

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

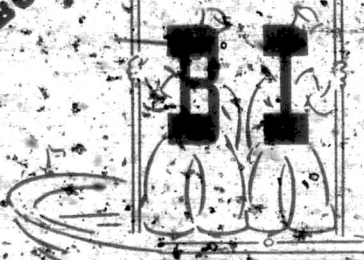
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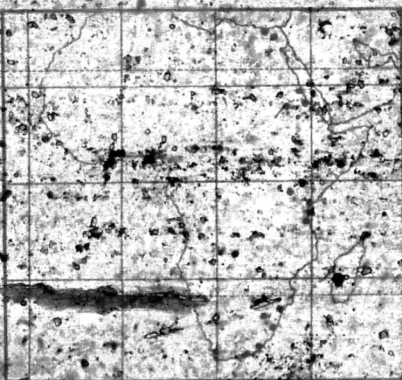
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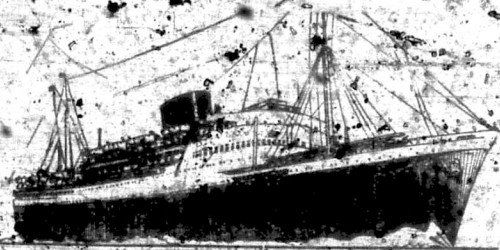
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THAT A COLONIAL ATTACHE placed at the British Embassy in Washington was proposed in the recent Colonial debate in the House of Commons, as we reported in our columns. A Colonial reader has since asked our Washington correspondent, "The name of the person had been made the subject of your news, so when Germany and the German propaganda aimed at the surrender of British Colonial territory was widespread in the United States, a good deal might have been said in its favour." Again, it is conceivable that news from past to future of the world position after the war may furnish grounds for such an appointment. But at present, when the whole and sole aim of all on America is in the British Empire must be victory and, at the moment possible, the notion of such an appointment is surely ill-timed.

If the proposal is to be seriously to be pursued, then the question of choice of personnel must be a paramount one. Better far to have in altogether an office which is to be a matter of only choice of persistence in it will would be the wisdom of the Maradroit. It is right to say that the must be said. The war has been a retreatant. For since the outbreak of war those with the power of the British

Colonial field have hardly shone in its exercise. If proof of that be needed, examples lie at hand in the case of the Ministry of Information, weak from the first, and nowhere more so than in the sphere of Colonial affairs. Equally to the point as the record of appointments within the Colonial Service in recent years. In exceptions there are a few generalists, but too many of the tale and the tally is of inaptness and ineptitude of good men, wrenched from their proper sphere of service from key words and wise effort. For a better reason than those of positional jealousy which has meant putting the careers of an individual before public service and equally mischievous of the result, is the inefficient, the procrastinator, the muddler, the fowler, the careerist, continuing their offices in times of utmost stress, or exalted and immediately transferred to open up a new sphere of irritation in some other Colonial command. It is such persistence in the malaise of the Colonial Service which engenders the demands of non-essential and connected with the colonies for the founding of Colonial territories and the founding of Colonial services, with the object of giving the light men their chance and the opportunity for an interrupted exercise of their own assertions as to what is the sense of western life that it might and should be. And who will deny that if it is a man who does possess a certain sense and the courage to retire, and sustain it in themselves among the survivors of the present system?

These considerations, far from being irrelevant, are essentially cogent in discussing the idea of a new post of Colonial attaché. For it would be most unwise to establish such an office and then fill it with any but a man outstandingly fit for the job, utterly regardless of the machine of routine. He must be a first class man, or it will be worse than nothing. And, by the same token, if the man of that calibre be found, is it not much more urgent tasks awaiting him at this moment? To send him to Washington would be like slipping a sail in Tonganyika, clothes to Zanzibar, or copper to Northern Rhodesia; it

would be to preach to the converted. With such an America as that at Yellow Creek, and with such Arthur at bay in the Philippines, what could this proposed attaché of ours add in the way of counsel or act in the world-wide war effort of our great English-speaking ally and arsenal of democracy? Maybe the notion is that the British Embassy in Washington itself stands in need of better guidance in Colonial matters. If so, to obtain first-hand knowledge it need but send a secretary down to meet to have a chat with some of the Britons already attached to British missions, official and unofficial, in the United States capital.

## Sir William Lead by Major H. Bown

### Gifts, Career and Actuality of Infinite Variety

THE DRAMATIC CAREER OF SIR WILLIAM LEAD was well described in last week's *East Africa and Rhodesia*, but there are points which might be added by one who knew him years ago.

In his early years Lead had been a useful light weight boxer, he had played professional football for Preston North End, between his sea career and his cowboying he had avoided (to use his own description) as an accident in Liverpool, hence the withdrawal of funds by his father drove him to mungering steers and hurdling sheep. After the war he became a member of the Baltic Exchange and dabbled in high finance. Having met all sorts and conditions of men in his colourful career, he had become a great psychologist and manager of men.

#### Almost the Ideal Politician

The two qualities which most impressed me in him were his versatility and his humanity. I sometimes wondered if it was from the Italian mother whom I hardly remembered that he acquired this genius - and perhaps also some of the paradox in the political side of his career. As a hobby he made scale miniature of ships, some of which shipping companies were delighted to buy at high prices to sport in their office windows. He could accompany himself on the piano, and was a really good society entertainer, but had kept this aside as unbecoming a legislator. He knew his Keeling, but I doubt if otherwise he had either the inclination or the time for literature. He had a natural gift for high finance and for the analysis of Bills and statutes, which, coupled with his unusual gift of speech, made him a most able politician. He spoke as a speaker, his thesis was logically developed and almost invariably succeeded from a crowd.

When he was acquitted this unusual ability, I can say, was it in the long watches of the night as he sailed round the Horn in a square rig? Was it when he and other seamen beguiled the tedious hours with never-ending tales in all climes? Was it as he rode round the milking herds in the western plain of Zululand, alone that the sound of his voice might reassure and prevent a stampede? Was it on the Queen's Land Downs when the lovely shepherd talked to himself for company? Was it in the long years at the ranks and the sergeants' mess that he had so many hardships and lectures, his critical mind might have needed the orders of style and diction that he would never commit to paper. A gift from the Italian side of his ancestry.

To understand the pleasure derived from his address, the physical features of the man must be described. Bill was a small man, slight but well propor-

tioned and athletic looking, as his manly career attests. When he spoke in public his face, voice, gesture and the clarity and force of his thought seemed to give him above the status of ordinary man. Of the political side of his life his face was always a mirror - both of contentment and pain, to the importance of public life achieved only rarely by a slight smile, and to the dislike the general laughing face turned to when he "piled up" a side of his life.

His face was marked by long years of exposure to the sun to a uniform khaki grey. The gaze was steady and the level appraisal of the eyes gave a firmness to the features which was enhanced by the well-fashioned drooping moustaches. It was not a commonplace face and not entirely an English one; the same features figure often in the portraits of Napoleon's family, although by a cold beard. It would have pleased Bill to be last stand with Marshal Ney in Messener's painting.

He had a beautiful full-toned voice, without raising his larynx any louder. He knew how to emphasize by a pause and dropping the voice, never raising it, and he knew how to watch his audience and so with the voice and never against it. No appreciation of the voice as a speaker would do justice to its harmonic spell-binding quality if reference were not made to the unimpaired musculature and diction which enhanced his address and gave it one of its most striking qualities. His pronunciation was immediately not natural to his ears, to be in the barrack room. The biography of Mr. Nestor Swift describes how as the years passed he acquired a mode of speech quite unlike anything which he had ever heard of at the lips of an Englishman, but none who lost a man's own language. So, with Bill Lead, I have never forgetting, since he had first published it in London, an abnormal growth in him, it was astounding, but more than a native.

#### Impressive Diction

His speeches were always masterpieces of imagination and his pronunciation ever decorated the art with melody. They were delivered in a most effective, more ornate and rollicking than Oxford or Harrow, but of both. It was so reputed that it suggested a combination of a carriage and millionaire, and as such an excellent earner. Listeners were impressed by it. Then, like a well-learned linguist, its fluency irritated the non-English speaker. A bad aspect to both before and behind him, but a man's enunciation of the consonants prevented any ambiguity. So, again it was a reproduction of the buoyant eye of the "swell" naughty nineties. And theately adopted in the barrack room and the social life of Lead (as



of leading's path (bankers) as a protection for the soldier-jargon of his daily life.

What chiefly he was, as you have written, a great East African, but, with all affection for him as a man, and with full appreciation of his great services to the State, one wonders if he would not have been a greater friend to Tanganyika if he had not been quite so loyal to the Government of that Territory.

**"Dignity" gave him a Cheek**

He was one of the few men in Tanganyika who had not only the ability and the experience to be useful as a member of Council, but, by the good fortune of his partners and friends in business life, the time to devote to it. And by events—not always of the happiest—possible rivals in the first Council were early removed from the political scene. In spite of the efforts of some of us, no body comparable to the Elected Members' Organisation in Kenya grew in Tanganyika, and even on the occasions when it was felt that strong action should be taken, the anticipated sledge-hammer blow of the Leader, in Council, was delivered with such suavity that it became the more, and the more apologetic pitch of the Government's speech, and he never attempted to sound a note of dissent. It was those who, though his mantle might have fallen on them, were not bound, but it would have been happy had it fallen on many from whom to choose.

In reply to remonstrance, I had told me quite frankly that in his appreciation of the situation his attitude of consistent opposition to the Government was not only expedient but the only one that he backed with his reasons. There was no change of everything; but the fine spirit of capacity for co-operation in government which manifested itself at the first Dodoma Conference in 1929, when the Tanganyika Territory Constitutional Association was formed, was given small opportunity to flower. There was only one other man even on the Legislative Council who had not made the ability, but the time, and, disappointed at the lack of opportunity of making any mark in public life, he early left the Territory.

Lead's attitude to the Governors of the Territory was peculiar one, and with an historic basis. However his attitude to them individually varied with their personality, to the King's representative it was one of great respect and of desire to serve them in what he considered to be through them the interests of the State. He readily conveyed himself to the Mazari to do his duty, but, as a man, he more hospitably phrased the attitude of the competent sergeant-major of the Government's royal colonial and fellow officers, do not matter, all from the regiment.

**Persistent Advocate of Restraint**

The Governor to whom he gave more than the veneration due to the Lord's anointed was Sir Donald Cameron. For him he had not merely respect and admiration, but personal admiration—in Old Testament parlance. "Hear, Other leaders were not so much influenced, but to him, Cameron was a man of great weight in the Territory and he hammered out on the anvil of experience. He saw him not merely as a Governor, but as a man, a father.

However critical Lead might be privately of Government officials, he realised the limitations imposed upon public and particularly financial criticism, and always exercised restraint. He was tolerant, and measuring them by his own standards of achievement, dismissed them as having done their best. Of only one did he express an appreciation of a quality comparable with the eulogies he sometimes found necessary in public. But perhaps his standard too much resembled that of his own when asked his opinion of the officers under whom he had served in the ranks. Most of them were the finest of fellows, all of them were brave, naturally, but there was never one with any brains. It was always a disappointment to him that he never

filled in public esteem in Kenya political life any place so valuable to that which was occupied in Tanganyika Territory. He did not realise that in Kenya there were many potential political rivals with both ability and time at their disposal, and that Kenya's reluctance to accept some of the measures he advocated may in part have been based upon their reluctance to accept him with them. But if in the history of the past two decades in Tanganyika names to be faithfully written the historian will find few other names to mention than Lead's.

**From Barrack Room to Parliament**

He was at his best in those conversations when men foregather first from the care of State. Then, as he sat down, one metaphorically saw the belt unloosed, the sashes dropped, the tunic opened. The cold political face would be animated by the most charming of smiles and there would be occasional deep bursts of laughter. A congenial company the stories would range the wide world and the Seven Seas, and often have a few of us faced with him from after sundown till a sudden chill add a faint light in the East warned us of the next sunup.

What a journey we had together when we came home as the non-official spokesman for Tanganyika to sit before the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament appointed to report on Nationalism, "Nationalism and closer union in East Africa"! There is a tale of how Bill Lead, Fow's Cobb and I joined the Old Bersaglieri Association by invitation, and at the double round the Piazza San Marco in Venice with them seized the Fascist banner then on parade; there might have been a tragedy if they had not been in the licensed buffoons of Italy and we as misbegotten foreigners.

These can be nothing but happy memories of Bill Lead, the man and friend. His was a great career from barrack room to the House of Commons.

**From Mr. J. Cumming**

MR. J. CUMMING who served as a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory under the leadership of Sir William Lead, and who had previously had close private and commercial contacts with him in East Africa, writes:

In his public service he thought of himself not in personal gain, but always of the welfare of the Territory. When, after resigning the general management of BFD & Co. (P) Ltd., he branched out on his own account, he always got well with him, but he continued to be an ever increasing worry, and never seemed to be depressed.

He was a character, and was utterly oblivious of his personal appearance. Before his marriage he stayed with me in Mombasa to await the arrival of a ship from Europe. The ship was due at daybreak, and when he arose well before that hour, another friend who was out to see him and I deemed him to be dressed in a manner so ill becoming a bridegroom that we ransacked our own wardrobes to fit him out respectably—from top to downwards.

Lady Lead, charming and popular, was a very great help to her husband, who has rendered great services to Tanganyika Territory, in particular aid to East Africa in general.

News has just reached England that Mr. J. R. Lead, the well-known Director of Salham, accompanied by his wife, appointed a temporary member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory during the illness of Sir William Lead.





# Leaders of Character

Views of Canon W. J. Wright

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I have been reflecting on your recent editorial references to the importance of selecting leaders who possess both character and ability. There cannot be too much insistence upon that, and it is to be hoped that your literature and reasons challenge will be honestly faced in official and non-official quarters. Neither can fairly or safely evade this fundamental issue.

As an instance of official failure to demand both character and ability in high office may I mention a specific case? I would preface it with an expression of my conviction that most of our leaders, official or non-official in the colonial empire are men of the highest character, their strict exceptions, but they are extremely rare.

One who had a right to support once consulted me about taking a job as housekeeper at Government House was a distant dependant, well known for character and capabilities. I replied promptly, "If anyone can live in Governor's household without reproach, you can."

For about a year, while the Acting Governor was in residence, she was extremely happy in her duties, when the Governor returned she wrote me, "I am reading at once," Hall has only one use for women. In such cases should not the King's subjects, European or African, have the right to say, "We will not have this man to reign over us?" Cannot the Colonial Office understand that it has an imperative obligation to exercise the greatest care in the selection of leaders? Otherwise the Colonial Service may undo with one hand the good that it does with the other.

Take another case, that of the failure over many years to deal with overcrowding in the Native quarters of Nairobi which was admitted by everyone to be a scandal. When preaching in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, six years ago, I suggested that every congregation should form a G.M.S. congregation, a Church Mastery Society, finding inspiration for action to deal with its own local problems, and, as an example, I said that anyone who rose early enough in the morning could see Natives coming out of their houses at the Native location (the gardens out there). Yet only now is money being found (and probably not nearly enough) to deal with this urgent matter. Although the Municipal Council of Nairobi has for years tried to persuade the local Government to allow it to raise the necessary funds by loans.

If a fund were to be started for the improvement of conditions in that Native location, to make it a beautiful as well as a comfortable place, I would willingly subscribe £10.

