in 1910 and a Director in 1919.

News of Our Advertisers

The Fort Motor Company, Ltd., announces a dividend of 6% (the same).

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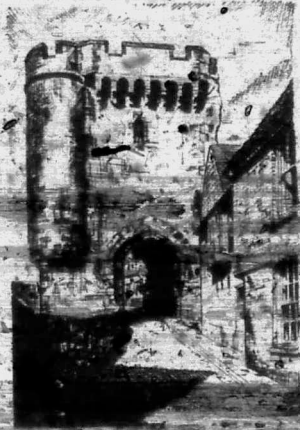
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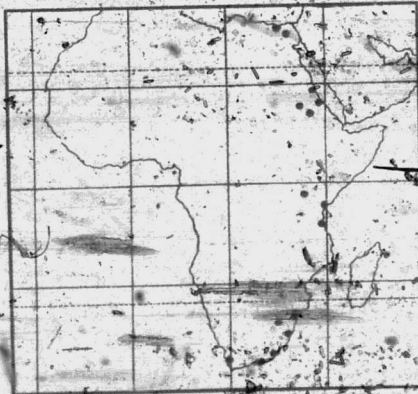
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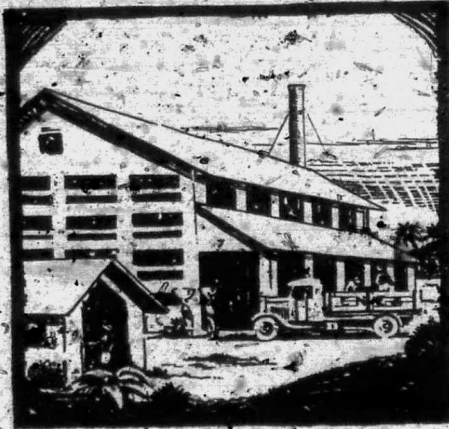
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A JOINT STANDING COLONIAL COMMITTEE of both Houses of Parliament has been advocated from various quarters for some years, but the proposal has never received a warm welcome from the Secretary of State of the day. Because there is very evident need for a better understanding of Colonial policy and problems in Parliament, a correspondent re-states in this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA the case for such a Joint Standing Committee, and shows the weakness of the objections which have been advanced. The chief advantages would in his opinion be twofold: (1) to stimulate action by the Colonial Office and check its bureaucratic tendencies, and (2) to show Colonial peoples that an informed body in Parliament was supervising their welfare. It has to be recognized, however, that in the early stages at any rate such a Joint Committee might not be nearly as well informed as the Colonies would wish, for some of the men in both Houses who are most eager to participate in Colonial debates, who in the Lower House are persistent questioners of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and who would presumably be keen to serve on the proposed new body, have frequently revealed their ignorance of the real facts. Some, in fact, have made it evident that they are moved by preconceptions, and sometimes misconceptions, which they decline to modify or abandon even

when their errors have been demonstrated by other Parliamentary speakers or by Press comment.

For these reasons a Joint Colonial Committee might make some disappointing initial mistakes, but its members would, it is to be assumed, gradually develop a greater sense of responsibility as they fulfilled the continuing duty of studying documents about the Colonies, and as they had the novel experience of finding their own opinions challenged across the table by more knowledgeable fellow-members. That in itself would be a considerable gain. Another advantage, as we see the proposal, is that day-to-day co-operation between members of all the political parties in such a body for the study of Colonial business would tend to weaken the temptation to which public opinion are understandably prone of approaching Colonial problems from a party standpoint. In this direction the war has already exercised a beneficial influence; indeed, some former Parliamentary critics have suddenly ranged themselves among the emotional expositors of the essential values of the Empire. At last they realize that the loyalty to the Crown of the Dominions and Colonies is so vital and vigorous that it cannot be limited into that sterile formalism in which they had professed such simple faith.

If a Joint Colonial Committee Were Formed.

Having written thus far we received information that the Conservative Party had decided to create a Department to deal with Colonial affairs at party headquarters, and had appointed a Colonial Conservative Party's Adviser on Colonies of it. That is good news. But it is a sad reflection on a party which has professed devotion to the Overseas Empire that it should have been content to remain without ordered information on Colonial matters until almost the middle of the twentieth century. The dangers of that deficiency have often been revealed, and never more flagrantly and frighteningly than during the inter-war years of appeasement, when a few Conservative stalwarts, steered by their sense of duty against the displeasure of vindictive Ministers and whips, insisted on tabling at each party conference resolutions against the surrender of Colonial territory to a predatory Germany which was openly pre-

paring for another attempt at world domination. If the party had been properly informed on Colonial matters, its leaders would not have dared to treat this vital British interest with such levity, and the whole body of Conservative thought would have given the country much sounder guidance and British Colonial Africa much less anxiety. Now this need for up-to-date knowledge of Colonial aims and claims is to be met, and we are glad to note by the appointment of a man of wide experience in East and Central Africa. The choice has fallen upon Mr. Gerald Harney who is well remembered in Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland in particular. He will enter upon his responsible and attractive new duties with the good will and best wishes of all friends of Colonial progress. The Labour Party has long been active, it often has been in the forefront of Colonial subjects, and it is satisfactory that the Conservative Party should at last appreciate the need for systematic and informed guidance.

Joint Standing Colonial Committee of Parliament

The Proposal Examined by a Student of Colonial Affairs

THE COLONIAL OFFICE is responsible for the administration of the British Colonies and Protectorates, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies is accountable to Parliament for that administration. That is the only link between the Colonies and Parliament.

The 60-odd million people in the Colonies are not represented in Parliament, and few M.P.s. manifest interest in Colonial affairs by questions, by personal consultations and correspondence with Ministers, and by debate when Colonial policy occasionally comes before the House. But the House of Commons gives only two or three sittings a year to debates on Colonial policy. The House of Lords has useful debates on the Colonies more often, but exercises less authority than the Commons. Colonial policy is in fact left to the Colonial Office and is subject to all of the defects which characterize government by a bureaucracy. It is an open secret that the permanent officials of the Colonial Office have played a greater part in moulding Colonial policy than some Colonial Ministers.

Criticisms of the Proposed Committee

With a view to disturbing the existing indifference and complacency at Westminster, it has been suggested that the Colonies should be granted representation in Parliament. Some authorities doubt whether there is a place for such a change in the British Constitution, and the proposal has met with little support in this country. There is, however, widespread feeling that there should be a closer link between the British people in the Mother Country and the administration of the Colonial peoples. It is their affairs which are responsible, and that link can be established only through Parliament.

A suggestion which has met with wider acceptance is that a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Affairs of both Houses of Parliament should be established. The idea was advanced by Lord Hailey in "An African Survey" in 1938 (page xxvii). He wrote:

"The disturbances which occurred in some of the West Indian Colonies gave occasion for some public discussion regarding the adequacy of the organization of the Colonial Office

for the direction of Colonial policy in modern conditions. It was suggested that there is little evidence of a central direction of major lines of policy. . . . The only body competent to fulfil the function indicated appears to be a Standing Committee of the Houses of Parliament, specifically charged to report periodically on the affairs of each Colony or Protectorate, on the basis of the official reports or any other public material brought to its notice. Such a body might also, following the procedure of the Permanent Mandates Commission, examine representatives nominated by the Colonial Office to explain matters arising out of the reports."

On June 7 and 12, 1939, the Prime Minister was asked questions arising out of Lord Hailey's suggestion, and he promised to examine it, but the war resulted in it being shelved. The case for it was well argued by Lord Samuel in the House of Lords on November 26, 1941, and again on May 1, 1942, and January 26, 1944, and in the Commons by Mr. Creech Jones, Mr. Maxton and Mr. Edmund Harvey on June 24 and November 26, 1942. On each occasion Government spokesmen expressed opposition to the idea.

The main purpose of the proposed committee would be to stimulate the interest of a greater number of members of both Houses in Colonial affairs, and to collect accurate information on colonial problems and present it to Parliament and the public in published reports. It would also provide people in the Colonies with a forum to which they could address their grievances, with the evidence supporting them, assured that they would be investigated and that if substantiated, they would be considered before the authority empowered to redress them. The following criticisms have been made:—

Complacency at Westminster

(1) That a Committee of both Houses would have no precedent and would cut across constitutional practice.

It is not correct that it would have no precedent. There have been other joint committees. The most important committee appointed in recent times to deal with an Imperial question was recruited from both Houses.

It is not correct that it would demand change, and the British Constitution is sufficiently flexible to permit of

an innovation, if this would be an innovation which it is submitted, it would not be.

While there might be objections in principle to a joint body invested with executive powers, because of divided responsibility, that would not apply to an advisory body. The great advantage of including members of the House of Lords is that it would enable the Colonial people to have some kind of representation on this committee, for in recent years such authority on Colonial questions as Louis D'Almeida, Olney, Samuel and Halsey, have been added to the personnel of the Committee. It is said that such a body might be set up by the Committee, and that the responsibility of Conservative Members, however, nominated to the Committee from both Houses would be made in proportion to the parties in the House of Commons on the votes cast at the preceding general election.

A Stimulus to The Colonial Office

(2) That it would diminish the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The duty of the Committee would be to investigate and recommend to Parliament. It would be purely advisory and would not overlap with the Executive. The Secretary of State would be accountable not to the Committee, but to Parliament as a whole, and he should not be a member of the Committee.

The existence of such a committee and its inquiries would be a stimulus to the Colonial Office and would check the dilatoriness and lack of initiative which so often affect the Civil Service. The knowledge that a Colony might be visited by a Parliamentary sub-committee, which would publish a report on its findings, would help to keep Colonial Administrations alert. Any one familiar with the effect of the annual scrutiny by the Permanent Maritime Commission of the administration of a Mandated Territory would bear witness to that.

Contacts between members of a visiting Parliamentary sub-committee and people in the Colonies would assist the growth of local self-governing institutions. It would enable members of the sub-committee to get first-hand knowledge of Colonial conditions and to promote constructive reforms.

Authority of Governors

(3) That the visits of Parliamentary sub-committees would undermine the authority of the Colonial Governors.

Visits to Colonies have been made by M.P.s. on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Of late the Secretary of State has been sending a high official of the Colonial Office to tour the Colonies, investigate problems on the spot, and afford the facility of direct consultation between the Colonial Office and the Governors. In the West African Colonies there is now a Resident Minister of State, whose appointment was officially described as "administrative rather than political".

If the presence of these high placed persons, mostly connected with the Executive, has not weakened the power and prestige of Colonial Governors, still less could visits by a Parliamentary sub-committee responsible to a purely advisory body.

(4) That the Joint Parliamentary Committee would duplicate the work of the several Advisory Committees which investigate and advise the Secretary of State.

This is perhaps true. But the committees advisory to the Secretary of State advise him, not Parliament. They seldom issue reports and their deliberations are not known to M.P.s. There is need for both.

(5) That debate on Colonial questions would tend to be confined to those members of Parliament who are members of the Joint Committee.

That might happen, but if it is the number of

speakers on Colonial issues would probably be greater and they would be better informed than at present, and might be more effective in shaping policy. It would not preclude the less informed from speaking if they wished.

Alternatives Suggested

The following alternatives to the suggestion have been advanced:

(1) That a Colonial Development Board should be set up.

This would not be linked with Parliament and would not be subject to the control of the Secretary of State. It would not deal with general policy, or give particular attention to the same, but would be a purely Colonial development. The Colonial Office is crowded with reports of Committees whose advice remains shelved. The organ needed would be a Colonial Development Authority, invested with executive power to initiate development.