Next in importance to the character of leaders of character and ability is the necessity to have a sense of God will in every heart, and to inspire them to action on behalf of the community. There is a wealth of service waiting to be mobilised, as has been shown in the wrong direction by the dictatorial way that has been made and refused to give such service for their own misunderstands. *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which is constructive and courageous is preparing the ground for the growth of such service units throughout East and Central Africa.

Inspiration and action will need to keep close to one another if the future is to be assured. We shall in fact require an army of practical prophets, and who be they, must be able to believe that service is the only satisfying expression of our true self.

As a prayer, my wish is for a just and harsh judgment, particularly a settled one, which scapegoat never is so

prevail, and I know that judgment must begin with the house of God, but what I have written, I have written.

Lambourne Rectory,  
Abridge, Essex

Yours faithfully,  
W. J. Wright

(Our correspondent was formerly Dean of Nairobi and is Canon of Mombasa.)

# Questions in Parliament

Haley Report Still Held Up

MR. HALL, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, told the House of Commons today that the question of publication of Lord Haley's report on Native policy in the Rhodesias was still under consideration.

MR. H. MORRIS-JONES asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies what change there had been in recent years in the relationship between Governments and other officials in British Colonies and the Department at home, to what extent it had resorted to depriving such Colonial officials of the power of appointing, re-appointing and dismissing officials in situations where they were given to our Colonial officers an undisturbed territory.

MR. HALL, Under Secretary of State, replied that there had in recent years had been for the Secretary of State to elaborate broad lines of policy in close consultation with Colonial Governments and to provide them with all possible assistance and guidance but to leave the final application of policy to the Colonial Governments. So far from the assistance rendered to the second part of the question being hampered, the future was every opportunity for their exercise. In the abnormal conditions of war it was necessary to have restrictions on Colonial Governments as to other authorities, and matters formerly left to their discretion. As to the first part of the question, it would not be in the public interest to publish details of directions given to officials in such territories.

MR. MORRIS-JONES asked whether consideration could now be given to the reconstitution of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia to allow of greater indirect representation, thereby overcoming the difficulty of the people in the north who, vicariously because of the Council's dealings this year with Native and labour legislation.

MR. HALL replied that the new Governor would doubtless enquire the Secretary of State with his views which he had had time to form a judgment of the local situations. (Mr. Hall) was sure Mr. Morris-Jones would appreciate that his conditions did not favour a very favourable opportunity for approaching the subject he had raised.

MR. MORRIS-JONES, saying that within the past year the Constitution had been amended, asked if it was not desirable that when a population of 1,250,000 Natives had been given only one direct representative while a few thousand Europeans had no fewer than eight, the system should be overhauled at the earliest possible moment.

MR. HALL reiterated that the new Governor had only recently taken up his appointment, and that this question with other constitutional matters had been referred to him.

## Native Housing

MR. DE LYONS asked whether, with a view to the abolition of Native town locations throughout the Colonial Empire, the attention of all Colonial Governments in Africa had been drawn to the serious steps taken by the Government of Northern Rhodesia in providing its African population with a not a better one. Under Secretary would consider consulting with the High Commissioner for South Africa for the sending of an observer there to make a full report for circulation to all Colonial Governments.

MR. HALL promised to consider that course.

MR. DE LYONS then inquired if Colonial Governments in Africa had been instructed to apply to the Colonial Department for the same assistance in the construction of the main towns and villages of their Native employees, thus providing an example of private firms and authorities.

MR. HALL said that the general instructions to Colonial Governments clearly covered the submission of such schemes. Applications in respect of schemes practicable at present would be sympathetically considered.

LOANS AND GRANTS under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of December 31, 1944, had amounted to £82,787. In addition, a further scheme had been approved for which provision could be made if funds were required, but for a sum was impossible to estimate. Particulars of the purposes of such loans and grants would be included in the statement to be laid before Parliament at the close of the financial year.

(Concluded on page 307)

# Background to

**Middle East Outlook.**— Like most other people I envisage two major fronts here for 1942— one certain, the other probable, and a host of smaller side-shows. The desert front is certain to go on. Rommel will not give up. Right now the Axis is throwing new forces into Tripoli, Malta is under a heavy Blitz, and U-boat reinforcements are ranging through the Mediterranean. There is a pretty open secret that the Germans are expected to be collecting hundreds of small craft round the Greek coast. Destination Cyprus? The point for which most people are now looking with growing intensity is Turkey and the Caucasus. Beyond those two bastions lie Mosul and the Persian oilfields. A neutral oil man coming direct from Rumania insists: "The Axis must get oil by mid-summer. It is not so much petrol they want as Diesel oil and lubricating oils. Hitler is going to try for the Iraqi and Persian oil wells this coming summer. No one explains how, when once he has got the Persian oil, Hitler is going to get back to Germany. But he wants to deny the oil to the Allies. Whether in Germany or to the north round the Black Sea, or south through Turkey, the Axis forces will be waiting on the coasts." Leading our 150,000 men in the Middle East army under General Auchinleck is to chief General Rommel, the Eighth Army under General Wavell, the New Zealand Division under General Freyberg, the New Zealand Division in command of the Indians, the Vickers and Birkbeck in the South Africa, the Afrika Korps, the French, the Poles, the Poles, and Wainwright, Morrie, the tank leader. — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

**Eastern Trade Prospects.**— For the time being it is inevitable that our export trade should be greatly restricted, as in the past war, this will largely stimulate local production in our overseas markets. Therefore, while immediately on the termination of hostilities we may look for great activity in order to make good the shortages of war and replenish depleted stocks, when normal conditions once again become normal we shall be faced with great difficulties in finding adequate outlets for our production. The promotion of the Atlantic Charter, however, gives substantial promise for the more distant future, if provided the economic clauses therein are fully implemented, we can hope for such an expansion of world trade as may absorb the output of industry, not only in our own but countries may look forward to an enduring demand for their products. — Sir R. Nelson Barclay, Chairman, District Bank, Ltd.

**Napoleon and Hitler.**— Napoleon and Hitler both aimed at a short war and battles of annihilation. Alexander said, "On my side are space and time. Gfisenan advised him to prolong the war, lay waste the country, play for a winter campaign: the French soldier would not be able to endure it. Koutoucheff wrote to him that, should circumstances force him to retreat, he would always be powerful in Moscow, menacing at Kazan, and invincible at Tobolsk. This, what happened had been foreseen, although repeatedly both Tsar and generals tried to deviate from the programme and resist. In 1941 again a retreat was foreseen: hence the transfer of war industries beyond the Volga during the preceding years. None the less, the war production of the Leningrad and Moscow regions, and of the south, remained too important lightly to admit of a retreat. Geographical difficulties were reduced by modern transport and armament, but the Russian resistance was infinitely greater in 1941 than in 1812. Napoleon reached Smolensk on August 16, the Germans at the end of July. But he reached Moshaisk on September 8, they at the end of October. Winter in 1941 set in about a month later than in 1812. It is amazing that it should have found the Germans almost as poorly clothed as Napoleon's army. But Napoleon and Hitler both expected to conclude the campaign in a week or better, the winter 1812 Napoleon's generals urged him to retreat to Vilna or Smolensk, the same is said about Hitler and his generals. The loss of Moscow proved fatal for both." — A correspondent in *The Times*.

**Retribution for War Crimes.**— The treachery of the Japanese attack is not one more example, though the most outrageous, of that renunciation of moral principle which is the essential character of the modern, industrial, civilized world. The record of German atrocities in Russia repeats on a colossal scale the story of brutal and apparently unpossessed cruelty which is already familiar from the activity of the same people in Poland and Bohemia. Increasingly the name of Germany is becoming for civilized peoples a name of hatred and execration. For such crimes there must be punishment. The Prime Minister was undoubtedly right when he included retribution among our war aims. — The Archbishop of York.

**Towards Effective Action.**— I have talked to many Norwegians who took part in the fighting in that country, and I have never been convinced that, if the right action had been taken, the Battle of Norway could not have been won, and that Norway might not have been in our possession ever since. I have talked to Greeks who fought in the Albanian Mountains. I believe that, had the high command extra help which it might have been possible to give, the Greeks might have driven Mussolini's 20 divisions into the Adriatic. I believe still more strongly that Greece could and should have been held. I believe that in all these cases our defeats were due, apart from all other factors, to the lack of adequate political machinery for consultation and coordination. I am only saying that if we had been able to understand the situation as it really was, if we had had a full grasp of what our allies might have done, if we had been thinking of their territories, their resources, their forces— those 20 magnificent divisions of the Greeks—if we had come to think of them as being as important as our own to final victory, we might have got a different result. I wonder whether the same kind of thing had not happened about Malaya and Singapore. The nation is gravely perturbed and greatly puzzled about what has happened over Singapore. They understand quite well that the Government never expected that Italy to play the jigsaw part of Bulgaria. They understand that the disasters of Pearl Harbour and the fall of Singapore are a loss of the command of the sea... but they remember also that we have taught the whole Commonwealth to think of Singapore as the very crux of our defence in the Pacific. — Mr. Noel Baker, M.P.

**The Pacific is Open.**— The heart of the Pacific today is open to the omnipotence of the British Empire. Given control of Malaya, the Japanese can fan westwards to India and eastwards to Australia. Dominant in the Pacific, their navy is free for service in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. The Japanese navy is the strongest Axis naval force in the world. So the battles of the Pacific are the battles of the Atlantic too. They are Government are deciding themselves if they fail to set that inner line in the Oceans do not now have a navy. — Mr. J. A. Beasley, Commonwealth Minister of Supply and Development.



# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.** In the 15 days since Japan went to war, opinions of the Netherlands, East Indies have sink into Japanese ship today. — Mr. Basil C. Hew.

The British Government got out an army of 7,000,000. — Mr. J. G. Winant, American Ambassador.

The U.S.A. must have 10,000,000 men in war industry by the end of this year. — Mr. Sidney Hillman.

The most resistance in a country in war can best be judged by the part its women play. — General de Gaulle.

Loyalty to colleagues is a splendid thing, but loyalty to the nation is greater still. — J. Wardlaw-Murray M.P.

I challenge M.P.'s essay which Ministers should be removed and who should replace them. — Mr. Atlee, Lord Privy Seal.

Australia will reach peak munitions production by the middle of this year. — Mr. O. Makin, Australian Munitions Minister.

Perhaps this is not a very good Government, but it is a very good House of Commons. — Major Joseph Churchill, M.P.

My secret ambition is to be a military spokesman, where I can exercise my natural talent for inaccuracy. — Earl Winterton, M.P.

The number of deaths from starvation in the Athens region of Greece has not reached 400 a day. — *Daily Telegraph*, diplomatic correspondent.

Our investments for the first time in our history stand at a higher level than our total overdrafts. — Lord Wardington, Chairman, Lloyds Bank.

Cases are known where Russian sanitary corps personnel have been killed by mines attached to German types. — Moscow correspondent, *The Times*.

To send a great ship to sea in a minor aircraft carrier is on all fours with sending her minus her own ammunition. — Serfaty, *The Sunday Times*.

Both the Prime Minister and Lord Beaverbrook surprised me by saying that they envied me my job. — Captain J. C. Kelly Rogers, of the trans-Atlantic flying boat.

During their three-months' invasion the Germans destroyed 761 schools, 74 hospitals and 800 cultural institutions in the Mostow province. — Moscow Radio.

The Prime Minister, by a combination of what might be called despotism and paternalism, is reducing his Ministers to lieutenants. — Mr. Beveridge Baxter, M.P.

The H.B.C. says not a particle and frequently say a whole lot. — *Financial Times*.

Approaching two-thirds of the world's wheat output of more than 200,000 tons of the first quality may already have been cut off by the Japanese drive in the South West Pacific. — *Financial Times*.

We must dominate the strategy of this great Empire. I do not mean that the air can win the war without the Army and Navy, but it must dominate strategy. — Lord Trenchard, Marshal of the R.A.F.

The Prime Minister says he takes personal responsibility for whatever has occurred in this war. I say that no one man can hold that responsibility safely. — H. is too great. — Admiral Lord Chatfield.

The Russians are concentrating their offensive in the south because their winter conditions will last for only another six weeks, while in the north they will continue for nearly three months more. — Mr. Alexander Werth.

Had there were a vote of confidence in the Prime Minister, 92% would be in favour. If the vote were for other members of the Government, there would be 93%, including the Premier, against. — Mr. Shinwell, M.P.

The battle of Malaya has come to an end. The battle of Singapore has started. Our task is to hold this fortress until help can come, as assuredly will. This we are determined to do. — Lieutenant-General E. Percival, G.O.C., Malaya.

According to published reports, some of the civil officials in Penang left their place of duty without the knowledge of the Government. Are these persons going to be shot or will they merely fail to qualify for the next Honours List? — *National News Letter*.

It is still insufficiently realised that the training of a plane is a very long-ranging gun, and that its direction and employment should be governed by much the same principles as those which govern the employment of artillery in battle. — Lieut. General Sir J. R. E. Charles.

Singapore is an island the size of the Isle of Wight. Its coast-line is named about the Japanese might attempt landings with or without a frontal assault. Everything may depend on our ability to keep the three airfields and any improvised landing fields available. — Mr. Modley Richards.

I have no fear that Malta will fall to hand out under any pressure brought to bear. — Admiral Sir W. Boyd, Flag Officer in charge (on vacating his post on transfer).

No imagine that the Germans will or can readily recover their hypothetical moral sense, even after defeat, may be a grievous historical and psychological error. — Mr. Wickham Steed.

Forty-three neutral hijackers and 20 C.O.'s and constables of the South Africa Air Force and 69 members of the Railway Police, all members of a storm-troop division of the Ossewa-Brammoeg, have been arrested. Bombs and other dangerous weapons were discovered. — Colonel Baston, Commissioner of Police, Johannesburg.

Malaya gave R.M.S. MALAYA to the Royal Navy, contributed £100,000 to Imperial defence between the two wars; the Malayan Government has made a gift of £40,000,000 to the British Exchequer, and sent a further £100,000,000 free of interest since this war began. £250,000 has been collected for bomber squadrons and £1,000,000 for war relief funds in this country. — Mr. J. D. Gammans, M.P.

Australia is the real British bastion in the Far East, the only ultimate base through and from which Great Britain and the United States can launch and maintain a winning attack on Japanese power. One month's secret production in Great Britain would give Australia a measure of effective defence so great that our whole military outlook would be revolutionised. — Mr. R. Menzies, Ex-Prime Minister of Australia.

The final bridgehead 20 miles out in the retreat from the Malayan mainland to the island of Singapore was formed by the A.I.F. and the Gordon Highlanders, while the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were bound for them to fall through and were the last troops to cross because they were the last to honour for a regiment which had covered itself with glory from the first day of the campaign. — Mr. Ian Fitzcarr, Official Observer with the A.I.F.

We are turning our guns two pounds and over at a rate of 30,000 a year. By the end of 1942 it is estimated by the Director-General of Weapons and Instruments Production that the output will reach the rate of 40,000 a year. I predict the rate of 45,000. And 90,000 exceeds the total of guns produced in Britain in the whole of the last war. The output of filled shells and armour-piercing shot has kept in step with the production of guns. — Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. R. W. Gill, Assistant District Officer, is now an A.D.C. to the Governor of Uganda.

Major Sir Humphrey Leggett is making a good recovery from an attack of pneumonia.

A son was born recently in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, to the wife of Captain D. C. Goodfellow, of the Federal Administrative Service.

Mr. Irving G. Gathless, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, has been elected to the office of Vice-President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

Sir Harry Towford and Mr. E. C. Brooke have been elected to the court of Cable and Wireless (Trading) Ltd., Cable and Wireless, Ltd., and to the boards of their associated companies.

Captain Gordon Stern, who in 1931 made a record flight to Cape Town with Miss Peggy Selman, is now employed on the Atlantic "Terra" flying aircraft made in America for use by Great Britain.

The Belgian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Baron de Cartier de Marchigny, has been sustained in African progress, has made a good recovery from his recent operation, and has returned to London.

Sir Alexander Geddes, Chairman of Rhodesia Corporation Ltd., who was raised to the peerage in the New Year Honours, has taken the title of Baron Geddes of Rolvenden in the county of Kent, after his home town.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, of Messrs. Matheson & Co., who is on Government duty, having resigned his seat on the London Committee of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, his colleague, Mr. H. L. P. Bell, has been elected in his stead.

The summit of Mt. Kassaia, the 7,000-foot mountain in Eritrea which rises almost sheer to the clouds, with the legendary Tree of Life growing on its top, has been climbed for the first time by two Sudan officers, Messrs. R. A. Haddock and Mr. E. H. Brown.

Sir John Waddington, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, had to curtail his tour of the Copperbelt on account of bronchitis, which necessitated his detention in hospital in Lusaka for four days. The illness, however, was not serious, and Sir John returned to Lusaka last Friday.

The engagement is announced of Flight Lieutenant A. J. P. Finley, D.F.C., Assistant Officer, and Mrs. J. D. Finch, of Nairobi, Assistant Senior Officer, Queen Mary Way, Gibber, W.A.F., youngest daughter of the late John Finch, and Mrs. Robbins, of South Woodford, Essex.

The engagement is announced between Captain (temp. Major) H. D. Tweedie, Scots Guards (seconded to the K.A.R.), elder son of Mr. John Tweedie and Mrs. Tweedie, Edinburgh, North Berwick, Scotland, and Moyra Helen Younger, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Lord Francis Scott, R.C.M.G., M.C., and the late Lady Francis Scott, of Deloraine, Kintail, Kenya.

Sir Daniel Hall, who was Chairman of the Agricultural Commission in Kenya in 1929 and leader of a party of the British Association which visited East Africa in the same year, was entertained at lunch on 26th January by the former staff and students of Uvaia College, of which he was first Principal. Mr. Alex. Atum presided and presented Sir Daniel with the "Cup". He was supported in the toast by Mr. John Russell, Director of Rothamsted.

## Obituary

The death occurred in Farnham, of the late Sir Daniel Hall, late of Rhodesia.

The death has occurred in Ashford, Middlesex, of Mrs. Mary Cartmell, Assistant Secretary of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

The death occurred last week in Clarendon Wells, at the age of 82 years, of Mr. L. T. Pringle, formerly of the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

The death is announced in Norfolk, Tarrington, New York State, at the age of 80 years, of Captain A. H. Vaughan Williams, an associate of Cecil Rhodes.

The death has occurred in London, of Mr. D. D. Jackson, son of the late Thomas Dickson, who had been closely connected with the development of the Nyasa-land region.

The late Sir John Cartmell, whose "field" is in the East African region, died at the age of 80 years on 27th January, at the home of Mrs. E. B. Cartmell, of Narbeth, Middlesex, formerly of the C.M.S., Uganda.

Mrs. A. Griffith Smith (Kemp), Mrs. E. Rowling (Uganda), Mrs. G. Litchfield (Uganda), and the Rev. F. B. Hatlow (Southern Sudan), were among retired C.M.S. missionaries whose deaths occurred during 1941.

Mr. Walter Richard Siegel, an eminent artist, who has just died at the age of 81 years, resigned from the Royal Academy some years ago because that body refused to protest against the proposed removal of some Epstein figures from Rhodesia House, London.

Brigadier General R. A. Gilliam, C.M.G., D.S.O., late Royal Engineers, who died last week in Wellington, Somerset, at the age of 70 years, was Chief British Commissioner of the Anglo-Belgian Rhodesia Congo Boundary Commission in 1912 and 1913.

Mr. R. H. Kirke, whose death in Lusaka is announced, had been in Northern Rhodesia for more than a quarter of a century. Before starting farming in the Chisamba district in 1924 with the late Mr. F. B. Lacey, he was head of the C.I.D. and Immigration Department. Later he had served the Lusaka Management Board as compound superintendent.

## Sir Godfrey Rhodes

The *Central European Observer* writes: "One of the most cheering things in our omissions of news is the sending out of the Canadian General Rhodes as Director of Transport in Persia. He has done a mean job behind the scenes already in this field in Africa, and done his substantial bit towards the re-education of the Italian army in East Africa.

He has gone to Persia with the knowledge that the battle for Moscow and for Russia turn on questions of supply, and we know he will get a move on in improving Persian roads and railways. Persia is more than six times the size of Britain. It is not tantamount to the one 600 mile trans-Persian railway, passes over nearly 6,000 bridges and through more than 200 tunnels. Roads are poor and equally exposed to attack.

The task of General Rhodes is to put the Nazi Tenth Organisation in the Balkans into a second-class category in the light of our Persian achievements. Indian engineers are at his back. If he needs more he can send a fleet S.O.S. to Canada and the U.S.A.

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been by 42% since 1936—the year in which maize control was introduced. During the last few days our requirements for the next six months have been assured by the release to us of 100,000 bags of South African maize contracted for delivery to England. The only justification for having to ask the people of Great Britain to forego their supplies for the next six months and the possible output of sorghum, and in Mauritius and Réunion the production of cereals in this country.

The drop in maize production in these territories since 1932, with the exception of a slight increase in 1936. In 1937 the total output was 437,000 bags, of which 222,000 were produced by Europeans and 215,000 bags by Africans. In 1941 their total output was 470,000 bags, the European production declining to 129,000 bags and the African to 341,000. Current production in the other hand has now risen to 470,000 bags.

A serious concern of the European farming community in the Eastern Province had the acquisition by the Government of the North Charterland Company's land holdings might lead to an unbalanced European agricultural development, since the bulk of the land would not be in the hands of Native people. The position would be reviewed as soon as possible, with a view to securing such land as might be suitable for European development. This question was under consideration by the local local committee.

The Native Industrial Labour Advisory Board had been re-constituted as the African Labour Advisory Board. He hoped it would keep the Government advised of labour conditions.

In connexion with the inter-tribe campaign a game fence 20 miles long was to be erected in the mountains to the East of the mountains. Further recommendations from Langanyika were the mandatory fence and the control of the main river of the mountains, and eradication of all game in the mountains enclosed in the fence. It was proposed to close the shooting within a belt extending 25 miles south of the fence.

After the 170 Kilimanjaro had been completed in the Native areas, the water development programme had been launched. It was proposed to construct further groups of wells in 1942 in the Marakissa, Mumbwa and Broken Hills districts and in the Maseko Province.

**The Financial Position**

An increase of £207,400 in the revenue estimates was due mainly to customs (£76,400), income tax (£54,000) and motor licences (£10,000). Expenditure estimates were larger affected by the Government debts to the North Charterland Company, whereas £75,000 had been allowed in the estimates as a result of the Arbitration proceedings, the final payment inclusive of interest being £116,000.

The heavy deficit which it was prudent to set the reserve against the 1941-42 depression had been revised, and a higher sum than £200,000 was now envisaged. Receipts for the year estimated from £276,725 in 1937 and £1,581,320 in 1941 to £2,000,000 for 1942. The increasing deficit over the period of recession was not as serious as it had seemed, and it was possible to project that the year was ending nearly two-thirds of the way to the 1938 level. Such a figure would permit a considerable present reduction in expenditure, which was estimated at £1,280,000.

The estimates provided for revenue on the basis of existing taxation of £2,265,000 and expenditure of £1,900,000. If the financial outcome should still leave a considerable surplus at the end of 1942, it would be £2,362,000. The results for new taxation would increase this figure to £2,607,000.

The main expenditure increase was in respect of African education (£1,230,000), health (£220,000), public works recurrent (£1,080,000), agriculture and forestry (£1,052,000), police (£9,340,000) and European education (£1,030,000).

There was provision for six additional nurses, for further visits to various parts of the health system, local authorities, for new courses for sanitary work, and for the control of diseases against yellow fever. Considerable expenditure on cultural staff and on new additional expenditure available to European farmers and Native agriculturists, and on the education of the young.

There was to be a large force of Commissioners of Police, and the African police were to be increased by 100 men, of whom 70 were required for duty in the Nyasa, Mzimba and other following the adoption of the policy of assuming responsibility for police duties within such areas.

Improvement of the Coppensett roads, the Chitunda road, the Mulduna-Fort Ross road, and a staff with a large contingent on the Great North Road were to be undertaken.

The Government of the Belgian Congo is to issue a series of four special postage stamps, two for use in the Congo and two in the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi. The stamps of 10 franc value will be sold at a premium of 40 francs in aid of war funds.

**Questions in Parliament**

(Concluded from page 367)

Mr. Jones asked for what extent schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were being submitted by the British African and other Governments. To what extent such schemes had been encouraged by recent circulars of the Secretary of State, how these schemes were being handled by his Department, whether they would be considered by the "Duffin Committee" when in view of the full-time appointment of the Chairman of Lord Duffin in the Ministry of Information he was satisfied that proper attention and adequate consideration would be given to the work he had been given in the Colonial Office, and whether any arrangement was to be continued.

Mr. Hall stated that the length of the reply would be sufficient to circulate again the Official Report.

**Lord Duffin's Duties**

Mr. George Jones (Liverpool) asked if it was satisfactory that an official on full-time employment elsewhere, with inadequate experience, should be the Chairman of that particular Committee, considering its vital effects for the future of the Empire.

Mr. Hall: I must take exception to the reference to the experience of the Chairman of the Committee. Lord Duffin for some time he occupied the position which I now occupy. The Secretary of State is satisfied that the Chairman is able to give proper attention to all the applications that come in.

Mr. Noel Baker: Is it possible that the Chairman can do the job as well as a full-time job at the Ministry of Information? Is it not a much greater man?

Mr. Hall: No. The time required for this job is about one hour a week.

Mr. Jones: Surely the position of a Committee of this vital importance, with hundreds of schemes coming in from all parts of the Colonial Empire, involving the future, social and economic development of these territories, calls for more than one hour a week. It is not that hopeless inadequate for tackling this job.

Mr. Hall suggested that the question should wait the reply which he was circulating. At read—

The number of applications received from the West Indies is 101, from East Africa 20, from West Africa 25, and from the rest of the Empire 431 total 180. Applications are examined in the Colonial Office as part of the normal business of the Department, and are then submitted to the Colonial Development and Welfare Advisory Committee with any explanation or further information which may be needed to assist the Committee. This preliminary examination is greatly facilitated by the work of the Committee and the Secretary of State for the Colonies is satisfied that the Chairman is able to give proper attention and adequate consideration to the applications. The Committee is a useful piece of machinery for ensuring that sound principles are applied when considering applications, and it is proposed that applications continue to be referred to them.

**Employment of African Troops**

Mr. Jones asked the Secretary of State for War what steps European colonial troops had been employed and raised out of their own territories, whether he had received reports as to the pay, allowances, position, welfare and other provision for African troops, whether he was satisfied with the health arrangements and rate of sickness of the African troops, how the mortality rates compared with European troops, and what provision was being made for men discharged from the services as disabled.

Mr. Hall's reply was that Colonial troops from Cyprus, India, Mauritius, the Seychelles and Ceylon had been employed outside their own territories, as well as East and West African troops, many of whom took part in the Abyssinian campaign. Reports concerning the conditions of service of African troops were received regularly from General Officers commanding. No reports had been received indicating that the state of the health of African troops or hospital facilities for them were other than satisfactory. No figures were readily available to compare the mortality rates of African and European troops. Disability pension and gratuity schemes were already in operation for the various Colonial forces. Retired schemes for African troops had recently been drawn up by the East and West African Governments.

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



### Mr. Cox on African Education

MR. C. W. B. COX, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who presided when the Rev. H. M. Grace recently addressed the Royal Society of Arts on the problems of education in East and West Africa [as reported in our issue of January 22] said in that lecture:

Mr. Grace has urged that upward educational growth is not enough and that there must be also simultaneous outward growth. I am sure he would agree that the converse is also true. The effectiveness of mass education must largely depend upon the provision of facilities for further education for those who are to be the agents and instruments of mass education, the teacher, the agricultural demonstrator, the health worker and the other members of the team, and those who are to educate the Agents themselves need further education still.

I do not imagine that Mr. Grace intended to question Sir Gordon Guggisberg's vision in founding Achimota when he did without waiting until a close network of primary schools had been extended widely over the whole hinterland, any more than those of us who know the Sudan would question the even wilder venture of Lord Kitchener when he appealed to the British public for £400,000 to found the Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum on the very morning of Omdurman, which there was scarcely a primary school in our sense of the word, in the length and breadth of the land.

The upward and outward developments, in the early stages at any rate, seem to me to be inextricably interlinked, but the opportunity for the most effective and most rapid expansion of mass education surely comes when provision has been made for the output of considerable numbers of those who are equipped to provide it.

#### The Religious Element

Mr. Grace has drawn a vivid picture of the early bush schools in Uganda, grafted on tribal life, supported by tribal authorities, quickening the interest of adults as well as children, assimilating syllabuses from the start. He has reminded us that those civilizations, beliefs and sanctions which down the centuries have impeded the life of the African in the cradle to the grave cannot be expected to survive the impact of Western ideas. They must be replaced by something if he is to preserve his personality whole. It was not without reason that the Advisory Committee for Education in the Colonial Office in its first memorandum on Education in Tropical Africa, urged that the religious element should be prominent in African education, and that Committee has often expressed its appreciation of the fine services rendered by the missionary societies in many parts of East and West Africa.

Yet this position is not everywhere straightforward. We should probably all agree that if village schools become the pride and centre of the whole village life, then the sort of village education will perish. Two main difficulties seem to stand in the way of the mission bush school filling that role at all universally in the Moslem areas.

First, over wide areas of Africa (it is a question not of the Church but of the Churches) the intermission bloodshed which troubled the peaceful revolution in Uganda, belongs to distant history and can easily be exaggerated, but rivalry between the Roman Catholic Church and non-Roman Catholic Churches, extending also into the heart of the village mats themselves, is still a potent and a complicating factor in the problems of rural community education. If these bush schools of both Churches are eliminated, as they must be, by the faith of the Churches that sustain them, can both or even either, in a village that contains both, be the pride and centre of the whole village life? That is

the question of the village school is truly to be the pride and centre of the whole village life, the village community must feel that the school is its own, and can thus happen unless the leaders of that community who support and support the school. If they do not, it is not the school likely to be regarded as "for an" body in the community, which they are the leaders. That is the I wish to emphasize in the heart expressed by Mr. Grace that most primary schools over great areas will tend more and more to become Native administration schools, with their close co-operation with the Church or, rather, with the other of the Churches.