(2) That a non-official advisory committee be set up by the voluntary action of members of Parliament interested in Colonial affairs.

Such a committee could never have the weight of an officially constituted Joint Parliamentary Committee, and it would not have the means to employ the staff required to sift and present to the Committee the information which should be collected from the Colonies and published for the information of M.P.s and the public.

(3) That the present practice of sending Royal Commissions or Departmental Committees to examine particular questions should be adhered to.

These inquiries are instituted at irregular intervals, accumulated and festered, and perhaps given rise to riots. It would be better to send a Parliamentary Committee to a Colony in the normal course every few years in order to prevent things going wrong—just as preventive medicine is better than curative medicine. Furthermore, such inquiries in the Colonies would act as a restraint on irresponsible and unjustified criticism, for local politicians knew that some authoritative body would examine their allegations; they would be all the more careful about their facts.

Better Parliamentary Supervision Needed

The need for better Parliamentary supervision of Colonial administration is generally recognized. In the words of the Fabian pamphlet on "Downing Street and the Colonies" (page 95):

"Standing Committee to both Houses of Parliament would be able to advise Parliament on general direction of Colonial policy and periodically review progress in each Colony and report to Parliament. Its terms of reference would need to infringe in no way the ultimate responsibility of the Secretary of State and the collective responsibility of the Government."

It would report on Colonial Reports and other public material brought to its notice. It might examine officials of the Colonial Office, and members of the Government in the discharge of their duties would, as occasion arose, visit the territories in order to familiarize themselves with some of the aspects of the problems with which they are required to deal. Such a Committee should invite visitors to this country from the Colonies capable of giving valuable information on matters of major importance.

The active work of such a Joint Committee would be a healthy check on bureaucratic tendencies in administration; would stimulate action by the Colonial Office; and would give Colonial peoples the assurance that an informed body in Parliament was supervising their welfare.

[Editorial comment appears under matters of Moment.]

Problems of Nutrition in The Colonial Empire

THAT MALNUTRITION is widespread in the Colonies, and that it results in lowered resistance to infection, an unduly high maternal and infantile mortality, an inefficiency of labour in agriculture, mining and industry, and of general lack of well-being—all this is much more generally understood today than it was five or 10 years ago.

The science of nutrition is still young and much has yet to be learnt. The problems can, moreover, seldom be solved by the authority of a single one of two departments of Government; they are almost always complicated by tradition, ignorance and the deadweight of conservatism, and action involves the agencies of public health, agriculture, education, animal health, economics, labour and so on.

In view of the magnitude of the problems of malnutrition, there is much to be said for keeping them under public notice, and "Hunger and Health in the Colonies," published by the Colonial Fabian Bureau at Ls., is therefore to be welcomed.

This 33-page pamphlet affirms that there was an unpublicized lack of drive, purpose and continuity on the part of the Colonial Nutrition Committee and its members before the war, and that, in some areas, the administration, feeling the revelations which detailed nutrition surveys might make would reflect adversely on their own policy, withheld their full support even when nutrition committees existed. Such reluctance should not be allowed to continue. The work of nutritional inquiries should, in every case be published, so that there shall be no justification for the suspicions which are now sometimes expressed in reports of no revealing a nature are deliberately refused publication.

The report also states

Inadequate Organization in The Colonial Office

The Colonial Office Nutrition Committee has ceased to exist. Dr. B. S. Platt, of the Medical Research Council, continues to advise the Colonial Office, but it is understood that he has largely been engaged on other work. In 1941 one appointment was made, when the position of nutrition assistant was created. That is the sole specific provision at the moment for dealing with the vast and intricate nutrition problems throughout the Colonial Empire.

This set-up is hopelessly inadequate. The Colonial Office Nutrition Committee ought to be revived immediately and an adequate staff provided for collecting information, watching changes and progress in the separate Dependencies, stimulating action, and generally surveying with expert knowledge the whole field of the Colonial Empire. The obligation undertaken by His Majesty's Government to give effect to the resolutions of the Hot Springs Conference and commend them to the Colonies would alone suggest that a minimum of advisory and permanent machinery should be recreated inside the Colonial Office.

Nutrition Committees in the Colonies should be essentially mixed committees, fully representative of scientists, economists, agricultural experts, consumers, teachers and administrators. With such a committee an approach to nutrition from all its different angles would become possible. No rigid doctrine was laid down on the constitution and functions of the committees, which must of necessity vary with the traditions of each country. There was, however, one essential condition—that they should be incorporated in the State administrative organization. A national committee depends entirely on private initiative for its driving power and its finances, as some do, is undoubtedly not in a position to perform its functions satisfactorily. On the other hand, national committees are likely to be greatly strengthened by the addition of members who are not Ministers or State officials.

The Colonial Nutrition Committee stressed the importance of many-sidedness in the approach to nutrition problems, arguing that the primary responsibility rests with the Medical and Health Departments, but that the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments also had a most important part to play. The more specialized departments, moreover, will not be likely to achieve their full effect unless they receive the support and co-operation of the Administrative Service. Ultimately it is the central organs of Government which determine agricultural, health and education policy and allocate funds between the departments, and it is for them to bear in mind throughout the importance of the nutritional factor. Also the central organs must co-ordinate and balance the activities of the special departments.

Recognizing the importance of this co-ordination, the Secretary of State in his dispatch of 1936 suggested that in

each territory a Nutrition Committee should be established, composed of representatives of each of the departments concerned. In most territories such a Committee was constituted, but they have rarely worked with the drive and coherence which was hoped of them.

Over 20 Colonies have appointed nutrition committees, many of these appear, however, to be defunct or in abeyance, or are working only half-heartedly. There should be a whole-hearted resumption of their activities and new committees formed in Colonies where they are not yet existing. These committees should be properly staffed, and a nutrition officer appointed to give effect to their decisions.

Nutrition Teams in Each Colony

A co-ordinating committee, sitting at the administrative capital of a Colony is not enough. There should also be nutrition committees or teams at provincial and district levels. Each of these teams should comprise agricultural, medical, educational and administrative staff. On these teams women should be represented, and their attention. The improvement of nutrition in the final analysis lies largely in the hands of women, and the approach to them can best be made by a woman expert.

"While this long term work is being put in hand, it may be expedient to attain an intermediate aim, by making at least sufficient in both quantity and quality to make the existing gross deficiencies. For example, an immediate increase in variety in the diet, even though the foods may not be of the highest nutritive value, will help to reduce the danger of deficiency.

Ideally, the present negligible consumption of milk, meat and eggs in the tropics should at once be expanded, but this may present a production problem of formidable difficulty and actually involve competition for food between animal and man. The Colonial peoples should not be asked to wait while these problems are being solved. There is much to be done meanwhile in expanding the production and consumption of other foods such as pulses, leafy vegetables, fish and fruit, all of which can be rapidly increased with the minimum of delay. Immediate progress could also be made in a direction which has been suggested innumerable times in reports on tropical economy—the shift of emphasis from the production of cash crops to food crops for human consumption.

Also needing investigation are the possibilities of introducing green vegetables grown in other countries, such as Chinese cabbage, kales, broccoli, lucerne, turnips, beetroot, lettuce, cauliflower, brussels sprouts and new types of spinach. Their introduction would involve not only the supply of planting material at low cost, but also patient experiment and demonstration leading to the discovery of what varieties and what methods of preparation can most easily be popularized in any community.

More Fruit Should Be Grown

Contrary to popular opinion, there is not nearly enough tropical fruit, either in quantity or variety.

In the matter of fruit the tropical countries owe a great deal to the enterprise of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. It is more than a century since cuttings from these Gardens were first sent overseas, and it is through their activities that such fruits as mangoes and many of the citrus fruits were introduced to parts of the Colonial world. Almost all the old botanical gardens, so many of which have now virtually disappeared, were first planned and fostered by Kew, and it has been a great loss to mankind that that original idea has not been fully sustained and extended.

A great extension of fruit farming is now needed, especially in the neighbourhood of towns and schools, and in areas particularly affected by seasonality. Public space in some of the towns could be utilized for this purpose, and so could, in many cases, the "stations" around which towns had their beginnings. In the villages any marked extension is bound up with difficulties arising from local beliefs regarding tree-planting. The question of protection from theft also cannot be overlooked, for in some areas predial larceny is one of the greatest deterrents to the extension of food production.

Many fruits are capable of much wider cultivation, among them South African peaches and apricots, mangoes (especially West Indian varieties), citrus, pawpaws, pineapples, and avocado pears.

There is a general shortage of protein and fat (animal and fish) in tropical diets, although it is very much easier to make a balanced diet if protein of animal origin is available.

Even so, in the cattle-producing areas, where meat and milk might be expected to be staple foods, these only rarely appear in the diet of the local people. Diseases such as trypanosomiasis and water fever, milder forms of malaria, and parasitic infestation make fattening and slaughtering in many parts. There are sometimes mineral abnormalities in the soil.

(Continued on page 740)

Conference of Empire Prime Ministers

THE CONFERENCE of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, the Dominions, Southern Rhodesia, and India's representatives in the War Cabinet, has met frequently during the past week. The visiting statesmen have also attended meetings of the War Cabinet.

The speeches at the opening session of the Conference had been made public.

Mr. CHURCHILL said, in part:

"I do not expect that we shall reach complete solutions to all the problems that confront the Empire in the next few weeks. We can, however, do a great deal in the next few days. But it is high time that we got round a table to exchange views and ideas. These ideas are, I think, convergent. But it should be our duty to seek to find where divergencies, or potential divergencies, exist and to see how such divergencies can be adjusted while they are still small. I am sure we shall do so in this friendly atmosphere.

"It is right that the British Empire in its collective united aspect should put itself solidly on the map, and make all the world realize that it stands together, woven into one fabric of nations capable of solving our common problems in full loyalty to the supreme cause for which we have drawn the sword, and which we shall not cease to pursue until complete victory has been won."

Speeches of General Smuts and Sir Godfrey Huggins

GENERAL SMUTS said in the course of his reply:

"The old country, the old people who have led the world and dominated human affairs for the past 50 years and more, with the younger nations from all the continents, are gathered here today around this table. The gathering is one unique in history because of the spiritual bonds that have held its members together as no group has ever been held before. Now in this great crisis we are held together in addition by a common danger, a mortal one, in which we have only just emerged. We are united too by the same cause of man, for which we have stood during the last 10 years, and for much of it alone.

"Our group of nations is a fore-gone conclusion. It has always had its message for the world. It hopes that from this meeting and what emerges from it, there will come forth a further message of deliverance and hope. This is more than a family or social group. This group is more than a British family. It is a human family of different races, as my presence here signifies. And so I am led to think of what has knit and will, I hope, for ever bind us together and make us a blessing not only for one racial front but for all mankind."

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said:

"I desire to associate myself with what has been said by the Dominion Prime Ministers in thanking the Prime Minister of Great Britain for inviting us to this meeting and for his cordial welcome. The small community that I represent is heart and soul with Great Britain in its difficulties. The gesture of inviting me to this meeting will be much appreciated by the smaller countries in the Commonwealth which have not yet reached the status of Dominions, and I desire sincerely to express my thanks."