I need not emphasize the importance of educating the Chiefs themselves, and the better the local administrative units of which they are the leaders, the more essential it appears to be that they should be able to hold their own not only with their own technical assistance but also with the educated Africans.

#### Native Eating Houses

Butawayo Town Council recently considered a resolution on the Finance Committee that it should be proposed to build a Native eating house in the location should be hired out to Natives. This had been suggested by Councillor D. Macbry after visiting the eating houses in Johannesburg, the advantage he claimed was that a particular tribe could be catered for by a man of the same tribe. The Council deferred a decision because Native organisations were shortly to make representations on the matter.

Without the Christian spirit, and the Christian fathers of Rhodesia will never get any further to the right handling of the Native population. Sir George Stanley, the retiring Governor, addressing Salisbury Rotarians.



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## COMPANY MEETING

## Liebig's Extract of Meat Company

### Mr. Kenneth M. Carlisle's Address

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, WAS HELD IN LONDON LAST THURSDAY.

MR. KENNETH M. CARLISLE, Chairman and Managing Director, who presided, reviewed the balance sheet, mentioning that the net profit available for distribution had declined from £222,000 to £25,000, and said, *inter alia*—

Investments in British Government securities included Treasury Bills last year, record a decline of £250,000, but cash is up by rather over £450,000 at the substantial figure of £670,000. A large proportion of this amount is, of course, held to meet our liability to the Inland Revenue authorities in respect of taxation which falls due for payment in the early months of the year.

On the liabilities side of the balance sheet the only item which calls for any comment is sundry creditors. The increase here of £580,000 is largely due to provision for taxation, which with Excess Profits Tax at 100% on all earnings over the standard establishment and with income tax at 10% in the £, calls for very large allocations.

#### Severe Effect of Taxation

The balance of net profit available for distribution is £25,000, in comparison with £222,000 in the previous year. The reduction fails to reflect in true perspective the trading profits of the group of companies, which notwithstanding reduced margins owing to rising costs of production, have nevertheless been large, not the volume of trade in which they have been engaged during the past year, which has surpassed all previous records, but it does connote in no uncertain measure the levies of taxation and the provision it has been considered necessary and prudent to make against eventual liability in this connexion on the profits earned.

Indeed, it is hot without considerable disappointment to us that in a year in which the title of the company's trade and earnings has swept to the highest point mark attained in its long history, the surplus actually left available for distribution after providing for taxation, should figure at the lowest £25,000 touched since the crisis year of 1931.

While a social taxation of its present form and at the current high rate there are several factors which combine not only to curtail the disposable profits, but also substantially to reduce the funds left available for distribution in comparison with the normal conditions of the pre-war era.

The principal factors are: (1) Excess Profits Tax, which at 100% effectively appropriates all profits earned over the datum line, established as a standard; (2) income tax at 10% in the £, which reduces by half the standard allowable profit; (3) contributions under the War Damage Acts in respect of land, buildings, and other immovable property which are disallowed as a working charge in the computation of profits for national taxation purposes and have therefore to be provided for out of the remaining divisible profit, since they should not be capitalised, as they do not add to the value of the assets in respect of which they are incurred; (4) depreciation greatly in excess of the adequate statutory rate allowed by the revenue authorities, having regard to the wear and tear occasioned by double-shift working and to the difficulty of maintaining plant and machinery in a full and adequate state of repair and renewal owing

an accelerated rate has undoubtedly to be faced and provision must be made to meet the bill for deferred maintenance which will undoubtedly present itself at the end of the course of production, as it is to be kept unimpaired for expansion, for spares and other A.R.P. requirements, which has of course, been written off as a working charge, since it does not in any way improve or add to the productive or earning capacity, but of which an undetermined portion may be recoverable later in the form of a set-off against taxation.

#### Inroads on Divisible Profit

Thus the divisible profit left after the claims of taxation have been provided for is further whittled down in substantial degree if the prudent canons of financial orthodoxy are to be observed.

Although the outlay on capital account incurred by the parent company has been of small proportions, several of the subsidiary companies have been engaged in programmes of expansion involving the expenditure of considerable sums of capital funds, and in so far as the cash resources of the subsidiaries may not suffice to meet this outlay, the funds have to be provided by the parent.

Expenditure on capital account is undertaken mainly with a view to increasing capacity of production, which in turn leads to a larger volume of turnover, from which enhanced turnover profits are derived which, if ploughed back into the business, help to finance the capital outlay from which they have originated, and so keep the ship correctly trimmed to the financial wind. Under the operation of the 100% Excess Profits Tax, however, these additional profits suffer total confiscation so that the only means of keeping the sails in proper trim is either to curtail capital outlay and eschew expansion, or to refrain from the surplus left available for expansion, so that which will cover the outgoings on capital account.

#### Citizen's Paramount Duty

Your directors have given much thought to the dilemma that has thus far come to the company, but, although the companies in which the company is engaged cannot primarily be classified as a war industry, yet they are auxiliary and complementary thereto, as providing a necessity without which the objectives of war could not be foreseen.

We have considered seriously, not only would the wider interests of the nation best be served by expanding production to the maximum compatible with capital resources and the supply of raw materials, but that they would be discharging on behalf of the company what is the paramount duty of every citizen in these times of national emergency—namely, the obligation to assist in every way, by contributing as largely as possible through the medium of Excess Profits Tax to the promotion and finance of the gigantic war effort on which the country is engaged.

The company, while any immediate or tangible advantages are not so easily discernible, as no profits derived from any expansion can be retained, should undoubtedly stand to benefit in the long run from the wider custom which is being created.

#### Insistent Demand for Company's Products

The insistent demand for the output of all our factories evinces not only the need for, but the popularity of, the range of products we place on the market, and it is just that we are not only providing a clear public want in the present circumstances of meat rationing, but are also building a gap for ourselves a goodwill which will assuredly afford a more extended scope for our business in the future.

In this policy I feel that we can count on the full



no doubt derive satisfaction from the knowledge that the efforts of the Libsons of their company are contributing essentially towards financing the war, for the success in any campaign of which an effort or sacrifice will be in vain.

#### The Dividend

A reduction in the year's dividend from 10% to 2% last year was well tolerated by shareholders not unprepared, though a scolded note of warning at the last two meetings, that it would probably not prove feasible to maintain the same rate of dividend by tax if there should be an increase in the rate of income tax. Income tax has increased in the interim, as you all know, from 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per pound, and to have maintained last year's rate of dividend at 10% would have required the payment of rather more than 24% gross dividend.

There is, however, less weight now left available for distribution than there was when income tax ruled at 13s. 6d. for 12s. 6d. in the pound, and Excess Profits Tax has ruled at 100% for the whole 12 months, against 60% for seven months and 100% for the 5 months.

#### Overseas Factories Fully Engaged

Our overseas earning factories have again been fully engaged to the limit of their capacities and in consequence with the supplies of cattle and other raw materials available, mainly in the production of canned meats and other foodstuffs for military and Government requirements. They have had difficulties and setbacks to contend with in connexion with delays and shortages in the deliveries of packing and other materials, but on the whole have come through well.

On the farming side our business results have, as a customary rule, suffered, but when regard is had to the widespread areas covered and the variable climatic conditions under which operations are conducted, irregularity in performance is only to be expected. Good crops and seasons have been disappointing, the top crops a total fall, but in the aggregate improving values of livestock and an active market have contributed towards offsetting the rather disappointing earnings and mortality returns in some districts.

#### Chairman's Tribute to Staff

It is a pleasure to pay a warm tribute to the members of our staff on their recent success. To their loyal collaboration, co-operation, and without their wholehearted and efficient support in the many difficult and trying situations which have inevitably arisen in the course of the year, production could not have reached the high level achieved, or distribution been carried out with such regularity.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir Fallett Holt, K.B.E., presided, the resolution and it was carried unanimously without dissent.

The retiring directors, Sir Fallett Holt, K.B.E., and Mr. Alfred Greiner, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs J. and J. Sawyer and Co., were re-appointed.

On the recommendation of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Fallett Holt, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the company's representatives and staffs and those of their associated and subsidiary companies at home and abroad.

Mr. P. J. Jaxby presented a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and the colleagues on the board, and congratulated them on their success in surmounting difficulties and maintaining the company's financial structure intact.

At subsequent extraordinary general meetings resolutions were unanimously approved sanctioning the conversion of the shares into stock and adopting the

## Critic of Kenya Government

That there is general dissatisfaction throughout Kenya with the Government's conduct in which has materially deteriorated in the past year, was argued by Mr. W. G. Nicol, elected member for Mombasa during the Bitokot debate in the Legislative Council.

He suggested that the Executive Council should be strengthened by the appointment of two more non-officials, commerce and the coast might have representation. Mr. Nicol made the remark that one of the non-official members of the Executive Council (Francis Scott) as a full-time soldier, and that the other (Major Cavendish-Bentinck) as a part-timer with other national importance. In his opinion the time had come for the appointment of Ministers who could act as umbrellas over the permanent officials, and who would be displaced by the public will if they failed in their task.

The most important contribution to the war effort would, he said, be the union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and since East Africa was destined to play a great part in post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation, now was the time to set serious order.

He criticised the Government for not having circulated to members of Council the dispatch of the Secretary of State on the Colonial war effort, and for its attitude to the Information Office, which, instead of preparing public opinion for action, had been used to explain away Government blunders. He added that dissatisfaction within the police force should be recognised and rectified by giving the new Commissioner adequate funds for reorganisation.

Surplus balances should, he thought, be used to subsidise European and African farmers in new crops which were necessary in war, but perhaps uneconomic in peace. Money should also be spent on storage, and the crops awaiting export determined. The loss should fall on the country, not on the individual farmer. Farms must not be allowed to go back to bush as was the case in Tanganyika Territory, and it was urgently necessary to put the Mombasa-Tanga road in good order.

Mr. Nicol asked for a statement of Government policy in regard to the retirement of officials in wartime, and once more urged the introduction of low value terms contracts.

## News Items in Brief

The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation has issued an urgent appeal for scrap metal for smelting.

Maximum prices were proclaimed last week for staple groceries, paraffin and cream in townships within the Northern Rhodesian railway belt.

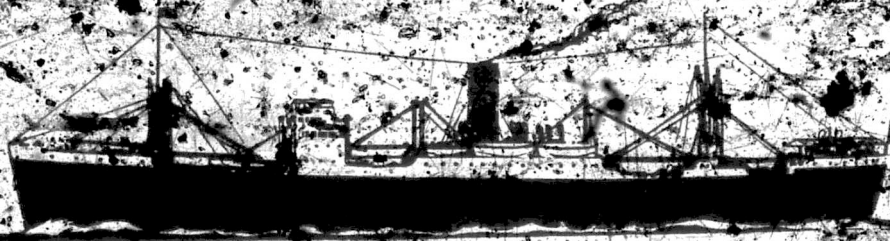
Kenya has rescinded the recent additional duties on wines of the grounds that these surcharges imposed almost exclusively on those products of the Union of South Africa at a time when the latter there is going through a particularly difficult period.

The Uganda Company, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 7½% for the year to August 31, 1940, on its £112,500 of ordinary shares, and a bonus distribution of 2½% on account of the year to August 31, 1941, both less tax. For the corresponding period 1940 the dividend was 3%. The 10s. shares stand at about 75/6d.

The Belgian Service Company inaugurated a regular service last week between Elizabethville in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, and Capetown. At present the service is to be fortnightly in each direction, with the probability of a later increase to a weekly basis. Calls are made at Lusaka, Bulawayo and







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Homeward services include voyages to East and South African Ports to the U.K. and Continent. A service is maintained between East and South Africa and the U.S.A. Refrigerated chambers are available for the carriage of Rhodesian exports such as meat, fruit, dairy products, etc., whilst coffee and tobacco are given special attention.

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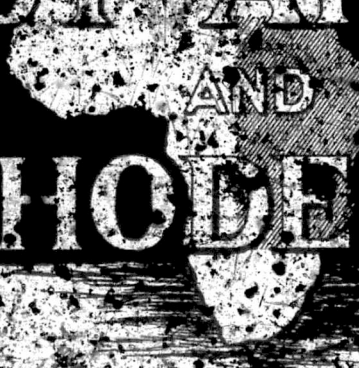
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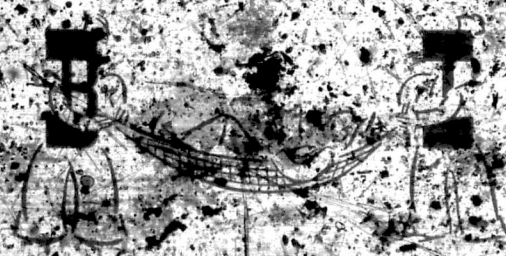
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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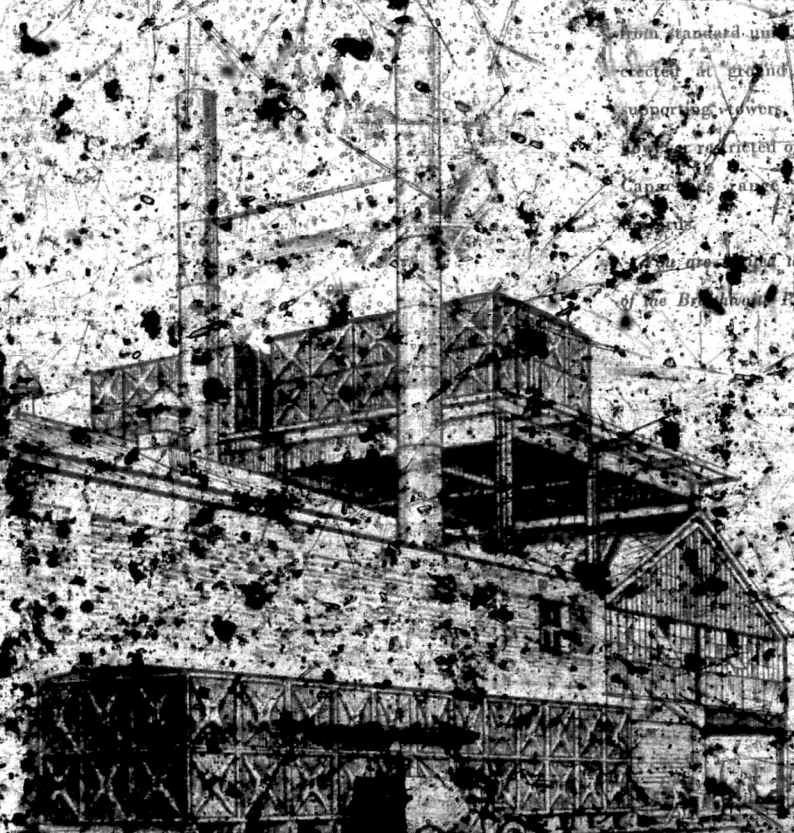
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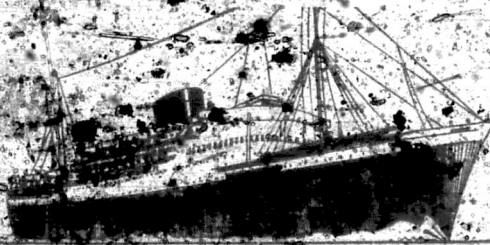
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE INDEPENDENCE OF ETHIOPIA is officially recognised by Great Britain in the treaty signed in Addis Ababa on the last day of January, and published in full in this issue. By the treaty a new epoch has been

**The Treaty with Ethiopia** righted, for all Britons have continued to feel a sense of shame that the Imperial Government of that day, mesmerised by delusive ideas of appeasing an aggressor, failed to save Haile Selassie from Italian rapacity. In the preamble to the new agreement the Emperor, who found sanctuary in England during his exile, once more records his own gratitude and that of his people for the "overwhelming and generous aid afforded by the British Empire, and the whole document affords evidence of his deep desire to maintain the most friendly relations with the British Government and to utilise British aid wherever possible." When futile theories began a

campaign in the British Press some months ago with the object of exacting an undertaking from an official spokesman that the Emperor should be provided with a panel of international advisers upon his restoration to his throne, we argued that there was no likelihood that any British pact would fall to satisfy the Emperor's requirements, and that it would be absurd to attempt to interfere with his own wishes merely for the purpose of glorifying internationalism. That epoch has passed with the fate it deserved, it is British advisers whom the Emperor desires, and whom the Imperial Government

This provision of the treaty may, indeed, reflect the victory of the Emperor not merely over that clique of British pamphleters, who are never so happy as when advocating an internationalism unpractical or

**Foreign Office Second Thoughts.** untested, but even over the Foreign Office, for it will

be remembered that in February of last year Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared that assistance and guidance for the Emperor in economic and political matters would be the subject of international arrangement at the conclusion of peace. We considered that that phraseology did not necessarily imply the appointment of an international panel of advisers, but it certainly suggested that in the Foreign Office view the definition of Anglo-Ethiopian policy

was not yet settled. Nine months have already passed since the Emperor returned to his capital, and there can be no doubt that the passing of such a period without the signature of any agreement has tended to strain patience and trust. The only explanation which has been offered to Parliament is that a treaty could not be negotiated until the last sector of Italian resistance in the Gondar area had been removed and the Emperor's sovereignty thereby restored over the whole of his dominions. If that had been the sole obstruction, anxiety which has been caused in well-informed circles would not have arisen. The truth is that the sound advice of those best able to guide the British Government did not commend itself to the Foreign

abandon its opposition, so that the treaty in its present form very closely follows first intentions. Without entering into details, this fact should be recorded in order to show that what has prevailed is the practical common sense of the men on the spot, British and Ethiopian, rather than the ideas of Whitehall.