SIR KIROO KHAN NOON said:

"There are no two opinions in India so far as the maintenance of ties with Great Britain and the prosecution of the war are concerned. There is but one in India, not even Mr. Gandhi himself, who does not want the United Nations to win. And there are no two opinions about the maintenance when the war is won, of India's connexion with Great Britain and with the other Dominions. For all time she will stand as an equal and free member of this community of nations, and she is gaining in political and economic stature all the time. If there are any differences of opinion between Great Britain and India, or between India and the Dominions, they are only such differences as occur from time to time between kith and kin. I am confident that these will be solved to the satisfaction of all parties. India looks forward to an equal and growing partnership in which she hopes to play her full part."

Press References to P.M. of S. Rhodesia

The presence at the Dominion Conference of Southern Rhodesia, the newest Dominion to be added to the Commonwealth, has been noted in the press. "It is to be hoped that freedom still broods in the Commonwealth," wrote the *Observer* last Sunday, adding:

"The best domestic outcome of the Conference would be a bold and agreed programme of Colonial development. The main Native policy Britain puts European interests second, but South Africa and Southern Rhodesia differ. Yet the road to health and wealth for both Native and European is the increase of Colonial output and riches, earmarked first for Colonial use. Perhaps the Home and Dominion views can

be brought together in these talks, so that all the Colonies in their several ways may move very much more swiftly towards a decent living and self-rule."

Sir Godfrey Huggins has been using Rhodesia House in the Strand as his business headquarters.

There have been many references to him in the Press. *The Times* wrote:

"Sir Godfrey Huggins, British born and trained, went as a young surgeon to, practice in Southern Rhodesia, entered politics there, and became a member of the private membership of the Executive Council of the Dominion. He has always recognized the importance of the small territory of which he is Prime Minister in 1933 and paid several visits here to report on the progress of his country and put forward his schemes for territorial groupings. He was here at the South African and in March 1943 he went to visit Rhodesian troops in the Middle East."

The *Glasgow Herald* said:—

"One newspaper has remarked that Sir Godfrey Huggins, whose mother was American. The statistician, however, had forgotten Sir Godfrey Huggins, who is a son of Kent. Thus, Rhodesia has not full Dominion status, and at the Imperial Conference he was technically an observer, not a participant, a fact which led an irreverent journalist, aggrieved at the exclusion of the Press, to remark that there was no reporters but two observers—the Almighty and Huggins."

It is understood that the Prime Ministers have turned from military and foreign-policy discussions to the consideration of economic policy within the Empire.

"Whitehall Executive" Proposed

Telegrams from Southern Rhodesia report that Mr. P. B. Fletcher, M.P., has proposed in Parliament that the Prime Minister should be asked to discuss while in London the possibility of "a Whitehall executive being established in Salisbury for South, Central and East Africa." There was a precedent, he said, in West Africa, where the Imperial Government had stationed "executive authorities."

Inquiry Into Native Trade

Last week we reported the statement of Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, in regard to the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into all aspects of Native trade. The Commission has now been gazetted. It is to investigate the establishment of marketing boards to ensure the orderly sale of Native produce, survey the production and marketing of crops, livestock, minerals and manufactured articles by Africans, and consider whether bartering between Natives should be continued or money transactions substituted. The steps are to be taken to inform Africans in Southern Rhodesia of the nature and purpose of the inquiry.

Africans in Southern Rhodesia

The Southern Rhodesian correspondent of *The Times* has published a few days ago:

"The Chief Native Commissioner in his report to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on Native health, says that the great problem is bringing the inhabitants of the more remote areas of the Colony under medical attention. Much could be done in making a suitable ground for aircraft a component part of any medical service in districts at present inaccessible. He hopes to see training doctors when the provision of suitable aircraft makes this a practicable proposition. The indigenous population of the Colony is estimated at 1,750,365, an increase of 52.0% over 1940. Little interest is taken in the war except by a few educated Natives. This does not mean that they are apathetic or unappreciative of what is at stake, but that their faith in Britain has never been shaken. Summing up, the Commissioner says that the Natives have much to be thankful for. Their land is sufficient, stock has risen, and their health has improved. They have brought large sums of money into the reserves; the war has not come near them; and employment is available near their homes."

Africa's New Place in the World

Fundamental Changes in the World

AFRICA has suddenly become a world of strategic importance. Her economic development has become a world concern. Some of the chief air routes of the East pass through her, and before long Nigeria may be the gateway to the hours of London. Many nations of the world are looking to her for their future. She has experienced military and political changes which will be permanent. The world will be a different place after the war. But no part of the world will be so different as Africa.

In 1944 the American Bureau of Missions Society, which was published a year ago under the title "People Matter."

This most interesting document also contains the following passages:

African soldiers in their thousands have been recruited in the war, not only on African soil, but where they are needed, and they have won the respect and gratitude of the nations with whom they have served. The Prince of Wales College in Ibadan, Nigeria, is full of African students.

Many thousands of Africans, taken from near and far, have been enlisted in the Army. With good food and proper care and training they have shown the ability of physical endurance, personal initiative and reliability hitherto unsuspected by many Europeans who had previously seen them in a degraded and non-productive condition of their normal life, and so had formed a pessimistic view of their human qualities. In particular, the work of the African Army Education Corps has disclosed in many Africans remarkable capacity to instruct and aptitude to learn.

Britain has shown the sense of the importance and the rights of the African by moving toward her Colonial Development Policy and extending the social services in spite of the demands of war. She has recognized, in Mr. Turner's apt phrase, that "the men and women of that vast continent do not do the Government, the Church, and do C.M.S. supporters realize the breadth and depth of the challenge presented in Africa today."

Africans Are Asking New Questions

Already the African is asking new questions: Does the Atlantic Charter apply to him? Has Russia found a way of progress which would suit him? Is he to be denied freedom in the economic sphere because of his colour?

The men in the Forces are becoming accustomed to a higher standard of living than they know in their villages, it is easy for them, as for people of other races, to think of this higher standard chiefly or only in terms of money and overlook other and more important factors. These and many other considerations which affect the African's attitude to the point to the necessity of clear thinking and resolute action in matters of education and of economic development as well as in the direct preaching of the Gospel.

From the earliest days of missionary work in tropical Africa the missionaries have seen education as part of their essential task, with the result that about 85% of those who are being educated south of the Sahara are in Christian schools. Figures available from Tanganyika show the proportion of pupils in voluntary (i.e. Christian) schools compared with those under the auspices of the Government or the Native Administrations:

	Government	N.A.S. Aided	Unaided
		voluntary	voluntary
No. of boys....	6,121	3,671	25,619
Percentages....	(11.4)	(6.7)	(48.2)
		(32.3)	(81.8)
No. of girls....	777	55	7,935
Percentages....	(3.1)	(0.3)	(35.1)
			(61.5)
			(96.6)

These figures, typical of the position in British African territories, do not take account of the unregistered bush schools in the care of Church or mission. Some 190,000 pupils were attending such schools in Tanganyika, and the number would be large in all the territories.

In a very natural desire to increase educational facilities and ensure that a much higher percentage of boys and girls go to school, the Governments are encouraging the opening of schools by Native Administrations on a wider scale. The recognition by the State of its responsibilities is challenging and welcome, but there is no guarantee that religion will be more than a formal element in the curriculum of such schools. That assurance would only have been possible if the Church in this country had risen to the opportunity offered in recent years and had supplied men and women in adequate numbers to staff grant-aided schools.

African children are being far from the best of boys in the world. The leading African girls' schools have been waiting for a long time for the Government to send for girls to the Governor. He has asked them to give facilities for one of the girls. As a first step a primary class is being added to the school at Ngaya. Good progress has been made in the schools in Nigeria. There was no small indignation among educated Africans when the purchase of land was granted to the school, but not to girls. The Government is going forward in the Upper Nile Diocese to establish a girls' school. The health of girl teachers is a serious problem. They are only one of the whole Tese district. They are two others are struggling.

The continual pressure of the Government to raise the standard of education is a positive step to progress, at least in the more backward areas of the continent.

Wise Policy of Governments

Whatever plans may be made for the future, the need for higher education, the fact remains that the staple, often the primary, school is the indispensable first rung of the ladder. At the present time the percentage of children of school age who are attending school remains as low as 10% in Uganda, 20% in Kenya, and only 7% in Nigeria, there would seem to be abundant reason to encourage and help the Church, which is carrying by the greater part of the general and financial responsibility for existing bush schools.

The Government grants and facilities for the more effective and economical than to create a parallel organization under the various administrations, as is proposed.

From all parts of Africa come direct requests for vocational literature. It seems tragic that at such a time the C.M.S. Bookshops should be hampered by lack of paper, but a generous gift of 40 tons of paper has not reached mission presses in Africa from American friends.

Canon H. J. E. Bucher, in conjunction with Canon Hillier of the U.M.C.A., is at work in Mombasa on a new translation of the Old and New Testaments into Swahili, which after years of discussion has been standardized. In his plea for recruits Archdeacon Owen places a literature specialist first. He makes the point that sound transitional work must be done by a man on the spot who can get the start touch with Africans so that they can give the Native idiom which most truly represents the original. The Authorized Version is in vogue because the translators were putting it into their mother tongue.

An African has a great love for his village, yet the drift to the towns, so familiar in England, is now a feature in African life. Most of the men who joined the Forces came from village homes. Will they return to them and settle down after their experience of the wider world?

The conviction grows that educational policy must be combined with a programme for village uplift.

Dr. E. V. Hunter, the senior C.M.S. doctor in Uganda, draws attention to the advance in medical and health services which has taken place in different parts of the Protectorate. In the Eastern Province, where 20 years ago there were only two hospitals and four doctors, now there are four Government hospitals, 21 doctors, and numerous sub-dispensaries and other medical posts.

Mengo Hospital continues its important work of training nurses. From 60 to 80 candidates enter the preliminary training school each year. Much of the preliminary course is in the hands of an African staff nurse. During their three years of teaching in the wards they take all the subjects required of an English State-registered nurse.

The Christian community in tropical Africa, which has come into being as the result of the C.M.S. missions, has reached the million mark. Large congregations are to be found in some towns, but for the most part Christians are country folk, and a newly-ordained deacon may find himself charged with the oversight of 100 or more congregations, and duties equivalent to those of an archdeacon in this country.

The Rev. G. Capon, who is in charge of theological training at the Kenya School of Theology, writes: "We hope that at the end of the year six candidates will be ordained to the priesthood and some 19 others to the diaconate. The six are of a type that will do good work for many years to come in the Native reserves, where among the 10,000 a few of the better educated and more able type. Beyond all question the great need is to have African clergy who are in themselves and in their lives living witnesses to the truths of the Gospel which they preach. I have found it consistently to be true that the better educated men are more responsive spiritually."

The Senior Chaplain of the East Africa Command wrote to Bishop Chambers with reference to three chaplains whom he had released for service: "They have taken the rough and the easy, but had a humble and a true heart. They were a sound Church teaching and a strong faith. All three have gradually won the confidence and admiration of the European company commanders and commanding officers."

* In the 1,000th issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The War

Waste Alleged in Nyasaland Casualties and Awards

THAT THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES in Nyasaland have been guilty of great waste was stated in the Legislative Council recently by Mr. H. G. Duncan, who said that camps had been located in unsuitable places, that some had been abandoned for reasons of health or lack of water, and that the same mistakes had been repeated elsewhere. The military engineer, having aesthetic tastes, wished to thatch askani huts with Dutch thatching and other fancy work, but did not seem to realize that he was wasting 76% of the grass he had obtained. The Nyasaland Defence Fund, said Mr. Duncan, had neither expected to be put into battle dress and trained commando troops nor to be issued with three types of helmets and other unnecessary equip-

ment. Flying Officer Waddo, Vaughan Mollen, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, formerly employed by Rhodesia Railways, has been reported missing, believed killed, as the result of air operations in February.