Once naturally, there are various causes the success or failure of which will depend entirely upon the manner in which necessarily vague principles are implemented. It may be assumed

### Tasks for Men of Character and Ability

that both signatories intend to act honourably, but the translation into act of such resolves will depend upon the appointment by the Emperor of ministers and other officials of character and ability and the recommendation by Great Britain of advisers with similar qualities of mind and heart. These advisers of men must perform their work in the closest harmony. If friendly understanding be established from the outset, their joint achievement should be memorable; if friction threatens in any particular sphere, it is to be hoped that there will be intervention promptly curative. It must be realised that the wisdom of an enlightened Emperor, the bravery of the Patriot forces, and the signature of an agreement which does credit both to British liberalism and generosity, and the practical statesmanship of Haile Sellassie cannot be safely interpreted as testifying to the modernisation of Ethiopia. There could be no worse error than that, no greater obstacle to mutual understanding. Ethiopia's sage and dignified ruler has no misconceptions in regard to the complicated tasks which await his attention, and his British well-wishers must be equally clear-sighted. While determined ever since he was driven from his capital by the Italians nearly six years ago to accept nothing less than a complete restoration of his sovereign independence, none knows better than Haile Sellassie how heavy is the dead weight of centuries which provincial chiefs and governors have been to load a law into themselves.

Attachment to the person of the Emperor was of course at its zenith during the period between the Italian declaration of war against Great Britain and the occupation of Addis Ababa in May last. But since the Forces mankind cannot remain on emotional heights, that attachment must have cooled somewhat already. Again, as the demands of administration have followed military

for many individuals and interests to seek their own advantage. The monarch, though clearly the one man marked out by destiny for his rôle, will have to counter powerful die-hard opponents within his realm who distrust swift progress as transgressing the fundamental traditions of Ethiopia life. The Coptic Church is unlikely to look kindly on a policy at variance with its age-old interests, to reconcile the requirements of good government with the fervour of great chiefs with the highest statecraft, the spread of education will inevitably be hindered by the policy of the Italians of deliberately killing as many of the young educated Ethiopians as they could capture. The creation of an all-Abyssinian outlook among peoples of widely differing cults and still imbued with old animosities must take time. The Emperor, fully alive to these and other difficulties, will do his best to surmount them to assuage tribal jealousies by finding scope for men of Gallatrace no less than for those of Amharic stock, and to strike a balance between professing Christians and the impassioned adherents of Islam. In short, Ethiopia enters upon a task which would test the statesmanship of any race, and for the solution of which the greatest wisdom and much patience will be needed. Many British newspapers write as though Ethiopia were a land merely awaiting the harvest of modern government. It is, on the contrary, a vast empire in most of which the first seeds of enlightenment have still to be sown. Once sown, they will require to be faithfully tended lest they be choked by the tares of sloth, habit and greed. By such fidelity alone may the good harvest be garnered, and that only in due and slow time.

**MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P.**, who has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has shown in his public life marked independence of thought and

**Changes at the Colonial Office:** qualities badly needed in the Colonial sphere. In the years before the war he was so regardless of party ties in his attitude to major questions that it might often have been doubted whether he gave his adherence to any political group. He is not a politician who readily resorts to talk on any subject, preferring to speak of the things he knows, namely of economic and industrial problems, on such matters he has the authority of a practical investigator. As a fairly recent instance of his habit of speaking out things for himself, he was one of the very few members of the British Parliament who flew to Finland at the time of the Russian attack. He is regarded in the House of Commons as a man of



iveness to new ideas and his independence of precedent and pressure, may, it is to be hoped, enable him to aid the Secretary of State in breaking through antiquated methods of routine which, as all East Africans know, still enshrine our Colonial administration. To be candid, the transfer of Mr. George Hall from the Colonial Office will occasion little regret, for by no standard could he be described as a success. Not for years have Parliamentary questions about the Colonies been so unsatisfactorily answered, and they are pointed out at the time, even during the last Colonial debate

the Under-Secretary did not attempt to deal seriously with any of the major matters then raised. It seemed, indeed, that this former trade union official was mainly concerned with Colonial labour laws and labour organisation, with the result that some Colonial Governments have rushed ahead of local requirements in this regard. The Colonial Empire, wishing Mr. Macmillan happiness in his first Ministerial appointment, will hope that his tenure will be long enough to produce results creditable to him and beneficial to the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

## Full Text of Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement

*Complete Independence of Ethiopia Recognised by Great Britain*

THE AGREEMENT signed in Addis Ababa on January 31, 1942, between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Emperor of Ethiopia is in the following terms:

WHEREAS His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God (hereinafter referred to as His Majesty the Emperor), wishes to put on record His gratitude and that of His people for the overwhelming and generous aid He has received from the Forces of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India (hereinafter referred to as His Majesty The King), which has enabled Him and His people to recover this national territory; and

WHEREAS His Majesty the Emperor, true to His coronation pledges not to surrender His sovereignty or the independence of His people, but conscious of the needs of His country, has demanded to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter referred to as the Government of the United Kingdom) that He is eager to receive advice and financial assistance in the difficult task of reconstruction and reform; and

WHEREAS the Government of the United Kingdom recognises that Ethiopia is now a free and independent State and His Majesty the Emperor, Haile Selassie I, His lawful Ruler, and the Government of Ethiopia being now complete, wish to help His Majesty the Emperor to re-establish His Government and to assist in providing for the immediate needs of the country. Now, therefore, His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia in person and

Major-General Sir Philip Eben Mitchell, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, upon whom has been conferred the decoration of the Military Cross, Chief Political Officer, on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, East Africa, being duly authorised for this purpose by the Government of the United Kingdom, have agreed as follows:

### ARTICLE I.

Diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and Ethiopia shall be re-established as from the date of this Agreement. His Majesty the Emperor and an Ethiopian Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to His Majesty the King who shall be appointed as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Agreement. His Majesty the Emperor agrees that the Diplomatic Representative of His Majesty the King shall take precedence over any other foreign representative accredited to His Imperial Majesty.

### ARTICLE II.

His Majesty the Emperor requests the Government of the United Kingdom to assist him in obtaining the services of British subjects (a) as advisers to himself and his Ministers, (b) as members of the Police, Police Courts and Courts of Law, and (c) as judges and magistrates, the Government of the United Kingdom will use their best endeavours to assist His Majesty the Emperor in this matter. The Government of the United Kingdom shall be free to exercise all powers, and the arrangements they are to make shall be the subject of separate agreements between the contracting Parties.

His Majesty the Emperor agrees to appoint advisers additional to those referred to in paragraph (a) above and to

### ARTICLE III.

Subject to the provisions of the Military Convention concluded this day, and of Article V of this Agreement, the jurisdiction and administrative powers of British military tribunals and authorities shall terminate as soon as they can be replaced by effective Ethiopian Civilian administration and jurisdiction, which His Majesty the Emperor will set up as soon as possible. Nevertheless, British military tribunals shall finish any cases then pending before them. The Ethiopian Authorities will determine and where necessary enforce decisions previously made by British military tribunals.

### ARTICLE IV.

His Majesty the Emperor, having intimated to the Government of the United Kingdom that He will require financial aid in order to re-establish His Government, the Government of the United Kingdom will grant to His Majesty the sum of £1,500,000 during the first year and £1,000,000 during the second year of the currency of this Agreement. If the Agreement remains in force for a third year, the Government of the United Kingdom agrees to pay to His Majesty the Emperor the sum of £500,000 in respect of such third year and if for a fourth year, when the sum of £250,000 shall be paid in respect of that year. Payments shall be made in quarterly instalments in advance.

His Majesty the Emperor agrees for his part that this sum shall be used by the Government of the United Kingdom to make payments in respect of claims of immovable property of an Ethiopian nature which may be acquired by the British forces in Ethiopia during the war.

His Majesty the Emperor agrees that there shall be the closest co-operation between the Ethiopian authorities and His British Advisers who are appointed in accordance with Article II (a) regarding public expenditure.

It is proper to facilitate the absorption into Ethiopia of the funds to be provided under paragraph (a) above, and to promote the early resumption of trade between Ethiopia and the surrounding territories.

That in all matters relating to the Government of Ethiopia the Government of the United Kingdom shall be consulted and that arrangements concerning it shall be made only with the concurrence of that Government.

### ARTICLE V.

Jurisdiction over foreigners shall be exercised by the British Courts constituted according to the laws of the State in which they are at any time, which His Majesty the Emperor will promulgate forthwith and will maintain in force during the continuance of this Agreement, except in so far as it may be amended or varied by any measure agreed upon by the parties to this Agreement.

Any foreigner who is a party to any proceedings, civil or criminal, within the jurisdiction of a Regional, Communal or Provincial court may elect to have the case transferred without delay to a High Court or to the High Court for trial, and steps to this effect shall be included in the Rules of Court.

In the hearing by the High Court of any matter to which a foreigner is a party at least one of the British Judges mentioned in Article II (a) shall sit as a member of the Court.

His Majesty the Emperor agrees to direct that foreigners shall be incarcerated only in prisons approved for the purpose by the Commissioner of Police appointed in accord-

ARTICLE VI.

(1) His Majesty the Emperor agrees to enact laws against trading with the enemy in territories administered by the Government of the United Kingdom.

(2) His Majesty the Emperor accepts full responsibility for seeing that private enemy property is dealt with in accordance with international law. His Majesty agrees to consult with the British Diplomatic Representative as to the measures to be taken for this end.

His Majesty the Emperor agrees—

(a) That all prisoners of war shall be handed over to the custody of the British Military Authorities who will evacuate them from Ethiopia as soon as possible, and

(b) That he will enact such legislation as may be required to enable the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the British forces in East Africa and officers acting under his authority to exercise such temporary local powers as may be necessary for the administration, control and evacuation of Italian civilians in Ethiopia.

ARTICLE VII.

The Government of the United Kingdom will use their best endeavours—

(a) To secure the return of Ethiopians in Italian hands, and

(b) To secure the return of artistic works, religious property and the like removed to Italy and belonging to His Majesty the Emperor, the Ethiopian State, or local or religious bodies.

ARTICLE IX.

In areas in which the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the British forces in East Africa may find it necessary to conduct military operations against the common enemy in future, His Majesty the Emperor, well, at the request of the said General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, declare a state of emergency and will confer on the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the powers, resulting from such declaration. Any legislation necessary to secure these powers will be promulgated by His Majesty the Emperor. The Ethiopian Government and local authorities will give such aid and co-operation to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief as may be needed.

ARTICLE X.

His Majesty the Emperor agrees not to conduct any external military operation which, in the opinion of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the British forces in East Africa, can lead to the joint interest of Ethiopia and the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE XI.

(a) His Majesty the Emperor will accord freedom of passage to, and over Ethiopia to duly registered British civil aircraft, provided that such regulations governing air navigation as may be in force in Ethiopia are observed.

(b) His Majesty the Emperor will permit a British air transport organization or organizations to be designated by the Government of the United Kingdom, to operate regular air services to and over Ethiopia for the carriage of passengers, mails and freight. For this purpose the said organizations shall be permitted to use such aerodromes, ground equipment and facilities as are available, and to provide such other aerodromes, ground equipment and facilities as may be necessary.

(c) His Majesty the Emperor will not permit foreign aircraft other than British to fly to or over Ethiopia without the concurrence of the Government of the United Kingdom.

PART II.

The present Agreement shall enter into force as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until replaced by a treaty for which His Majesty the Emperor may wish to negotiate. If it is not so replaced within two years from this day's date it shall be terminated at any time by either party giving three months' notice to the other of this effect.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the present Agreement and affixed thereto their seals.

Done this thirty-first day of January 1942 in the English and Amharic languages, both of which shall be equally authoritative except in case of doubt, when the English text shall prevail.

The annex mentioned in Article V is headed "DEATH ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE PROCLAMATION" and reads—

Part I.—Preliminary.

1. This Proclamation may be cited as the Administration of Justice Proclamation.

2. The following Courts shall be established in Our Empire and shall be constituted in the manner hereinafter described and shall exercise the powers conferred on them by this Proclamation over all persons in Ethiopia:—(a) The Supreme Imperial Court; (b) The High Courts; (c) The Provincial

Part II.—The Supreme Imperial Court.

3. The Supreme Imperial Court shall comprise the Ashangus as Presidents and Judges with two judges of the High Court who shall be nominated by the President of the High Court for the hearing of any appeal from the High Court. One judge shall be appointed by the President of the High Court to hear any appeal in any case upon which he adjudicated as a member of the High Court. When in any matter the members of the Supreme Imperial Court are not unanimous, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

Part III.—The High Court.

4. The High Court of Ethiopia shall comprise such number of judges as We may from time to time think necessary, of whom one shall be designated the President. The Court shall contain such number of Judges of British birth as We shall consider to be desirable.

5. No person shall be appointed by Us to the office of Judge of Our High Court unless he is a regularly qualified legal practitioner or is entitled to Us by Our Minister of Justice to be qualified for such office by reason of long judicial experience or sound knowledge of law.

6. We may also appoint from time to time fit persons as additional judges of the High Court for the trial of particular cases, or for a specified period or while holding any specified office.

7. The High Court shall have full original and civil jurisdiction in Ethiopia according to law.

8. The High Court shall be deemed to be fully constituted for the hearing of any matter when it comprises three judges, and when in any matter the members of the Court are not unanimous the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

9. The High Court may sit at any place within Our Empire as may be convenient for the dispatch of business.

10. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Imperial Court from any decision of the High Court when acting as a court of first instance, in the manner laid down in Rules of Court.

11. No sentence of death shall be carried into execution unless confirmed by Us.

Part IV.—Provincial Courts.

12. In each of the Provinces of Our Empire there shall be established a Provincial Court, which shall comprise such number of provincial judges appointed by Us as We may from time to time think necessary. One Judge of each Provincial Court shall be designated the President.

13. We may also appoint from time to time fit persons as additional provincial judges for the trial of particular cases, or for a specified period or while holding any specified office.

14. A Provincial Court shall be deemed to be fully constituted for the hearing of any matter when it comprises three members, and when on regard to any matter the members of the Court are not unanimous, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

15. A Provincial Court may sit at any place within the Province for which it is constituted as may be convenient for the dispatch of business.

16. The jurisdiction of a Provincial Court in its original jurisdiction shall be limited—

(a) In criminal matters to—(i) imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, (ii) fine not exceeding 2,000 M.T. dollars, (iii) corporal punishment not exceeding 20 lashes, and shall extend to any combination of the above punishments.

(b) In civil matters, to cases, the subject matter of which does not exceed 2,000 M.T. dollars.

17. A Provincial Court shall have such jurisdiction to hear appeals from Courts established under Article 18 of the Proclamation as may be prescribed by the warrant of appointment of the Court and any decision of a Provincial Court on appeal shall be final.

18. An appeal shall lie from any Provincial Court as a Court of first instance to the High Court in the manner laid down in Rules of Court and any decision of the High Court on such appeal shall be final.

Part V.—Regional and Communal Courts.

19. Notwithstanding the jurisdiction of the High Court and the Provincial Courts it shall be lawful for Us to establish by warrant under Our hand other courts of criminal and civil jurisdiction which shall be subordinate to the Provincial Courts. Such warrant shall affirm the Constitution of the Court, the area within which the Court exercises jurisdiction, the law to be administered and shall impose such limitations upon the jurisdiction and powers of the court as may appear necessary. Appeals shall lie from courts established under this Article to such court or Courts as may be specified in the warrant establishing a Court.

Part VI.—Assessors.

20. Any Court constituted under this Proclamation may, if it sees fit, sit with two or more suitable persons in the capacity of assessors. Assessors shall be entitled to put any relevant questions to any witness and, in the conclusion of the case, shall give their opinions on the facts in issue, but the Court



Part VII.—Rules of Court

The Rules of Court may be made with the approval of Our Minister of Justice, by the Attorney-General in respect of the Supreme Imperial Court, and by the President of the High Court in respect of any other Court established by this Proclamation for the purposes of—

- (a) Regulating the administration of the Court, and the jurisdiction, conduct and procedure of proceedings therein;
- (b) Regulating the admission, conduct and discipline of legal practitioners;
- (c) Regulating the selection and appointment of assessors;
- (d) Regulating the Committee of Criminal Cases from lower Courts to higher Courts;
- (e) Regulating the imposition and recovery of fines, the award of imprisonment and the order of payment and the procedure relating to execution and attachment;
- (f) Prescribing forms;
- (g) Prescribing fees;
- (h) Regulating the duties of magistrates and justices.

Part VIII.—General

21. For the better examination of laws submitted to Us for enactment there is hereby established a Consultative Committee for legislation, which shall comprise the Attorney-General, the President of the High Court and three persons having recognised legal qualifications and being qualified by reason of long judicial experience and sound knowledge of law to be especially appointed by Us. The duties of such Committee shall be to draft laws upon Our instructions or to review the draft of any proposed law. No law shall be submitted to Us for enactment unless it is accompanied by a certificate signed by a majority of the members of the said Committee certifying that the law to which the certificate relates is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity and is a good proposed law to be applied without discrimination to Ethiopians and foreigners alike.

22. When any law has been enacted by Us it shall be published in the Official Gazette of Ethiopia in the Amharic and English languages and shall come into force from the date of publication in the Gazette. For the purposes of this law which may be specified in the law, the date of publication shall mean the date of publication in the Gazette.

23. Nothing contained in this law shall prevent the hearing and settlement of cases in which any matter traditionally recognised by Ethiopian law shall be heard by regular Courts but any such matter shall be heard by the judges of such Courts, or by the judges of such Courts appointed by Our Minister of Justice.

24. It is hereby declared that it is not lawful for any existing law which is contrary to natural justice, humanity, or which makes any harsh or illiberal distinction between Our subjects and foreigners.

A military convention between the United Kingdom and Ethiopia was signed at the same time as the agreement. Its terms will be published in our next issue.

### Exchange of Messages

AFTER THE SIGNATURE IN ADDIS ABABA OF A Anglo-Ethiopian treaty, Major-General Sir Philip Mitchell, who, as head of the British General Land Territories Administration, signed on behalf of Great Britain, said:

"This day marks the end of years of hardship and the rejection of the principle of the right of a white man to invade. The rule of the white man has been abolished and for all his proud and blood-stained history he has proved himself little capable of enduring the ordeal of battle. It is fitting that on this great day we should have before us those who are the brave men of the Ethiopian and British peoples who went forward to encounter the dangers of war and laid down their lives, or suffered wounds and privations, in order that this nation, under God's hand, have a new birth of freedom.

Formidable tasks of peace, reconstruction and reform which the country so gently needed, now face the Emperor, his Ministers, and military leaders. Men of arms had to learn to obey the laws. Unless every man was able to till his field and enjoy security and peace, the fight would have been vain. For this great task the British Government is happy to offer the Emperor the help which was expressed in the agreement.

"I can assure you, Sir," he continued, "that this help comes straight from generous hearts as it accords with the deepest beliefs of the people of the British Empire. They do not fight only for their own freedom, but for the freedom of all men everywhere who have been assailed by the wicked violence of Hitler and the Japanese and by the contemptible savagery of Mussolini in the by-ways of the little Great East in the burden laid upon them, they are ready to always throughout their history, to help a brave Emperor and a brave

### The Emperor said in reply

"The agreement we have signed today is a seal to the task, heroically undertaken and nobly carried out by the great British people. It is a witness to the sympathetic understanding of the needs and aspirations of my people by the British Government. It is a firm foundation on which the reconstruction of my administration and the re-awakening of the social life of my people can be based. It will help to cement the friendship which my belief will lead to a lasting co-operation both in war and peace.

The responsibilities which we assume in the instruments we have signed today are gladly undertaken to further our mutual interests and to sharpen our wills in the struggle against the common enemy.

### Brigade of Ethiopian Troops

Let it be clearly understood that I and my people will not sheathe our weapons until the common enemy is overthrown. It is my intention to offer the services of one of my sons and a brigade of my troops to fight in the field alongside the British Empire.

I speak with confidence to the future of my country. The British Government are giving us the help and guidance we need. Our part in the spirit of service and will to work will not be found wanting. May God prosper us in our endeavours.

The Prime Minister has received from the Emperor a telegram stating:

"On the occasion of the conclusion of agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and myself, I desire to thank your Excellency once again for all you have done for myself and my people, and to express my admiration for your inspired leadership. It will be a cause of lasting and deep gratitude to myself and my people that in the throes of their desperate and glorious struggle the great British people should so generously have offered to give freedom to our country. We pray God that victory will soon crown your endeavours."

A message to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Emperor said:

"I am confident that the agreement and the generous help accorded to us by the Government of the United Kingdom will enable the reconstruction of my administration and other social life of my people to be undertaken on sure foundations and under the most favourable auspices."

### Announcement in the Commons

On the subject of the agreement in the House of Commons, Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, said, *inter alia*: "The House will observe that H.M. Government have not sought to profit by the Ethiopian campaign at the expense of the independence of Ethiopia. They are glad to have been able to play a part in securing the restoration of Ethiopia and they would like to pay a tribute to the fine sense of duty shown by the Emperor. This has been abundantly demonstrated by his trying to forestall the re-estabishment of slavery from the chaos of war to independent administration."

In another discussion, Mr. Eden stated that, after peace had been signed, the Emperor desired a proposal advised of national and international law. He (Mr. Eden) could not conceive that there could be any objection. The Emperor had asked for British advisers. The object was to make the arrangements work smoothly and there was no question of imposing advice upon him.

"No doubt," Ethiopia wished to join the Allied Council at St. James's Palace and an application would be made.

The Emperor had declared his intention to issue decrees abolishing a form of slavery as soon as he was in a position to legislate. He would be in a position to legislate as a result of this agreement. No decrees had been given which in any way decreased the frontiers of Ethiopia compared with what they were before.

The following message has been sent to the Emperor of Ethiopia by the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, and the British Resident, Zanzibar:

"The Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, and the British Resident, Zanzibar, in conference in Nairobi, desire to take this opportunity of conveying to His Majesty their good wishes and to express the hope that all problems of common interest may be resolved between them in a spirit of co-operation for the mutual benefit of their respective territories and the successful prosecution of the war."

### The Emperor replied

"I am confident that the agreement concluded between the Government of the United Kingdom and myself will lead to a last in co-operation between us, both in war and in peace."

The Emperor also telegraphed to colonial Governors and most notable members of the House of Commons, Sir Alan Cunningham, who led the Imperial forces to victory over the Italians.

**Why Eire Got the Ports.** — At the time the hostility in Eire to the occupation of the ports by the United Kingdom was increasing, and it was obvious that unless we were willing and able to hold them by military force they would be used by the enemy. To have made these ports safe against land attack in the event of a hostile Eire would have required considerable military forces which we did not possess over and above those needed to fulfil our Continental obligations; nor was there any probability at that time that such forces would become available. It was obvious therefore to the Navy that whether these ports were handed over to Eire or remained under our commandship there was little if any chance that the Navy would be able to use them. On the other hand, there were two considerations. First, the political opinion that if we handed back the ports there was a hope that an improved atmosphere would be created, that might enable the Navy under circumstances of war to use the ports by consent. Secondly, a greater chance that Eire's ports would be denied to the enemy for hostile action against us. Under these conditions the Admiralty preferred to trust in this matter to something reliable, and to use non-Eire bases, trusting to better anti-U-boat work and to the longer range of modern destroyers. That the French army would collapse and that Norway would be invaded had entirely altered the strategic naval position in trade defence was not envisaged by the Naval Staff, or by anyone else. Omitting these incalculable factors, the Admiralty estimate proved correct. We were able during the first year of the war, after the initial losses of the first few weeks, effectively to control the submarine menace as it had been envisaged while the use of Eire bases to German vessels has, I believe, been effectively denied also. The above are the general principles that governed the naval view at the time. — Admiral of the Fleet, Chief of Staff.

**Rommel's Strong Point.** — Rommel has been greatly assisted through the campaign in Libya which opened last November by his Mark IV tanks. These heavy, well-armed monsters, with their 75 mm. guns, have proved a continual thorn in our side. In every way they seem to be the superior striking force, particularly as their equipment—aiming gear, sights, and periscope are excellent, while the big gun has a range of 5,000 yards. Fortunately it does not appear that Rommel has any of these in the field now. — *Times* special corres-

**The Imminent Climax.** — Competent opinion everywhere now agrees that the world war will reach its real climax of combat and hazard in both hemispheres during the coming spring and summer. Germany and Japan together will be at the top of their preparation. Russia may have to grapple with both. The United States, though becoming mightier every month, will not rise to crushing preponderance for another year. What the Axis and Japan cannot do this year they can never do. They know it. They mean to throw everything in. The Allies, one and all, have to face a dangerous interval. Nothing but sheer fighting power and working power will bring us through and beat the backs of our foes. That maxim in its sternest sense has to be applied here and now to the Eastern struggle. Singapore under siege is not only a fortress but a moral bulwark, a citadel of the spirit. It is a symbol for the whole empire and for the whole Alliance of United Nations. It is watched by all Asia as a test of British character. — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

**Victory-By-Bombs Myth.** — At a time when a few extra fighters are urgently needed in Malaya, what chance do our dive-bombers have against the Luftwaffe's retreat to the east? When certainly a few more dive-bombers might have enabled the Russians to recapture the Crimea, when, according to Lord Trenchard himself, short-range fighters must provide the first protection against the invasion of this island, when the PRINCE OF WALES and the REPULSE went down for lack of proper air support, at this time a large proportion of the recent output of British aircraft factories has been standing comparatively idle at our air bases. The big bombers, far from being a strength, often could not leave the ground because of the weather. Even if they had left the ground, could they have achieved any result comparable to the bitter defence of Malaya, the rout of Rommel and the recapture of the Crimea? The air marshals believe they could. "Give us the bombers and we will finish the job," is still their cry. They still believe in the myth of victory by bombs. The long-term strategy of the air marshals, planned before Hitler broke France, before Russia's entry into the war, before Japan's adventure, is the great exploded myth of the war. — Mr. Michael Foot, in the

# Background to the

**Japan's Air Strength.** — There is no reason to think that Japanese first-line strength in squadrons established exceeds 3,000 aeroplanes, of which not more than 2,000 can be operational at any moment. Japanese air losses during the two months of the war exceed at least 600 aeroplanes, of which 400 are confirmed as destroyed in action. Production in Japan will have replaced rather more than half of these. Yet the enemy's effort is widely spread—from Manchukuo to New Guinea, from Burma and China to the Pacific Islands. The Japanese resources are strained nearly as much as our own. The task of the defenders is too in itself desperate when we remember that not more than 20 squadrons of defending fighters were engaged in the Battle of Britain at any one time, and that never more than 10 fighters were available on any one day. Naturally, they represented a dual operational strength very much greater, and a still higher proportion of immediate reserves, must be devoted in the Far East because of the more arduous conditions of operation and maintenance. Nevertheless, when we have 20 squadrons of fighters operating from one area in the Far East the whole character of the fight will change. We owe ourselves more to lack of equipment than to any other cause. Once we can build up an adequate air force in the Far East, maintained from adequate bases, when Japan, with her string-out communications, will be in a dangerous position. Should Singapore, Rangoon, and the Netherlands Indies fall and so deprive us of still more bases, then the situation for the Allies will be critical. If the Russians find themselves in a position to seize the initiative in Manchukuo in the spring, Japan's position will be desperate, for she cannot spare aircraft to serve all the fronts and to ward off air raids on Japan itself. — Mr. Peter Masefield, in the *Sunday Times*.

**What Russia Means To Do.** — It is apparently the Russian intention to carry on a gigantic war of attrition. The fear of such strategy is plainly visible in recent German announcements, and in certain passages of Hitler's last speech there was an atmosphere of back-to-the-wall. If the Russians can keep up the pressure for, say, another six months, we forecast that what may happen will be that as soon as the German generals see that disaster is at hand, they will overthrow the Nazi régime



# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomized**—We are a fleet at least three times as powerful as at the beginning of the war.

**Admiral**—The R.H.C. has 10,000 employees at hand. Before the war... *Statesman and Nation*.

The British, like the Chinese, who understand our attitudes and purposes, are in danger. — Sir William McLean.