Flight Sergt. Air-Gunner William Henry Austin and Flight Sergt. Pilot Arthur Phane Moodie, both Rhodesians, previously reported missing, are now reclassified as "missing, believed killed in action."

Pilot Officer John David Dill Russel, before the war an employee of the Globe and Phoenix mine, Southern Rhodesia, has been posted missing. His wife lives in Que Que.

Flight Sergt. Air-Gunner James Ellenbogen, son of Mr. A. N. Ellenbogen of Bulawayo, is missing.

Two More D.F.C.s for Rhodesia Squadron

Flying Officer Joseph Bradburn, R.A.F. No. 57 No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation reads:

"This officer has completed very many sorties, including nine attacks on the German capital. In one of these his craft was seriously damaged by anti-aircraft fire before reaching the target. In spite of this he went on to complete a successful attack and afterwards led the damaged aircraft to base. In another attack on the same target his aircraft was intercepted by two enemy fighters, but he cleverly evaded them and pressed home his bombing attack. Shortly afterwards the aircraft was attacked by another fighter, but Flying Officer Bradburn manoeuvred to a good position and his gunners shot the attacker down. This officer has invariably displayed praiseworthy skill and courage."

Pilot Officer Ray Thomas Heaz Manning, an Australian serving with No. 44 Squadron, R.A.F., has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation states:

"Pilot Officer Manning has participated in numerous sorties against the most heavily defended enemy targets, including 10 attacks against Berlin. During one attack against Berlin an engine failed soon after crossing the enemy coast on the outward flight. Although it was not possible to attain the allotted altitude given for the attack, this officer flew to Berlin at a height much below that of the main body of the force. Before reaching the target, the bomber was intercepted by an enemy aircraft which was only evaded after still further height had been lost. Nevertheless, the target was attacked successfully and the aircraft returned safely to base. Pilot Officer Manning has displayed cool courage and great determination in all his operational tasks."

Captain (temporary Major) Francis Crofton Simms, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached to the Sudan Defence Force, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Flight Sergt. William Heary Charles Collins, R.A.F., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.M.

Squadron Leader R. A. Mackie, who is described as the owner of two gold mines in Southern Rhodesia, was given a good deal of publicity in London newspapers last week, following the completion of his first tour of operations from this country, making 97 war operational

flights altogether. He also served in Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Iraq, and North and West Africa before coming to this country. He has bombed many of the main German targets.

The C.O.C. in East Africa Command, has commended the gallantry of Northern Rhodesian askari, Private Litwani Mzimba, who rescued three soldiers from a mine hut in a military camp.

When the Bishop of Colombo, the Rt. Rev. C. D. Mervin, recently confirmed a number of East African askari on service in C.O.C. in the field in Swahili during part of the ceremony.

Mr. Noel Coward arrived in Bulawayo to give a private performance.

We recently reported that a team of 12 Americans was to go to the South African coast under the auspices of the C.I.O. to render aid to the Red Cross work in the Balkans as soon as circumstances permitted. Mrs. M. P. Adams, who has been appointed commandant of the team, served in the Women's Legion during the last war, has three brothers who were members of the founder members of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry in the Colony. When the first refuge camp for Italian women and children was established at Nyeri in this war, she took charge of it, and was later engaged in the evacuation of Italian women and children from Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Proposals for the Demobilized

So many South Africans have served in East Africa during this war, and so many Rhodesians are now under South African military command, that the proposals of the Union Government in regard to demobilization of its troops will be of wide general interest throughout East and Central Africa. The South African Government proposes to give gratuities at the rate of 80s. for each month of service by European men of whatever rank, 15s. per month to European women, 10s. to coloured men, and 6s. to Africans, payment being made in war loan certificates. A grant of £45 will be made to European men and women and £9 to coloured men for the purchase of civilian clothing. Africans will receive £2 and a suit. It is expected that something like 3,000 demobilized men will find posts in the Civil Service and 1,000 in the police, while land settlement schemes will provide for between 3,000 and 2,500. A grant is also to be given where necessary for the re-establishment of individuals in civil life. Grants up to £250 will be available in many cases. Those desiring to attend university courses will also be eligible for grants up to £600 at 4% interest, and for business purposes loans up to £1,250 may be made.

That part of the new tea acreage allotted to Nyasaland under the International Tea Restriction Scheme, shortly to be reserved for development after the war by those who have served in the armed forces of the Empire, has been represented to the Governor by the Mess and Council of the British Empire Service.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has sent another 300 ounces of gold to the Secretary of State for Air for the benefit of R.A.F. wounded and disabled. The Minister has given it to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

The Kenya Farmers' Association has given £1,000 to the British Legion Fund in Kenya.

During 1943 there was 192,689 attendances at the Indian Seaman's and Soldiers' Institute, Mombasa, compared with 54,492 in 1942.

During an Information Week held in Bulawayo, rather more than £1,000 was raised for the Red Cross.

Background to

Franco Sees the Red Light.—The Spanish Government has undertaken to close the Consulate-General in Tangier with and arrange for the removal of the Consul-General and all his staff. They have already expelled from Tangier, the Spanish zone of Morocco, and the Gibraltar area certain German agents who have been working against British interests and they are in the process of expelling from the mainland, Tangier, and Spanish Morocco other such agents, to whom His Majesty's Government have drawn their attention. The Spanish Government have given an assurance that the remaining Spanish units have been withdrawn from the Eastern Front, and that all survivors of the Blue Division and Blue Air Squadron have already returned to Spain, with the exception of a few wounded and a small administrative detachment supervising the withdrawal. Six of the Italian merchant ships detained in Spanish ports at the time of the Italian armistice have already been released. The remainder will now be released, except two whose ownership is in dispute, and which will be chartered to the Spanish Government subject to arbitration as to eventual ownership. The Spanish Government have agreed that the disposal of the Italian warships which sought refuge in Spanish ports after the armistice shall be settled by arbitration. In regard to wolfram, export permits granted to Germany during the current year will be drastically reduced. Twenty tons may be exported to Germany in each of the months of May and June. Thereafter, for the rest of the year, if as a practical matter they can be made, exports will not exceed 40 tons a month. Throughout the three months when the details of this agreement were under discussion the Spanish Government maintained a complete embargo on all wolfram exports to Germany. As a result of the settlement reached with the Spanish Government on all the above points, each item of which marks a substantial gain for the United Nations and represents definite and concrete evidence of the intention of the Spanish Government to maintain neutrality, His Majesty's Government and the United States Government consider themselves justified in accepting once again the strain on Allied resources represented by the export of oil products to Spain. Permission will accordingly now be given for the renewal of petroleum loadings by Spanish tankers in the Caribbean and for the lifting from United States ports of minor quantities of packaged petroleum products. —Mr. Eden.

Britain Speaks to America.—In the United States we eat nearly three times as much fruit, twice as many eggs, about 50% more meat, milk, and sugar, and about 20% more fats than people do in England. The British war effort is good deal more empty than the Britisharder. The only way in which we can achieve replacement after the war is through revival of our overseas trade. Before the war we imported two-thirds of our food, and most of the raw materials required by our industry—oil, cotton, wool, copper, iron, and timber. You have them all in the United States. We paid for these materials in the war at the rate of nearly £1,000,000,000 a year. First, by income from our capital invested overseas. Second, by the earnings of services like shipping and insurance. Third, by export. Most of our convertible overseas capital was sold before Lend-Lease to buy war materials. We have suffered grievous shipping losses. You, on the other hand, have built a vast merchant fleet, and by so doing saved the cause of the United Nations. For the sake of war production we have cut to the bone our pre-war export trade. With investments largely gone and shipping down, our export trade will be vastly more important if we are to reach even our pre-war level of imports, and that comes right home to the living standard of every one of our 48,000,000 citizens. If you and we mean to face the future together we shall each want our partner to be vigorous and strong. We must try to assure to all producers a fair and steady price for what they have to sell. We must try to prevent the disastrous cycle of booms and slumps. —Lord Halifax.

Do's and Don'ts.—Be brief; put your cards on the table; use common sense; take responsibility; get on with the job. Don't say "no" for the sake of it. Don't claim anything unless you are ready to answer for it. Don't hesitate to exercise responsibilities entrusted to you. Be constructive and helpful; don't fight cases of little consequences. —General Auchinleck's "War Department Maxims."

United States war production this year at £17,500,000,000 will be almost equal to the total military production of the rest of the world put together, friend and foe alike. —Mr. Donald W. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board.

Australia's Determinance.—I do not think that any country faced greater danger with less resources than Australia did after the fall of Singapore. On the outbreak of war with Japan Australia had abroad 100,000 men and one air squadron in the Middle East, and army units and more than 10,000 air personnel in England, one A.I.F. division of 18,000 men and three air squadrons in Malaya, and several infantry battalions in Pacific Islands. When Singapore fell the Australian defence was inadequate to defend the country, and bomber and transport aeroplanes had been reduced to about 50 machines. In the southern Pacific area the Japanese are estimated to have lost from 100,000 to 115,000 troops, 140 to 170 warships, 200 to 270 merchant ships, and 5,000 to 6,000 aircraft. —Mr. Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia.

Preparing to Salvage Germany.—Believe it or not, the "Salvage Germany" is in full swing. Deeply concerned with preventing American people from falling into another German trap, we call attention to the declaration, cleverly saturated with democratic principles, issued by the newly-founded Council for German democracy. It is a shocking fact that nowhere in the Council's declaration is there a single word of regret or remorse or intention of expiation for the innumerable atrocities, misdeeds and mass murders brought on the civilized world by the German people in arms. —American Society for the Prevention of World War III.

The Air Age.—A 200-ton liner with a range of 3,500 miles, carrying at least 200 passengers in accommodation comparable with that of a first-class ocean liner, and flying in the upper strata at a cruising speed of 400 m.p.h., is well within the bounds of possibility. We shall have air battle fleets comparable in disposition and duties with the naval fleets of today. The battleship of the air, equipped with long-range armament and carrying its own protecting fighters, like young kangaroos in their mother's pouch, is already possible. An actual aircraft-carrier of the air will have to be conceived. The development of equipment will be dictated by the development of the new power unit at present in embryo. —Sir Frank Spriggs.

the War News

"Self-control is the first thing a politician should learn."—Sir Percy Harris, M.P.

"Mr. Churchill became our greatest Prime Minister by proving himself to be the greatest critic of his predecessors. I never knew a more devastating critic than Ernest Bevin, our greatest Minister of Labour."—Mr. Alfred Edwards.

"In 1943 the British Commonwealth contributed 60% of the money received by the International Labour Office, and Great Britain alone contributed 39%."—Mr. George Tomlinson, chief British Government delegate to the I.L.O. Conference.

"Between £60,000,000 has been taken out of Great Britain, practically tax free, by American film interests during the war. During the same period British films have earned just over £1,000,000 in the United States."—Mr. Michael Balcan.

"Between 15 and 30 German civilians are being executed in Germany every day for expressing defeatist views. The Gestapo no longer has the courage to execute the soldiers who speak openly of the defeats in Russia."—Dr. Beres, President of Czechoslovakia.

"Of all the figures to whom the nation has owed much for its safety in the past—Queen Elizabeth, Cromwell, Marlborough, the Pitts, Nelson—we owe most of all to Mr. Churchill, for never have we been in greater danger than in 1940. Mr. Churchill's made in an Elizabethan mould."—Mr. A. B. Rose.

"Peers who have had contributions to make in your lordships' debates on subjects on which they are expert have been prevented from attending because they could not afford to come to London. There is, of course, no question of salaries for peers, but I feel that payment for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the performance of their Parliamentary duties is in rather a different category."—Viscount Cranborne.

"Russia has proposed that if it fights to the bitter end the whole German Army should be declared prisoners and reorganized into labour groups for reconstruction work in the devastated lands after the war. The plan, put forward by the Soviet member of the European Advisory Council, is not even being considered by the British and American Governments, who point out that they are not prepared to grant such treatment of the German Army would be illegal. Russia is not a signatory to the Convention."—The Observer.

Opinions Epitomized.—The carrot of German satiety has been dangled before our noses from Bismarck onwards."—Lord Laughton.

"The Briton's average working week is 42 hours."—Senator Hiram H. Brad.

"The Industrial Revolution and the Renaissance combined are about to strike Africa."—Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P.

"The most dynamic thing in life is a belief which issues in action."—Mr. Seymour J. Price, President of the British Legion.

"The price of bricks has now risen 45%, timber 160%, and cement 149%."—Lord Portal, Minister of Works.

"The Archbishop of York is registering well in the U.S.A. He is an excellent ambassador of good will."—Mr. Don Edson, in the Daily Mail.

"The British Commonwealth of Nations is in itself the most effective structure of regional security that the world has known."—Mr. Curran.

"British soldiers have fought on 22 fronts and inflicted well over 1,000,000 casualties on our enemies."—Lord Croft, Secretary for War.

"We haven't a mind to let Lord Latham and I have to look after ourselves. I do all my own cooking and a lot of cleaning."—Lady Latham.

"No one can pretend that the conduct of Spain during these years of war has conformed to any hitherto known standard of neutrality."—Lord Vansittart.

"The shortest air route from London to New York lies directly over the island of Newfoundland, which will become a halfway house of that route."—Lord Rabazon.

"I look forward to electricity being available for every house and every farm. Light is the enemy of dirt and electricity the killer of drudgery."—Lord Milton.

"There are 800 wireless sets in a division. Wireless equipment for General Montgomery's headquarters alone cost £48,000."—Lieut. General Sir Colville Wemyss.

"America has been producing more than 1,000,000 four-engine bombers a month since December."—Mr. Charles Wilson, Chairman, U.S. Aircraft Production Board.

"Unless the principles of the Atlantic Charter are fully supported and put into effect the dead and the living will be betrayed."—Mr. Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

"The Germans are now losing more than one ton for each Allied merchant ship they sink."—Rear-Admiral Francis S. Low, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Tenth Fleet.

"The number of working days lost through industrial disputes in March was 1,600,000, of which 1,263,000 were lost in the coal mining industry."—Ministry of Labour.

"No fewer than 15,500,000 Red Cross food parcels have so far been sent from Great Britain to our prisoners in Germany."—Viscount Camrose.

"In my experience with foreign financial transactions, it has always sought to co-operate in the international field."—Mr. Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury.

"Toughness is an essential quality in a leader. (Haig and Foch both had it, and there is the same quality in Mr. Churchill."—Lord Moran, President of the Royal College of Physicians.

"Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet, has been killed in action while directing general operations from an aeroplane at the front."—Japanese Imperial H.Q.

"Help given by Zionists in Palestine saved the Eighth Army, and the services of 20,000 Jewish soldiers just turned the scale, enabling us to hold Egypt and the Suez Canal."—Lord Strabolgi.

"The keystone of our trade policy after the war will be found in bold and far-sighted development of Empire resources by a vigorous policy of mutual economic co-operation."—The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery.

"Australia has provided Great Britain with the equivalent of 20,000,000 butter rations a week, and lamb and mutton for more than 250,000,000 meat rations a year."—Mr. E. Curran, Australian Prime Minister.

"It would be idle to pretend that His Majesty's Government is satisfied with the present situation in which Portugal continues to supply vital material to the enemy."—Earl of Selborne, Ministry of Economic Warfare.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer holds the key to the expansion of overseas trade. That key is the removal or reduction of the home tax on profits which have already been taxed abroad."—Mr. Henry Morgan, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Mr. Alan Gibbs.

Colonel A. Gray has been elected to the Ndola Municipal Council.

Twins have been born to the wife of Major James Christie.

A son has been born to the wife of the wife of Squadron Leader John Beaton.

Captain Terence Fryos, of Molo, and Miss Hildur Sandstrom were recently married in Kenya.

A son has been born in Cairo to Mrs. Sheila Lea, wife of Mr. C. A. L. Lea, of the Sudan Political Service.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Maty Baring recently spent a holiday at the

M. Zickiewicz, lately Polish Consul in Nyasaland, has assumed the post of Consul-General in Southern Rhodesia.

A son has been born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to the wife of Flying Officer Howard Kuhl, R.A.F., Marabedellas.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was received in audience by The King on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. F. J. Coudrey, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, is expected to arrive in London within a few days.

Sir Edmund Richards, Governor of Nyasaland, has left England by air on the conclusion of his discussions with the Secretary of State.

The new directors of the Limbe Country Club are Messrs. E. J. Borron, D. Gellatly, G. S. Hadlow, W. Lane, R. MacKay, C. Midgley and P. Topham.

Viscount Knollys, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, was due to address the Royal Empire Society yesterday afternoon on "Air Transport and the Empire."

Mr. Evelyn Bingham Baring, who has been elected a director of the Southern Railway Company, is a cousin of the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Charles Vincent Mtwali has been appointed an assistant medical officer in Tanganyika Territory on completing his medical course at Mulago, Uganda. He is the fifth African doctor to practise in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Geoffrey S. Hunter, whose appointment as London manager of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., we recently announced, hopes to return to East Africa for a few months before taking up his new duties in this country.

Mr. A. T. Semple, an official of the United States soil conservation service now on a mission to Africa for the Office of Economic Warfare, has been touring Southern Rhodesia as the guest of the Government of the Colony.

Flight Lieut. P. F. Muleahy, R.A.F.V.R., and Miss Margaret E. Whelpdale, elder daughter of the late Dudley Whelpdale, of Uganda, and of Mrs. Whelpdale, of Cranleigh, Surrey, have announced their engagement.

Mr. G. A. Wilson, editor of the Cape Times for the past nine years, is retiring on account of ill-health. He has long been interested in the Rhodesias and East Africa. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Victor Norton, his chief assistant.

The late Mr. Herbert Pomery Fynn, of Bambesi, Matabeleland, left estate of the gross value of £49,219. Among his bequests were £2,112 to the Bulawayo Landowners' and Farmers' Association and £2,162 to the Bulawayo Agricultural Society.

Second Lieut. Cecil Fitzroy Mitchell, The King's African Rifles, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. A. Mitchell, of Que Que, and Miss Elsie Pretoria Bourne, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bourne, of Bulawayo, have announced their engagement.

Dr. J. O. Shiroon, a former Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika Territory, who in 1941 offered his services to the Government of Nyasaland and has been doing duty as medical officer in Karonga, has presented a building to the Protectorate for use as a dispensary.

The Midlands Chamber of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia has elected the following officers: President, Mr. J. M. Pretorius; Vice-Presidents, Major W. W. Pringle and Mr. F. Hackney; Honorary Secretaries, Mr. J. E. Anderson, J. Antoniadis, R. W. F. Cox, E. Pellais and M. Jacobson.

The following have been elected directors of the Blantyre Sports Club: Mr. C. R. W. Sefton (President), Mr. B. McNally, Mrs. B. McNally, Mr. A. V. Hall, Mr. H. S. Middleton, Mr. N. W. Ratnor, Mr. M. E. Kerlaw, Mr. G. A. Gillingham, Mr. J. G. G. Gillingham and Mr. A. M. Phillips.

Captain the Marquess of Hartington, The Coldstream Guards, elder son of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and Miss Kathleen Kennedy, second daughter of the Hon. Joseph P. Kennedy, formerly United States Ambassador in London, and Mrs. Kennedy, were married in London a few days ago.

Mr. E. Taylor has been elected Chairman of the Bromley Farmers' Association of Southern Rhodesia, in succession to Mr. W. Draper. Mr. L. M. Cullinan is the new Vice-Chairman, and Mr. C. R. Deary honorary secretary. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. W. White and H. S. Andrews.

Mr. T. A. Kinnle, one of the Labour M.P.s. in Southern Rhodesia, has supplied the Press with a copy of a letter sent by him to the Chairman of his party, in which he protests against "the African being drawn into party politics," and saying that if this is to be the policy of the party, he must resign from it.

Mr. J. H. Hatmeyr, Minister of Finance in South Africa, who has paid a number of visits to East Africa and Southern Rhodesia, is Acting Prime Minister in the Union during the absence of General Smuts. Mr. F. C. Sturrock, Minister of Transport, who recently visited Southern Rhodesia, is Acting Minister of Defence.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. M. L. Jewell, M.B.E., D.S.O., Royal Navy, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Jewell, of Norrington, Pinner, and formerly of Nairobi, and Miss Rosemary Patricia Galloway, Third Officer, W.R.N.S., only daughter of the late Mr. William Galloway and Mrs. Galloway, of Highways, Bedford.

Scholarships of £150 per annum for three years and £200 for the fourth year have been granted by the Bot Trust to S. B. Zukas, who was educated at Luanshya School, Northern Rhodesia, and Milton School, Southern Rhodesia, and C. C. Kerr, who was educated at Umtali School. Both scholars will take civil engineering courses at the University of Cape Town.

Among recent callers at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London have been Colonel F. Turney, formerly of Kenya and Uganda; Squadron Leader D. McDonald, Sergeant Pilot P. A. Campbell, Flight Lieut. C. G. H. Rogers, Flying Officer G. Blake, and Lieut. N. F. Lopham, R.E., all formerly of Nairobi; Flight Lieut. G. H. Allison, of Nakuru; Dr. W. N. Sargents, of Mombasa; Mr. K. Adams, Murless, of Dar es Salaam; Lance Sergeant E. E. Smith, of Lusaka; Ordinary Sergeant D. B. Kelly, of Mazabuka; Mr. J. G. Gillingham, formerly working with the American Red Cross in this country; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maxwell, formerly of Nairobi; Miss Pamela Bicknell, and Mr. E. A. Sadler, Regional Director of Posts and Telegraphs in Uganda.

Adviser in Colonial Affairs

Appointed by The Conservative Party

MR. GERALD F. SAYERS, in this week been appointed adviser on Colonial affairs to the Conservative and Unionist Party, and has already taken up his duties at the Central Office, 21 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Mr. Sayers went to Kenya in 1915 as an Assistant Chief Commissioner and spent four years in the Central Province before being seconded to the Secretariat, whence he was transferred to Tanganyika in 1920 as an Assistant Secretary. He remained in that Territory until 1934, when he went to Nyasaland as Assistant Chief Secretary. Five years later he retired from the Colonial Service, but soon afterwards received an administrative appointment in the Ministry of Transport (now the Ministry of War Transport). After his return from Africa he has also run a small farm in Surrey.

He edited the excellent official "Handbook of Tanganyika Territory" was first Clerk to the Legislative Council and first Press Liaison Officer appointed to the Tanganyika Government; was sent to assist Sir Alan Pim during his investigation into the finances and administration of Zanzibar; and during different leaves was seconded to the Colonial Office and the Dominions Office. He was one of the advisers in 1933 to the British Delegation to the International Conference on the Preservation of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.