Germany is taking a terrific punishment in submarine losses in the Atlantic. — *Statesman and Nation*.

The nation should take over the building industry after a few years. — Mr. Tom Lewis, Secretary of State for Scotland.

German hopes have been dashed from frontiers, they are wise and kind. — *Democrat*.

My new clothing patterns have given out a layer of brown paper under my waistcoat, so very warm. — Sir Thomas Arkwright.

My new certificates issued in the year before the war, 250 in all, were issued during the last 12 months. — The Postmaster-General.

In one officer cadet training unit the cadets are ordered to channel their bayonets with nail polish to lessen their weight. — *Director*.

There is no evidence that rationing has had any effect on public health. — Mr. W. H. Jameson, Ministry of Health's chief medical officer.

Very few in the House could say with a straight heart that they are satisfied with the Government and the people in it. — Sir John Ward, Law Minister.

The Frog Beach behaved like a flock of sheep without a shepherd when the Prime Minister was in the United States. — Commander Sir A. Southey, M.P.

A Supreme Joint General Staff of the three Services, comparable in function with the German High Command, is urgently needed. — Mr. David Blairpian.

The difference between democracy and totalitarian systems of Government is that we wash our hands of the public, they wear them. — Lord Winterton.

Lord Cranborne is reported as suggesting that we and the Abyssinians are liable for the payment of compensation for Italian property left in Abyssinia. For what reason? Does one recompense a burglar who has left certain of his possessions behind him? — A correspondent.

They were that you wear an old pair of stockings or an old pair of shoes. — *Book*.

The famine of appalling proportions has been caused in Greece by the Germans, who have stripped the country of food. — Mr. Summer-Walker, U.S. Under-Secretary of State.

The number of books published in this country in 1941 dropped to 1931, including 2,528 reprints. The new editions included 6,810 reprints and 17,177 new editions. — *The Booksever*.

The standard of speaking in the British Assembly is higher than in any deliberate assembly in the world. — *Booksever*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Donald Marr Nelson, gave up a salary of £4,000 a year as Vice-President of the great mail order house of Sears and Roebuck to become Chairman of the War Production Board of the U.S.A. at a dollar a year. — Mr. C. V. R. Thompson.

The Coventry has designed a type of house as a result of German air bombardment. It is damp-proof, fire-proof, bomb-proof, and fire-proof, and it could stand up to a 100 lb. bomb 30 feet away. — Mr. H. Weston, Coventry City Architect.

The goods and chattels of such of the staff of the Malayan Broadcasting Corporation as have been evacuated from Singapore were taken to the docks in cars of the Corporation's Fight for Freedom mobile broadcasting vans. — *Times* correspondent.

How people know that the Navy or War or the Royal Air Force were poor because their destroyer escort was probably only one-fifth of what it should have been, and that they were not accompanied by an Imperial Policy Group memorandum.

The British Empire is a league of free and independent nations, and if it is to survive it must evolve the organization and machinery to provide a system of defence concerted, prepared, maintained and directed in common. That is the great lesson of Malaya. — Lord Winterton.

The London Naval Treaty of 1930, carried through against all naval advice, is at the bottom of all our troubles today, as it allowed Japan to possess a navy three-fifths the strength of the whole British Empire and left Italy free to build anything she liked. — Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes.

The cost-of-living index is now 101 points above the July, 1914, level. — Mr. Trevor Evans.

Even now military writers in this country are trying to persuade the public that the ultimate strength of the Japanese Army is at most 50,000 men. That is dangerous nonsense. Japan has probably 4,000,000 trained men at her command today, with a final potential of at least 7,000,000. — Sir Alfred Watson.

When, just over a year ago, Hitler joined in the air attacks on Malta, Italy's air force had proved itself unequal to the task, although at an early stage in the war the air-crews of the disposal of the air officer commanding in the island had totalled only three Gladiators, affectionately nicknamed Faith, Hope and Charity. — *Daily Telegraph*.

When victory is won the treatment of the German people will need justice, with memory and a memory spreading over more than one generation. That is not vengeance, but a poor meed of justice to the starving, the pillaged Russians, the raped Poles, the murdered Norwegians, the brutally enslaved workers of Belgium and France. — *Observer*.

The Soviet victories at Stalingrad and south of the Volga Hills (between Leningrad and Moscow) have been a bitter blow to Hitler. The bloody battle of Stalingrad was to Napoleon in 1812, it is a sign of a lightning war. Hitler is faced with a protracted struggle, a war of exhaustion, the very type of reserves which Germany is utterly incapable of winning. — *Soviet War Veterans Weekly*.

It has war communique. On the 11th of the month a large force of Italians attacked one enemy cyclist, causing him to dismount. After heavy and prolonged fighting they were able to puncture his tyres. The front wheel was destroyed, while the loss of the rear wheel was considered probable. The handlebars are in our hands, but the possession of the frame is still being bitterly contested. — *From a German military magazine found in Libya*.

The Russians have a much better idea than we have of the meaning of total effort. We are still too much cluttered by with old conceptions, party politics, peace-time organisations, the idea that we must run the war according to some set rules which will preserve a rigid balance between the different and competing interests of the country, and we are far too gentlemanly in our treatment of offenders against the totality of war. — Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

PERSONALIA

Major-Gen. Sir R. Hoskins

Mr. E. Burton, postmaster in Fort Victoria, is on leave pending retirement.

A son was born in Mombasa at the end of last month to the wife of Mr. J. R. Laws.

A daughter was born recently in Nakuru, Kenya, to the wife of Major R. ... Pirrie.

Sir Malcolm Watson, addressed the Royal Geographical Society last Monday on "Geographical Aspects of Malaria."

Mr. E. C. F. Bird, formerly of the customs department of Zanzibar and of Tanganyika, gave a B.I.C. talk on the latter Territory on Monday.

Mr. J. W. Keller, Minister without Portfolio in Southern Rhodesia, has been spending a short recuperative holiday in the Union of South Africa.

General Carmona, who has been re-elected President of Portugal for a third term, visited Portuguese East Africa shortly before the outbreak of the war.

Mr. A. J. Storey, who has been seriously ill, is now reported to be improving. He had been removed to Blantyre Hospital within the last few days.

The birth of a daughter in Southern Rhodesia, announced to the wife of Flying Officer Penrath Lea, R.A.F., and of a daughter in Natal to the wife of Captain C. L. Speers, K.A.R.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Simpson, formerly of Kampala, and now of 101 The Crescent, Rugby, celebrated their silver wedding last week. Mr. Simpson was for some years Director of Agriculture in Uganda.

Mr. D. D. Dickson, whose death in London we reported last week, was a brother of the late Mr. Thomas Dickson, not his son. One of Mr. Thomas Dickson's two sons is on active service in West Africa.

The marriage took place in Durban recently of Mr. C. D. W. Crawshaw, Administrator General in Zanzibar and Rosemary, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Roger Leary of Porthcarr, St. Austell, Cornwall.

Sir Edward Gigg, Governor of Kenya Colony from 1925 to 1931, has been nominated one of the four members of a committee to report on conditions in the three younger subsidiary war services in the United Kingdom.

Mr. A. H. Motwen, the Tobacco Controller, who is making good progress after an operation for appendicitis, is very well known to tobacco growers in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, in which territories he has travelled widely.

Colonel S. Gore Browne, leader of the non-official members, Mr. R. Welensky, leader of the Opposition, and Mr. T. E. Pagar, were chosen as the preliminary delegation, of non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Executive Council to discuss with Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, amalgamation terms acceptable to both territories.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR REGINALD HOSKINS, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., whose death has occurred in Ruthin, North Wales, at the age of 71 years, had a career in East Africa, and notably East Africa, largely figured. He went to Sandhurst from Westminster School, was called 2nd lieutenant in The North Staffordshire Regiment, and in 1906 went to the Egyptian Army, serving with the expedition which recovered the Dongola Province of the Sudan from the Mahdi. He was with the advance up the Nile in the following year, and was killed in the fall of Khartoum, and engaged in the subsequent Gedara operations. As commander of the camel corps with Wingate's flying column, he saw the final overthrow of the Khalifa, the Mahdi's successor. So good a soldier was he that in each of these operations he was mentioned in dispatches.

Having gone through the South African War of 1901-1902, winning the D.S.O., he went in 1903 to South Africa, and was again mentioned in dispatches for his work against the "Mad" Mullah, Abdallah Hassan. After a period of regimental duty, he returned to Egypt in 1906 as a staff officer, remaining until 1910.

In 1913 he became Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles, but soon after war broke out in the following year he went to France, where he remained until early 1916. Then he was selected to be Chief Staff Officer to General Smuts for the great attack on German East Africa, but when he arrived in East Africa to assume those duties it was found that the appointment had been filled by Brigadier-General J. J. Gellibrand, and that the G.O.C. desired him to command the new 1st Division, consisting of the 1st and 2nd East African Brigades, under Brigadier-Generals S. H. Sheppard and J. A. Macpherson, assembled for the drive upon Kilimanjaro.

Successful Service in "German East"

Then for some months he proved his qualities as a fighting general. Within a few weeks General Smuts had given him command of practically the whole of his forces on the Rovuma River. When the Germans fell back on the Tuliqwa in June, Hoskins took command of a special mobile column of East African Mounted Rifles, then he led the 25th Royal Postal Battalion (reduced to merely 200 men), the machine-gun company of the Royal North Lancashire Battalion, the 5th and 6th South African Infantry, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 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Early in 1917 he was promoted Major-General, and made C.M.G. in succession to General Smuts. In 1918 the Imperial Government decided that, to purely military ends, it was desirable to have a South African Division, and he was succeeded by General Bullen.

He was then sent to the East to clear the Germans to the south of the Rufiji River. Then he left for Mesopotamia, where he was sent as acting commander.

His post-war service was as G.O.C. North Midland Division, The 1st Battalion of The Buffs (Staff College) at Overstone, and then as first principal of the Law School, Ashridge, where he gained for his qualities of character, leadership, and ability.

Keep smiling  
on  
BOVRIL

128th Week of War



## Mr. Michael Haskel

MR. MICHAEL HASKEL, who died in South Africa last week, was the first Rand financier to take an active interest in the Bakamega goldfield from the start of active prospecting nine years ago. He lost no time in reaching Kenya, and having acquired options on a considerable number of prospects, quickly entered Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., of which he was managing director; his colleagues on the board being Mr. S. C. Hoey (Chairman), Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentham, and Mr. J. L. Kitchin, the well-known Kenyan. Much East African capital was invested in the enterprise, but the high hopes which Mr. Haskel and others had placed have remained unfulfilled. The company has still substantial interests in the gold-mining industry of the Colony.

Mr. Haskel had two absorbing enthusiasms—mining finance and Zionism. For many years he had set his heart on the promotion and development of mining enterprises in South Africa, and he made a considerable fortune through the Witwatersrand and Nigel Company, which he handled with astuteness through many vicissitudes. He showed the same resource in meeting the financial difficulties of Kenya Consolidated, and retained his optimism whatever the outlook. Moreover, his success was marvellous in his own ability to inspire others with his own buoyancy.

A few, and proud of it, he was indignantly emphasised when the Herero Government of the Union of South Africa appointed him Honorary Trade Commissioner for Palestine, which he visited on several occasions while on his tours as between East Africa and London. Probably no other official in his career has had so much pleasure in the satisfaction of pursuing the mining interests of Johannesburg and London. His ambition was to play a role in the scheme and to come to terms with more powerful interests. But he failed to get a market, operations ceased, and his interest in Jewish questions, and his membership of the Union of South African Zionist Organisation of East Africa.

While he could serve a hard bargain, Haskel could be more generous, not more to men to whom he was obliged, or to causes in which he was interested, but to those who had struck a bad ball, and had no comfortable palm upon him.

## Sir William Lead

SIR DONALD AMERY writes:

For public as well as private reasons I have heard of the death of Sir William Lead with great regret. His loss to East Africa, intensified by existing world conditions, is indeed a serious one.

He was nominated by me to the first Legislative Council constituted for Tanganyika Territory, and I soon had reason to appreciate the wisdom and soundness of my choice. Lead was a wise man, with a keen and constructive abilities, and he knew how highly I valued his advice and assistance; he was always so ready to place at my disposal during the six years we were associated together in the public affairs of the Territory. I believe we learnt not a little from each other. He was always tolerant of the opinions of others, and, above all, ever ready to help in furthering the interests of East Africa. I write East Africa, and not Tanganyika, with intent.

With a gaily self-mocking humour, which is always so helpful, he had most of the gifts, and so I think of our last meeting in the London club to which we both belonged. I indulge in flights of fancy (not so happy perhaps as my years gather), in one of them—by no means a bad one—I visualised Lead as Governor of Tanganyika.

The thought on which I dwell is that he knew what

## Deaths on Active Service

The death in action is announced of Mr. C. H. Whitestone, formerly of the staff of the Northern Rhodesia.

Major Fraser Fraser, South African Medical Corps, son of the Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action in Libya.

Private John Gust, one of the twin sons of Lieut. Colonel F. Gust, Chief Minister of Mines and Public Works and Air in Southern Rhodesia, was killed in 1939.

Private H. S. Frost, The Chester Regiment, previously reported wounded and missing when leading a raid in Eritrea in March last year, has now been officially presumed killed in action.

Group Captain E. J. Luton Hope, R.A.F., previously reported missing, and now reported killed in action on August 27, 1941, aged 42 years, took part as a flight commander in the first B.E.F. flight from Cairo to the Cape in 1940. He was a member of the flight which gained the "Vesuvius Trophy" for Great Britain in 1931.

Major Salomon, whose death from meningitis has been reported, fought Eritrea, joined the Sudan Political Service in 1920, and had spent most of his service in Morocco and Eritrea. He was Commandant of the Sudan Training School, Khartoum, until released in June 1941, to join the Sudan Defence Force, from which he was assigned to the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration after the occupation of Eritrea.

## Other Obituaries

Brigadier General G. C. Wolley Dod, C.B., D.S.O., whose death has occurred in Winchester at the age of 70 years, served in the Sudan Campaign of 1898 and was decorated accordingly.

Miss H. Lindsay Miller, Mary O'Connell, the novelist and author of travel books whose death in Cannes is reported, scored one of her outstanding successes with "The Surrender and Other Happenings," a collection of short stories and thrillers with many of their scenes set in tropical Africa. She had visited East Africa and the Sudan.

Mr. Edgar Taylor, for many years a partner in the well-known mining engineering firm of John Taylor and Sons, who has died within a month of his 84th birthday, took an active part in the foundation of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy 50 years ago, was President from 1900 to 1911 and from 1914 to 1918, and honorary treasurer for a long period. On the retirement of his brother, Sir Robert Taylor, in 1920, he became senior partner of the family business, from which he retired a few years later.

## Bishop May Memorial Fund

Bishop Taylor, of Northern Rhodesia, and an influential councillor last week issued in that Protectorate an appeal for a Bishop May Memorial Fund; the proceeds of which are to be lent to the Imperial Government for the purchase of the war, and then devoted to the erection of a Bishop's House in Lusaka.