[Editorial reference to this appointment is made under Matters of Moment.]

Obituary

Mrs Sydney Thornton

We deeply regret to learn of the death in Nairobi some weeks ago of Mrs Sydney Thornton, secretary of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya from 1931 until his recent retirement on account of ill health. Born in London, he was for many years on the staff of the Land Bank in Southern Rhodesia, which he left to take up his appointment in Kenya. No official could have been more loyal to both Colonies. Even in territories rich in men with a gift of friendship, he must have been among the most popular, due by no means only to his happy and humorous attitude to life and his gay wit, but to his kindness, his abounding sympathy, and his unobtrusive help to those in any difficulty. He was one of the best after-dinner speakers in East Africa, and had been President of the Nairobi Rotary Club, the local Branch of the Society of St. George, and the Afro Club.

Colonel Harold McMicking

Colonel Harold McMicking, C.B., D.S.O., late The Royal Scots; who has died at Northcote, Witley, Surrey, at the age of 76 years, was the father of Mr. Torrance McMicking, who was a tea planter in Nyasaland from 1936 to 1940 and is now engaged on duties for the Admiralty. Colonel McMicking entered the Army in 1887 and served through the South African War, being awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in dispatches. He commanded the 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots during the early stages of the last war, was thrice wounded, mentioned in dispatches, taken prisoner on the Western Front. He was made C.B. in 1922

and retired in the following year. In 1907 he married the only daughter of the fourth Duke de Stacpoole. She died in 1939, leaving two sons.

The death has occurred near Mashaba of Mr. George Talbot Smith, at the age of 68. He had been in Southern Rhodesia for 43 years.

Mr. George Milshead, an early settler in Northern Rhodesia, has died in Brooker Hill Hospital. His home was at Kapiri Mposhi and he leaves a widow.

Donald Steeds, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Steeds of Nyasaland, was drowned recently in a swimming bath at Umtali, when he was aged 11.

Sir Clement Hindley, K.C.I.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.I., M.Inst.T., Chief Commissioner of Railways in India from 1922 to 1928, who has died near Hampton Court Palace, visited East Africa in 1930.

Mr. Kishavlal Raghavji Sanghrajak, a director of Shamaji Raghavji and Co., Ltd., piece goods importers of Bombay, died recently in India at the age of about 60. He had spent 35 years in East Africa.

Mr. Frederick J. Lyon, sole administrator of a concession which in 1896 left Southern Rhodesia to survey a Cape to Cairo telegraph line for Credit Lyonnais, was killed in Greenwich, Connecticut, at the age of 66. He was wounded in the Jameson Raid.

The Rev. John Ambrose Kerwell, who with his wife worked for 29 years in Northern Rhodesia as a Methodist missionary, has died in his 67th year. He returned to England in 1936, and had been minister of a church in Oldbury. His son is in the Army and his daughter in the nursing service.

Mr. W. W. Barberger, a foundation member of the B.S.A.P. Association, who had played Rugby football for Matabeleland and Rhodesia, has died in the Bulawayo Hospital at the age of 63 years. He was born in South Africa, first reached Rhodesia in 1905, spent five years in the B.S.A.P., and from 1910 until his death was a compound manager for Rhodesia Railways.

The death in Australia is announced of the Venerable John Henry Briggs, O.B.E., former Archdeacon of Dodoma, who had spent 40 years in the service of the Church Missionary Society in the Central Province of what is now Tanganyika Territory and was previously German East Africa. He was interned by the Germans during the last war. He retired from a Commission work in 1938.

Mr. Arthur Roberts, who died recently in Elberfeld at the age of 55, first arrived on the Usasin Gishu Plateau in 1908 to help on the farm of his late brother-in-law, Dr. Kelbe, and had for many years been a well-known farmer on his own account in the Kikuyu district. For a long period he acted as honorary secretary of the Southern Usasin Gishu Farmers Association. He is survived by Mrs. Roberts, a son now in the Army, and a daughter.

Mr. H. C. Moreley-Bennett, who died in Nairobi at the age of 42 following a motor accident, graduated in engineering at Liverpool University, reached East Africa in 1940 with the South African Forces, and later transferred to the East African Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, from which he was released a few months ago to join the engineering staff of the East African Industrial Management Board. Last September he married the widow of the late R. J. Fittall, of Nairobi.

Mr. Joseph Pambala, President of the Angoni Association in Blantyre, an elder of the Church of Scotland in that town, and for 30 years vice-clerk in the Blantyre office of Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., has died in Nyasaland at the age of about 65 years. He was the son of a former chief and was described in announcing his death in the *Standard* as "a well-known and a fine example of the real African gentleman, one of Blantyre's most highly respected African residents."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Empire Debate in Commons

Our Report of Mr. de Chair's Speech

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—In your otherwise very full and fair report of the Empire debate in the House of Commons in your issue of April 27, you have, in a most interesting way, in face of the general criticisms of world power around us, and can no longer afford the luxury of a haphazard association between the self-governing members of the Empire and a second-rate administration of the Colonial parts of it.

I also note that in your leading article you are kind enough to hope that Mr. Hore-Belisha and myself will be heard more often on such topics. I shall certainly take your invitation to heart, and must plead that service away in the Middle East, and since I have been wounded by my pre-occupations as Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, have made it difficult for me to take an active part in debates on the Empire; but you may be interested to know that I did at least devote a large part of my maiden speech, on entering the House in 1935, to the subject of bringing the self-governing Dominions into co-operation with the United Kingdom in the administration of the Colonial Empire, and I am Chairman of a Committee in the House of Commons which is studying the problems of Burma.

House of Commons

London, S.W.1, SOMERSET DE CHAIR.

[The words italicized in the first paragraph of this letter were in fact included in the report prepared for publication in this journal, but the line of type in which they were set was unfortunately omitted in error.—ED. "E.A. & R."]

Post-War Development in Tanganyika

Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Governor of Tanganyika, said at last week's inaugural meetings of the recently appointed Development Committee that proposals already made and under study would involve an expenditure of £3,000,000 and a trained staff of 500. The most advanced plans concerned the expansion of health services, Native agriculture, soil conservation, stock-breeding, water supplies, and air services. The full plan for educational expansion had already been sent to the Colonial Office. Non-Native settlement and road plans were only in outline at present. The Governor stated that settlement was most important, but there are special conditions affecting the situation of this Territory which have arisen since the war.

Rich Prehistoric Find in Kenya

Dr. Leakey's Discovery in Great Rift Valley

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES in the history of African archaeology was reported from Kenya a few days ago. The site of the discoveries is in the Great Rift Valley, near Mount Olorgesailie, 41 miles from Nairobi, and great numbers of fossilised animal remains and prehistoric stone implements have already been uncovered.

Olorgesailie Site No. 10 is, it is believed, the richest prehistoric site in East Africa, and one of the most important in the world. The fossils and remains are largely those of the Acheulean culture of the Middle Pleistocene age, which existed hundreds of thousands of years ago.

Of Great Scientific Importance

Site 10 was first located early in 1940 when an area of ancient lake beds was discovered and a part of the area was started by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey and Mrs. Leakey, Curator of the Cordoned Museum, Nairobi, and Mrs. Leakey, formerly Dr. Leakey, who is employed in war-time duties with the British War Office, spent the first season on the site accompanied by Mrs. Leakey, Mr. A. J. Arkell (the Commissioner for Archaeology in the Sudan), Miss E. Cory, Mr. F. de V. Kirk and Mr. G. A. Huxley.

The excavations then carried out showed that the surface indications noted earlier had not been misleading and that Olorgesailie Site 10 is of outstanding importance. The site is 800 yards long and 600 yards wide.

Trial trenches have revealed that the deposits consist of lake beds alternating with land surfaces. Upon four of the land surfaces, or layers, which have been exposed there are abundant signs of occupation by man. In particular, large numbers of hand-axes, choppers and bolas stones have been found closely associated with the fossilized remains of extinct animals.

Another discovery of great scientific importance, though it is less spectacular than the occupation levels of the Acheulean Peoples—is the finding of another occupation floor that represents the first well-authenticated evidence of the existence of a flake-culture people anywhere in East Africa, in the deposits of the Middle Pleistocene.

Size of Pig as Large as Rhinoceros

It is hoped that when it is possible to carry out fuller excavations at Olorgesailie after the war, further important finds of stone-age cultures will be found, and there seems every prospect that the fossilized remains of stone-age hunters will be uncovered.

Animal fossils found include those of extinct apes, pig, hippopotamus, giraffe and rhinoceros, a baboon that was as big as a gorilla, and a pig that was as large as a present-day rhinoceros.

The Government of Kenya has fenced the site, and it is proposed that the various occupation floors shall be excavated and then roofed so that visitors may see the implements and fossils lying in position as they were left hundreds of thousands of years ago.

The road to Olorgesailie passes through the Southern Game Reserve. Tourists to the site could descend into the Great Rift Valley and could also visit the great soda lake of Magadi.

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Inter-Territorial Organization

Two Points of View in Uganda

"I HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE of the so-called inter-territorial bodies, and the more I see of them and their work the less I like them, at least in the present guise," said Mr. H. R. Fraser, one of the non-official members of Council, when recently addressing the Uganda Legislature. He continued:

"The main reason why I do not like them is that they are dominated by the Government. Eight under the thumb of the Government of Kenya, and every director on the East African Supply and Production Council or head of a joint service is regarded by the Government of Kenya as a Kenya civil servant. This applies to the Chairman of the Council, the Governors' Conference Secretaries, the General Managers of the Railways, the Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of Customs. I wonder whether any of these gentlemen really consider themselves anything but Kenyans."

"The East African Supply and Production Council has a chairman from the title but has no more than, if as much as, the old joint Kenya and Uganda Supply Boards, and certainly with much less satisfactory results to Uganda. All the Council appears to have done is to have usurped the place of the old Supply Board and to have set up a new inter-territorial body with practically no representation on its executive side from Uganda. The result is that we get little or no results from any representation made through Uganda; and yet we are governed by a body which affects most tremendously the economic life of Uganda."

Joint Legislature for Kenya and Uganda

"As at present constituted, the Governors' Conference Secretariat has produced a situation unparalleled in the history of Uganda, as we are no longer governed by our own Government or Legislature, but by an unconstitutional form of committee government, situated in Nairobi, which dictates to Government as to what should and should not be done within Uganda itself. If this situation is to continue, then I can only suggest a small joint Legislative Council of Kenya and Uganda formed specifically to watch over and govern these inter-territorial bodies."

"This is not a tirade against inter-territorial co-operation in general; it is simply to bring to the notice of Government how I know most of the public in Uganda regard the present position of Uganda vis-a-vis Kenya under the present arrangements. The Governors' Conference might find it desirable to review the position immediately, especially if there is any desire for closer collaboration between the neighbouring territories after the war."

The Financial Secretary, Mr. S. Phillipson, thought it premature either to criticize or defend the Production and Supply Council, the first two meetings of which had, he thought, given promise of useful development.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. J. E. S. Merrick, said: "I have practical experience of only one inter-territorial council, the Railway Advisory Council, with which I have been associated for more than a dozen years. It has its own teething troubles many years ago, but the passage of time and the contacts established have resulted in a broader inter-territorial outlook. Emergency organizations naturally have a more difficult task when similar decisions have to be taken, as they do in war-time problems which come upon us with greater alacrity. But we must give and take, though it is not always easy to do so."

Nairobi's Position

"My own associations, and those into which I have gone whenever I have seen them, have always proved that they are ready to listen to our point of view. The trouble has been that in the past we have generally had to go to Nairobi, and sometimes deal with emergency situations not previously brought to notice. Now we are beginning to be allowed to say, getting the directors to their responsibilities, and to stand up here, and I hope that number if there have been any, will resolve themselves more easily."

Mr. G. F. Clay, Director of Supplies, said: "My own view—and I speak with experience of many years—is the other end of the telescope. In the inter-territorial bodies only been set up for the purpose of solving problems which they have now reached. It is true that all troubles in East Africa could have been less than they have been."

We started off with the East African Supply Board, then the Kenya and Uganda Supply Board, and then formed the Economic Council, the only result of which was to bring Tanganyika into the picture. It was then formed the East African Civil Supply Council. Then the need was felt for the kind of thing which is Kenya, because of the fact that Kenya has been and still is more vitally concerned in meeting

ing the needs of a greatly expanded military and civil population for a more responsible body, and it was through the Kenya Civil Defence and Supply Council was formed. Later, when the Executive volunteered to join that Council and make a joint Kenya and Uganda Council, and later the other territories, seeing the need for inter-territorial co-operation, decided to join the East African Civil Defence and Supply Council.

"When the need for concentration on the war effort, defence became of less importance, whereas problems of production and supply were assuming an ever-growing importance, the Inter-Territorial Council of the East African Supply and Production Council, and the East African Production and Supply Council, were completely surprised at the problems of production and supply which they had to solve. It was then that the evolution to the Production and Supply Council began, and runners who have not yet reached the goal in at least four months."

"The problems now come to the fore, which in so far as Native production is concerned, the Government of the war territories, including Tanganyika, are co-ordinating through the East African Production Council. We have in the last six months reached a stage in inter-territorial co-operation which is a great improvement on the evacuation and export of goods, and the fact that a number of goods, including hides and skins, bones, and oils, are now being produced."

"Those are concrete examples of the value of the East African Council, which has as its directorate members who wrote a large part of it, not the whole of their time, on considerations of matters of inter-territorial concern in production and supply. Then again I think it is only reasonable to expect from the Council's activities some of the necessary co-ordination of transport and storage, both of the railway system and at its port of Mombasa, which has had heavy demands in accommodation of facilities by the Services, which have, that point of time, the time as we were by concentrating production in the territories."

Inter-Territorial Co-operation Necessary

"In recent times the value of the Council is evident as a clearing-house for inter-territorial trade, food shortages, and territorial surplus, and a thing Uganda found the Council useful last year in being able to meet the requirements of Kenya and Tanganyika through the Kenya and Uganda Production Council. I do not think it is reasonable to suppose that view could not fall to bring me to the conclusion that inter-territorial co-operation is necessary, and is more necessary than ever during the difficult times which we are going through, particularly in matters of production, which will continue to be a source of some concern to the territories for some time after the cessation of hostilities."

"I should like to have tribute from my experience in Nairobi to the benefits derived from the visits of the staff of the Council. I used to call them 'come to see' to Nairobi when I was in Kenya. Their visits were fully realized by the people in Nairobi, and those discussions, although long and lengthy, were often thorough and well handled, and a lot of that goodwill which we find in the advice given by the Uganda members, and I hope I have said enough to dispel some of the doubts, for I feel that the value of the Council, had it been formed two or three years ago, would have been more evident than at this critical stage in East Africa's history."

Is This The Main Stumbling Block?

Mr. C. Gillman, former Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways and afterwards Water Consultant to the Government of the Territory, refers in the course of his contribution to the Territory, in the course of his return to the Journal of the Royal African Society, to the fact that the East African Council has yielded antagonism between the technical departmental officer and the administrative officer, who has often as not considered development as synonymous with more tax. It is this antagonism which is one of the main psychological stumbling blocks in the path of all such as of the more immediate service development. He also points out that the East African Council is not so seemingly inter-territorial as it is, and that the East African Council, which perhaps holds another attitude, is frustrating any move on the part of our people to help our Native land."

"I do not think our superior insight and understanding, and the fact that we are essential in their very ownest interests. None of our doubts, do such taboos not exist in the mind of the British administrator's colleagues across the French and Belgian borders."

Centenary of C.M.S. in Kenya

Anniversary of Krapp's Arrival in Mombasa

LAST SUNDAY marked the hundredth anniversary of the arrival in Mombasa. As a representative of the Church Missionary Society of Krapp, the first missionary of modern times to reach the mainland of East Africa. He was to be the first man to translate the New Testament into Swahili, the first to compile a dictionary of the language, and the first to set of missions in East Africa and Kenya. It is therefore fitting that the Anglican Church in Kenya should celebrate the centenary of the arrival of the great pioneer missionary, and the Diocese of Mombasa has this week, launched an appeal for an endowment fund of at least £50,000 for the extension of its work.

General Smiles has sent a message of good will.

The work done by missionaries in Central Africa has greatly enriched the annals of the Holy Church. May God continue to bless the work and His workers in Central Africa. The Governor of Kenya has written:

It is a privilege to read the pioneer's message, and to be only right, and indeed in consonance with local sentiment generally, that we should increasingly be allowed to work out our own salvation. It will be a serious approach to the anxiety of their questions if members of the Anglican Church in the Diocese do not take this opportunity of providing adequate funds to ensure that their Bishop is properly provided for and that the extending activities of the Church are carried on.

The work in what is now Kenya was under the episcopal oversight of the Bishop of Mauritius from the establishment of that office in 1804 until 1884. The Diocese of Zanzibar and East Africa was founded in 1891, but Mombasa remained under Mauritius until the appointment of Bishop Hamilton, first Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, in 1884. In 1897 the Dioceses of Mombasa and Uganda were formed by a subdivision of the Diocese of Eastern Equatorial Africa, and since that time the Diocese of Central Tanganyika has been taken out of the Diocese of Mombasa, leaving the area under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Mombasa co-extensive with the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

The Diocese of Mombasa has 18 mission stations, nearly 800 organized congregations, 18 European and 86 African clergy, 40 European male and female lay workers (including the wives of missionaries), 307 African women workers, and 1,535 African lay workers, including educational and medical staff. There are about 400,000 adherents of the Church, some 20,000 being communicants, and between 30,000 and 40,000 still under instruction.

U.M.C.A. Anniversary Meetings

The Archbishop of Canterbury is to preside at the evening anniversary meeting of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, to be held in London on May 23. The Rt. Rev. H. Birley, until recently Bishop of Zanzibar, the Rev. R. Brading, of that diocese, Miss E. Hodds, formerly in Government service in Zanzibar, and the Rev. Gerald Broomfield and the Rev. L. A. E. Howald, general secretary and assistant secretary of the mission, will be the speakers at the afternoon and evening meetings at 8 p.m. and 7 p.m. at the Central Hall, Westminster.

Kenya's New Potato Cereals

Kenya's new dehydrated industry, which is now stated to be capable of processing 94 tons of potatoes, 57 tons of carrots, and 80 tons of cabbages daily, has developed from experiments undertaken at Uplands by the late Mr. Dr. Kondor, of Czechoslovakia, says Mr. P. C. Chambers, of the Department of Agriculture in Kenya, when recently addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.

New Products from Sisal

Active Research Essential Now

Major Conrad L. Walsh said in his fourth talk in the 'Calling East Africa' programme of the B.B.C. that his company had planned before the war to produce a softened sisal fibre capable of spinning to at least 8 lea and had in fact produced one which spun to 4 lea, though normal spinning of sisal fibre is 1 lea. Further investigation could be done in the plantations where the fibre could be treated as it is used from the decorticater and before a general launch was set in because it had a complex rather like blotting paper, sisal rapidly absorbed water and swelled and sank when used as marine cordage, but now as a result of a water proofing process it would float for many hours. Research had also shown that sisal could be hardened into bristles for the manufacture of brooms, brushes and turmatas, such as in the manufacture of automobile tires, tacking and upholstery, and proceeded to replace some of the present uses of horsehair, which sells at about £200 a ton. He pleaded for a big boost to the economy within the sisal industry, and stressed the importance of active research now, not years hence when other competitive fibres had claimed the new markets which research was revealing.

Indian Immigration into Kenya

While Indian spokesmen in East Africa, especially in Kenya, have protested vigorously against the restrictions recently imposed upon the entry of persons of that race who cannot show that they will perform useful service in the war effort, the Kenya Information Office has announced in a statement which has just reached London, that some 2,315 Asians have arrived by sea in Mombasa during the last three months, mainly by dhows. The latest issue of the Indian-owned *Kenya Daily Mail* to reach this country quotes the port captain of Mombasa as saying that he has personally inspected 16 dhows on their arrival during the previous week-end, and that two, which had carried 162 and 172 passengers respectively from India, would be permitted by the Mombasa port regulations to carry only 88 and 84 persons on the return voyage, including the crews. The port captain also stated that he would insist on each dhow carrying a minimum of one gallon of water per day per passenger for a voyage of six weeks and adequate food for the same period.

Ethiopia's Test Case

That the future of Great Britain depends more upon the relations evolved with the Coloured races than upon any other single factor was suggested in a leading article in the London *Evening Standard* on Saturday. The editorial concluded:

It is no accident that Charles James Fox, the statesman whose name most clearly the implications of the quarrel with the American Colonies, was also the statesman who saw the most deadly blow at the slave trade, after the abolition of Pitt, had re-considered and feared to act. Fox knew that the boast of freedom was also the foundation of negro strength. In the manner in which we deal with our own and Ethiopia Coloured peoples at home, we may look for a test case to show whether the magnanimous and liberating ideals of Fox still prevail in this land.

New Sudan Advisory Council

The first session of the New Advisory Council for the Northern Sudan will open next Monday. Among eight members appointed by the Governor-General are two from the Sudanese, one from the Egyptian, and five from other parts of the Empire. The Sudanese members are an Atabek, a lawyer, and the assistant warden of the Gordon Memorial College. Two members represent the Sudanese Chamber of Commerce, and 18 the Northern

Questions in Parliament

Co-ordination of Research

Mr. Salt asked the Prime Minister whether advantage would be taken of the presence of the Dominion Prime Ministers in this country to discuss the desirability of establishing some better machinery for the advancement and co-ordination of scientific research and development in all parts of the British Empire.

The Deputy Prime Minister said: "This matter will certainly come under consideration."

Mr. Edgar Neville asked the Secretary of State for Air if it was intended to use the services of the Royal Air Force for British Empire routes in civil aviation in the event of the war.

Sir A. Morrison said: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has what steps were proposed to implement the proposals in the Report of the Mass Education in African Societies."

I have commended the report warmly for the consideration of the Colonial Governments concerned and I am awaiting their views.

Mr. Sorensen asked for what offences corporal punishment was retained on a par with in East and West African Colonies.

Colonel Stanley said: "In the East and West African Colonies corporal punishment may be imposed on civilians for certain offences against morality and against the person. It may also be awarded under the prison rules for certain serious prison offences, such as mutiny, violence and gross insubordination."

In reply to a question by Mr. A. Edwards, Colonel Stanley said: "A full census of production at frequent intervals would I fear be administratively impracticable in most Dependencies for some time to come. I understand, however, that the possibility of arranging more limited surveys of production has already been under consideration by the Colonial Governments and the Committee in charge of a general survey of Colonial statistics which I have asked them to undertake, and of which I await their recommendations."

Sir Robert Bennett asked the Secretary of State for Air how many aircraft, the property of the Crown, were being operated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Captain Halford said: "This Corporation is at present operating 106 aircraft allotted by His Majesty's Government for purposes connected with the war."

Budget and The Colonies

Sir W. Edge asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether British firms operating overseas would be able to claim the concessions to industry accorded by this year's budget to trading concerns in this country.

Sir John Anderson said: "Yes, Sir. The proposals mentioned in my budget speech with regard to post-war income tax on industry will apply whether the taxable profits of a concern be in the United Kingdom or abroad."

The House of Commons considered one of the budget resolutions which reads—

"That, for the purposes of the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 24 of the Finance Act, 1930, the relief provided for by Section 27 of that Act shall be left out of the account in computing (a) the amount of the income tax payable by an individual; and (b) the amount which would be payable by him by way of income tax if the tax were chargeable on his total income from all sources, including income which is not subject to income tax charged in the United Kingdom; and I hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this resolution should have statutory effect under the provision of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1933."

Mr. Benson said: "Could we have an explanation of this not very lucid resolution?"

The Attorney-General (Sir Donald Somervell) said: "Suppose a man has only part of his income liable to United Kingdom income tax. Should he have a personal allowance, and, if so, how much? Take a concrete case. A man has an income of £1,200 a year, of which £400 is in this country and, therefore, liable to U.K. income tax, while £800 is outside this country. Provision has been made in past Finance Acts that, not in all cases, but if the owner is a British subject or comes within certain other categories which are set out in Section 24 of the Finance Act, 1930, he shall be given a proportion of the allowance. In this case one-third of the man's income is liable to U.K. income tax, and it was intended, under Section 27 of the 1930 Act, that he should have a personal allowance. His total income is £1,200 a year. If it were all in this country and all subject to taxation, he would pay 30s. Let him pay one-third of that amount. The effect is to give him one-third of his personal allowance."

A case came before the courts recently where

the income which was outside the United Kingdom was in the Dominions, and it was decided in the courts that, under Section 24—unintentionally, as I think is quite plain—in making the calculation as to what would have been the tax payable if all the income had been here, you would have to take into account that he had to pay tax in the Dominion income tax. It is clear that that was not intended, and that the House had inadvertently brought in part of the income tax code with regard to relief against double taxation which is not applicable to this particular type of calculation.

This in no way interferes with the provisions which exist to see that taxation is not paid twice over in respect of Dominion and United Kingdom income tax. It is a small, technical point, but the absence of it would lead to great complications and great unfairness to a British subject resident, say, in the United States and another resident in the Dominions. We thought that that needed to be put right."

Mr. Benson said: "I thank the Attorney-General for his explanation. I am not sure that it is clear yet."

The Attorney-General said: "It is very difficult to explain without a blackboard. The calculation has always, until this recent case, been made on the basis which I have explained, and no one has challenged it. If a third of a man's income is here, you give him only one-third of the allowance. Only in the recent case in the Code of Practice, where the words used resulted in a man getting more than one-third of the allowance to which he was entitled, although he had only one-third of his income here. It is the purpose of this resolution to make the law as it has been administered ever since it was put on the Statute Book, without complaint from anybody with this case arose."

The resolution was adopted.

Efficient but Admirable

Logically a chief ought to be a Government servant or a representative of the Native. In practice he is both. He is a man selected by the Government and paid by the Government, but he usually enjoys considerable local following. If he were not nominated by the Government, he would probably be elected by the voters. For this indefensible system it can only be claimed that it works quite admirably.—Mr. Gandar Döwer.

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News Items Brief

Manbré and Garton, Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares.

About 4,000 tons of grain have been exported from the Sudan to famine-stricken areas in Uganda.

Biprot Tea Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 8% making 50% for the year to March 31 last.

Cashew nut operations begun in the Belgian Congo and when the war ended expected to start production in June.

Uganda's rubber production at present averages about 3,200 tons monthly, about 1,200 tons being made.

Arab administrative officers in Zanzibar are stated to have played a most helpful part in the grow more food campaign.

Flour, Biscuit, Flour and Soap Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was totally destroyed in a recent fire. The proprietor is Mr. Narshibhai M. Patel.

Chim Lin Steamers, Ltd., have declared a final dividend on the ordinary stock of 10% again making 15% for 1943. Net profit before depreciation was £272,622 (against £346,633).

Production of sisal and taw from the estates of East Africa Sisal Plantations, Ltd., for April totalled 100 tons, making 1,375 tons for the first 10 months of the company's current financial year.

The first African born in Northern Rhodesia to matriculate is, according to *Mitondo*, the Government newspaper for Africans, a Tonga, who, after studying at St. Mark's College, Mapanza, went on to a college in South Africa, spent two years in the Union, and, after matriculating, has returned to Mapanza to teach. Is there, in fact, no earlier instance of a Northern Rhodesian African matriculating?

Crockery manufactured under the auspices of the East African Industrial Management Board is being made in 18 different types of household ware, ranging from cups and saucers at 2s. to six pint casseroles at 20s.

Twelve African boys educated at secondary schools in Uganda have now begun a five-year course of survey training in Entebbe. Those who complete the course will be appointed to the first division of the Local Civil Service.

A recent feature article in *The News* on tea production in Kenya states that this very satisfactory yields now produced, particularly in the Kericho area, more than fulfil the promise of the earlier days of the industry.

The Statistical Department of Southern Rhodesia states that the output of secondary industries in the Colony in 1942 reached almost £6,000,000, compared with £4,000,000 in the year before the outbreak of war.

An Agricultural Production Committee set up in Nairobi resolved that a five-year plan is needed for East Africa, and that such a plan should include guaranteed prices for agricultural produce for the period mentioned.

St. Andrew's School, Tuli, was recently destroyed by fire, practically the whole contents, including the children's clothes and books, being lost. St. Andrew's is a mixed school for young children from all parts of East Africa. It is in the charge of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mesurier Bavers.

Mr. W. J. de Vries, secretary of the South African Trade and Labour Council, who attended the International Labour Conference in Philadelphia as workers delegate from South Africa, made an urgent plea last week for investigation of working conditions in Equatorial Africa.

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Nutrition in The Colonies

(Concluded from page 726)

and there are all kinds of climatic and other obstacles, such as insect-borne diseases, lack of knowledge of animal husbandry, and soil erosion, itself frequently a result of over-cropping.

The fact that goats and sheep seem more resistant to many of the prevalent diseases, is able to live almost anywhere suggests one line of progress. On the other hand, there is still much to be done in improving mixed farming, developing better methods of raising and fattening support animals, herds, but this can be achieved only through a more expansion in the agricultural and veterinary services, at present far too limited. There may also be scope for the development of meat and milk by-products, and modern methods of canning, refrigeration and dehydration offer special opportunities. The first signs of development may be seen in the three industries in parts of Africa, the successful condensed milk factory in Jamaica and the meat factory in Kenya.

Milk Consumption Should Be Raised

Milk is a good source of complete protein in itself or so necessary in the growing period of the young. It is an error to accept the indifference or even the positive objection of some of our Colonial peoples to milk as fixed and immutable. There are no insurmountable custom barriers, which might mean must be sought to introduce milk consumption in any given area.

In this country one of the greatest advances yet made for the better nutrition of our people has been the issue of milk as an extra to the ordinary dietary of the young generation. That principle applies equally for children, adolescents, and in most Colonies a start has been made in a similar way with maternity and child welfare clinics, and school meals. There are many means by which the work could be extended. Herds could, for instance, be developed in connexion with big schools and institutions.

Again, modern dehydration offers possibilities for distributing the milk from the fertile areas of the world to whatever areas are in need of it.

Other sources of animal protein are fish and eggs. But here again the problem of local taboos may arise, some tribes regarding fish as an unclean food, while in parts of Africa snakes may be forbidden eggs, which are held to make them poisonous. However, these customs, like others, may eventually be altered.

There exist immense possibilities of fish production from inland waterways and the sea. Extensive survey work has already been done, a Fisheries Adviser and a Fisheries Advisory Committee have recently been appointed to the Colonial Office, but the fish resources of the Empire remain largely untapped.

To break the vicious circle of malnutrition and ill-health, the use on a very considerable scale of concentrated supplements, such as the new food yeast, dried green stuffs and even synthetic vitamins, may be regarded as a justifiable expedient. It should not be suggested, however, that these will in any way take the place of a good mixed diet, and it is unfortunate that some of the publicity given to food yeast has given this impression.

News of Our Advertisers

The Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., announces that trading profits for 1943 amounted to £261,889 (against £214,886 for 1942). After providing for debenture interest, depreciation of plant, etc., the net profit, before taxation, was £175,009 (£178,180). The directors allocate £7,896 (£4,572) for A.R.P. expenditure, £9,916 (£4,274) for war damage insurance, £95,700 (£25,000) for taxation, and transfer £25,554 (£25,000) to general reserve. The dividend on the ordinary shares is raised from 8% to 9%, and £11,492 (£10,971) is carried forward. Current assets amount to £2,432,866 (£1,889,110) and current liabilities and provisions including dividend requirements, to £1,793,748 (£1,192,844).

Southampton and Southern Rhodesia

Southampton has inaugurated a continuous salvage drive in the novel form of exhibitions of essential products imported from the Overseas Empire. The first displays, which come from Southern Rhodesia, Mr. M. Langan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for the Colony, visited Southampton last week, was the guest at a civic luncheon, and then spoke at a conference of people prominent in the local war effort.

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

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Wankie, Rhodesia.—April coal sales totalled 127,942 tons, and coke sales 11,411 tons. 100,000 tons were milled during April, for a total milled tonnage of 2,200,000 tons. Working profit was £21,616.

Reade, Rhodesia.—April coal sales totalled 127,942 tons, and coke sales 11,411 tons. 100,000 tons were milled during April, for a total milled tonnage of 2,200,000 tons. Working profit was £21,616.

Thistle-Brace, Rhodesia.—During April 4,850 tons of ore were treated for a gold recovery of 816 oz. The working profit was £2,100.

Kenia Gold Areas.—Production at the Githi mine during April totalled 2,034 fine oz. gold from 8,250 tons of ore milled. In the same months to March 31, 66,136 tons of ore were treated for a gold recovery of 12,955 oz.

In the quarter ended March 31, 97,870 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 4,055 oz. gold, valued at £33,000. Working costs were £24,366 and the mine profit was £9,634. Development amounted to 3,263 ft.

Surplus Mining and Finance

The Surplus Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., reports a profit of £1,871 for the year ended December 31 last. After providing for a dividend of 6 1/2% equal to 4d. per unit of stock, there is a credit balance forward of £1,361, compared with £9,819 brought in.

The net capital is £51,919 in stock units of 4s. and a reserve of £94,800. Stocks and shares in mining and other companies, appearing in the balance sheet at £89,564, had a market value at the close of the year of £92,846. Cash amounts to £2,512, and there is a holding of £2,000 in 8% Savings Bonds. Debtors appear at £1,678, against creditors £226.

The directors are Mr. G. Seymour Fort (Chairman), Mr. J. N. Kiek, and Major H. E. Morrell.

Red Sea Industrial

Among recently registered companies is Red Sea Industrial, Ltd., registered to carry on the business of miners, settlers and refiners of ores and minerals, builders, merchants, etc. The nominal capital is £20,000 in £1 shares. The directors are to be appointed by the subscribers, who are Mr. G. Sims Marshall, of Cairo (solicitor) and Mr. E. Z. Mat, 55 Boulevard Rameses, Heliopolis, Egypt (secretary).



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