## Empire Stratosphere Flight

Stratosphere flights which will bring Great Britain within 30 hours of South Africa have been planned for organisation after the war, states Mr. Leslie Rindelman, Chief (or general) of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, who has just returned to London from a five months' Empire tour of inspection, which included a visit to East Africa. The plan embraces the use of aircraft cruising at up to 900 miles per hour and covering

## Changes at Colonial Office

### Mr. Macmillan Now Under-Secretary

MINISTERIAL CHANGES announced last week have brought Mr. Harold Macmillan to the Colonial Office, as Under-Secretary of State, in place of Mr. George Hall, who is transferred to the Admiralty as Financial Secretary.

Mr. Macmillan, Unionist M.P. for Stockton-on-Tees since 1931, was previously its member from 1924 to 1929. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he served in the War and from 1919 to 1920 was A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada. He is a director of the well-known Publishing firm bearing the family name, and among his own books are "Reconstruction: A Plea for a National Policy." He was sworn of the Privy Council on Monday.

Mr. Hall, who has been at the Colonial Office since 1930, has been Labour M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil since 1922. He was a Civil Lord of the Admiralty in the Labour Government of 1923-31.

Mr. Philip Noel Baker, Independent Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, has taken a keen interest in Colonial affairs. He has been a candid critic of various aspects of East African administration and settlement, but was a staunch opponent of the Dakar and Chamberlain policies of opposing Germany in the Colonial sphere.

He has represented Derby in the Labour interest since 1930. Educated at Bootham School, York, Haverford College, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and King's College, Cambridge, he had a brilliant scholastic career. He served with an ambulance unit in the last war, was on the staff of the League of Nations Secretariat until 1922, private secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Labour Government of 1924-31, and a member of the British Delegation to the Assembly of the League in 1930 and 1931. He is a prominent writer on international affairs, and among his books are "The Logical Basis of the British Position in International Law" and "The League of Nations and the Labour Party."

Mr. Macmillan, Secretary for the League, made Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, has commercial interests in the Sudan. He is chief of the Soudanese Division of the Colonial Office since 1931. During this war it has served with distinction.

### General Sir Edward Spears

Major-General Sir Edward L. Spears, K.C., M.C., M.P., who has been appointed Minister to the Republics of Syria and the Lebanon, was one of the few members of the House of Commons who consistently opposed the idea of the restoration of the German Empire to Germany. He has been Unionist M.P. since 1931, was from May to June, 1938, British Liaison Officer to the French Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, and in July of the same year he became chief representative and liaison officer of the British Government with General de Gaulle. He was created K.C.B. in the New Year's Honours.

### Colonial Comforts Fund

The latest list of donations issued by the Colonial Comforts Funds brings the total to £8,348. In our issue of January 22 we gave names of contributors to a total of £8,469. Since then Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co. have contributed £100; the British South Africa Company £50, the Joint East African Board £25, Lennards, Ltd. £5 5s., Henriques & Co. £2 2s., Mr. D. Malloch Lawson £4, and Mr. Lindner 10s. In the first list £500 was described as the gift of Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd., whereas this donation should

## H.M.S. Matabele Lost

### Italian Submarine from Massawa Sunk

The destroyer, H.M.S. **MATABELE** (Commander A. C. Stanford, D.S.C., R.N.), has been sunk by enemy action. The **MATABELE**, of 1,870 tons displacement, and a complement of 150, was one of the powerful "tribal" class. She was completed in 1939, her main armament being eight 4.7 guns.

Particular East African interest attaches to the announcement that the Italian submarine, of 800 tons displacement, was sunk on October 25, last, by H.M.S. **LAMERTON** (Lieut. Commander H. C. Simms, R.N.). When Italy entered the war, the **FERRARIS** was in the Red Sea and in August, 1940, made a false claim to have sunk a destroyer or cruiser of the **LEANDER** class. Later she claimed to have hit three merchant ships with torpedoes, and for this (proved also fictitious) no convoy had been attacked) the Duke of Aosta conferred the Italian Silver Medal on her commander and bronze medals on three other officers. The **FERRARIS** and three other submarines left Massawa before that port fell, and made the 14,000-mile voyage back to Europe. After refit, the vessel left Bordeaux on October 10, last year, and 15 days later was sunk by the **LAMERTON**.

### S. Rhodesia's Finances

Owing to the demands of Southern Rhodesia's war effort, the Colony's estimated excess expenditure over revenue for 1941-42 has been revised from £184,000 to £360,000. The surplus brought forward is £370,822 instead of £280,879, giving a revised surplus at March 1942 of £70,184. The latest estimate of income is given as £6,320,000, compared with the revised figure of £6,259,000.

# VIROL

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white on  
**VIROL**

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white on  
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(and milk)

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Cod Liver Oil

**0.3 oz.**  
white nothing was  
added to usual meals



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It was only on Virol that the children reached the ideal growth rate for their ages, but your child on Virol never Virol builds new strength and builds free illness.





### News Items in Brief

Wild dogs have recently been attacking cattle in the Charter district of Southern Rhodesia.

Uganda has issued an order restricting the use of paper for wrapping, and prohibiting iron certain classes.

Women of the B. S. A. P. are orderly during sittings of the Southern Rhodesia Parliament.

The widest possible adoption of mixed farming and conservation of the soil were stressed in a recent conference of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union.

At the instance of 60 firms, including the most important in the trade, the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce has agreed to the formation of an East and Oil Importers' Section.

Power Securities Corporation, which has extensive interests in East Africa, has declared a dividend of 4% for 1941, the net profit being £52,035. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 6% and £48,974.

On account of a higher incidence of typhoid fever in several parts of the Sudan, the Medical Service of that territory recently issued a special order to re-inoculation to those who have not been so treated within two years.

Because of the risk of spreading hant's disease, Umvumba Farmers' Union recently passed a phylanthropic vote against the Government's intention to allow the passage of cattle from the Union through the Caprivi Strip.

Mr. A. C. Cowling, Chief Education Officer in Southern Rhodesia, recently addressing Salisbury Rotarians, stressed the Colony's need for more nursery schools and, at the other end of the scale, for more varied adult education classes.

Reports from Kenya state that all the usual annual holidays are to be observed this year. In contrast, the Rhodesias have decided to cancel all holidays in 1942 and probably for the duration of the war, except Christmas Day and New Year's Day, in order not to restrict production.

#### New Shipping Agreement

Shippers from the U.K. to ports in British and Portuguese East Africa and Mauritius are now being offered rates of freight on a net cash basis as a running option in place of gross rates subject to deferred commission. The contracts provide for a deduction of a 9 1/2% cash discount from freight accounts, in lieu of the 10% deferred commission, which has been usually payable at the end of 12 months. Recommendations in favour of the plan now introduced were made by the National Shipping Committee as long ago as 1922. While shippers must undertake to confine their consignments to vessels loaded by the shipowners, with whom the agreement is signed, shipowners undertake to deliver adequate power to provide adequate services.

### Questions in Parliament

Mr. Harvey asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether a new ordinance had recently imposed an export tax on coffee produced in Uganda which does not apply to coffee produced in the Belgian Congo, Rwanda or Burundi and exported to Uganda whether or not it is processed in Uganda; and whether, as this discrimination would have an adverse effect upon coffee growing in Uganda, and as an export tax was in principle open to grave objection, he would consider the possibility of Mr. Tennant's proposal.

Mr. Tennant replied that, on the recommendation of the standing committee appointed to advise on export taxes, the Government, with the approval of the Secretary of State, had imposed in September last an export tax of 2s. 6d. ton on Uganda coffee. The Secretary of State did not think it could adversely affect the industry.

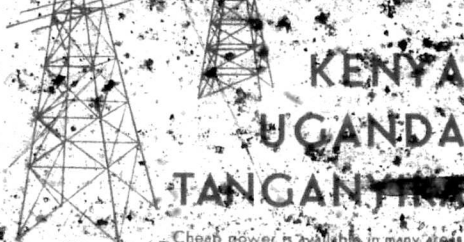
Mr. Harvey asked if the tax was not inconsistent with the Government's own policy, announced last year, of preferential railway rates in favour of the export of coffee.

Mr. Hall replied in the negative, adding that such a tax method was used in many Colonies to raise revenue.

Major Lyons asked from what fund the Secretary of State had sanctioned a loan for a rehousing scheme for African in Nairobi, the conditions of the loan, if the rents would be economic, and if the plans included reasonable amenities, including tree planting, outdoor and indoor recreation, and a community centre.

Mr. Hall replied that the loan—of £30,000, made last November—was from Kenya Government funds to the Nairobi Municipality for a period of 30 years at 9%. The rents to be charged were to be sufficient to cover capital cost and annual maintenance only. The plans provided for a central garden, a recreational garden site on the outskirts of the location, and a belt of trees along one side. Details of recreational facilities were not available.

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COMPANY MEETING

# Dalgety & Company Limited

## Annual General Sir John Davidson's Review

AN ADDRESS MADE BY THE GENERAL MANAGER OF DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED, WAS HELD IN LONDON ON THURSDAY LAST, FEBRUARY 11.

A MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN H. DAVIDSON, K.C.M.G., Chairman of the company, presided.

A statement was read by the Chairman with the annual report signed *inter alia*:

"The Hon. Edmund W. Parker, your Chairman since 1911, has retired from office and has also relinquished his seat on the board for the reason of advancing years; and I am sure you will all feel as much as his fellow-directors do that it has been necessary for him to take this step. Mr. Parker had been associated with the company in many important positions since its incorporation in 1883, and began that with a private firm of Bankers and Company, which he bought in 1888 in New Zealand, in 1881. He had a wide experience of the company's varied business, which was an asset of great value to the shareholders. During this long period he retained the respect and loyalty of the staff in a marked degree, and was always actively interested in their welfare. I am sure you will join me in wishing him good health and happiness in these his days of leisure. Your Board has elected me to succeed Mr. Parker as Chairman, an honour which I fully appreciate, and I wish to assure you that I shall do all that lies in my power to further the interests and welfare of our great company."

"The recent extension of the war by the wanton attack made by Japan on America, and the British Empire has brought hostilities to the doorstep of the Commonwealth and the Dominion. The forces of Australia and New Zealand have been engaged in almost every theatre of war, whether on land, sea or in the air, and by their action in the theatre have evoked—as was to be expected—unparalleled patriotism. The war effort in both these countries and Great Britain has been accelerated, and will no doubt be further intensified, as a result of the number, efficiency and valour of the men already on active service. The national wealth in its recent history has voted the money sum of £120 millions, while the Dominion of New Zealand has voted £70 millions for war purposes during the current year. It is our task, as it is the task of every individual and business concern, to facilitate the war effort to the utmost degree."

"While taxation is a heavy burden ultimately it may be bearing saturation, or it may be still much that can be done by the people both at home and overseas in the restriction of spending, and a great increase in lending to the Government."

"Fair prices have again been obtained for growers for their wool, due to the purchase by the British Government of the entire clip from both Australia and New Zealand. Last year's season's clip has been estimated at 3,011,923 Bales, of which practically the whole amount has been disposed of at the gross value of £100,037,088. According to recent reports, it is not expected that there will be much change in the Commonwealth's wool production this season. In New Zealand last season's production was estimated at 448,108 bales, which was a record, and the value of the wool realised was £24,750,981. It is believed that there will be little change in the 1941-42 production, so that a satisfactory clip is again to be expected."

"The strain on shipping has inevitably created a serious storage problem in Australia. This has had to be met by the provision of stores created by the Commonwealth Government. Shipments might have been expected to have been on a smaller scale than in the previous season, but it was found possible to lift the bulk of the clips of Australia and New Zealand."

"Fortunately, great relief has been afforded by the United States of America, where, in addition to the wool which is being shipped for storage, has been purchased the Strategic Plan large quantities of wool, purchased by commercial interests, much of which has already left the Commonwealth. In fact, America has largely met the price of the lost Continental and Japanese markets, and this may well continue under present circumstances. Australia now is using considerably more wool, not only for her own army requirements, but also for those of the armies of India and the Near East. It also believes among the supplies which are to be sent to Russia."

"As regards the Australian wheat crop, prices give an outlook over 100 million quarters. This shows a considerable exportable surplus, but whether tonnage will be provided a list remains to be seen."

"Satisfactory Expansion in East Africa"  
In East Africa our business still continues to expand satisfactorily. This has been helped by increased merchandise and other purchases by the British Government for military requirements, which, of course, will disappear after the war; but nevertheless, a great deal of the increase is, I hope, of a permanent nature. The balance sheet shows a decrease of £1,296,174 in advances. This is reflected in a decrease of £172,525 in the termable debentures, and a decrease in sundry creditors, though the repayment of deposits amounting to £1,000,000. It is also reflected in increased liquidity of £1,000,000, and in the number of shares having been repurchased, £17,127, and the investments by £200,000."

"Towards profit and loss, as can be observed that the tax was taxation has risen by £1,000,000, but there is a decrease of £40,000 in British taxation. The taxation provided last year was high on account of provision for excess profits tax, which had to be estimated before the actual figures could be ascertained. Negotiations with the Inland Revenue authorities have revealed that the amount is over-provided for. We shall carry last year's surplus provision to reserve in view of the profound economic and uncertain times prevailing."

"As regards directors' remuneration, I can only refer them to the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting which they have all had. My special suggestion to be submitted together with the explanatory memorandum is that you should give your assent to the request for a resolution. The action proposed is overdue and reasonable. It will remove illogicalities, and an understanding was reached in the year 1937 by the company."

"I have to thank you for the interest and attention which you have shown in the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting, and for the appreciation of their work. I trust you would also be able to take this opportunity of sending a message of appreciation to the 20 members of the staff of the company, and to the members of the staff of the company, who have made the report and the minutes which are being issued."

"The report and minutes were then adopted, and the proposed dividend of 1st p/c share, less tax, making 7% for the year was approved. A list of the subscribers to the ordinary general meeting is being issued."

LATEST MINING NEWS

### Kavirondo Gold Mines

During the 12-month period ending 30 last Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd. made a profit of £2,232, and at the end of the year had £24,765 in cash, stores and materials valued at £10,134.

15,835 tons of ore were milled at Karamega and Chausi, and 2,610 tons were treated at Chausi for a total recovery of 6,759 oz. of fine gold. Tailings were produced to the value of £1,787. The recovery of bullion amounted, less transport and local charges, to £2,232, but only at 5% on the gross value of the gold recovered, requiring £2,530. General expenditure in Kenya and London totaled £26,569, showing a profit on revenue account of £2,232. But depreciation and income tax on bank interest together amounted to £5,031, bringing the net balance to £2,232. Capital expenditure on plant and buildings totaled £2,370.

Development at Karamega amounted to 37,000 ft. of which 1,466 ft. was in preparation of shafts. At the end of June 1941, a shaft-sinker had sunk a shaft down at Koa Mulumu to reach the fifth level. On the main West the second level was advanced 114 ft., mostly on level, and in Hudson South work was undertaken with a view to resuming the sinking in the main shaft. Improved gold extraction resulted from sundry improvements in the treatment.

9,342 tons of ore treated at the Karamega mill averaged 9.9 oz. gold per ton and yielded by amalgamation 140 oz. gold. An extraction of 25.7% of 2,402 tons of concentrates of a value of 100 dwt. were treated by cyanide, yielding 361 oz. an extraction of 79% and 1,474 tons of tailings were treated by leaching, yielding 37 oz., making a total of 400 oz. fine gold. At June 30, 1941, the freely available ore reserves in the Karamega area were estimated at 4,679 tons, averaging 980 dwt.

Underground development on the Chausi vein in No. 2 Area, Kavirondo, amounted to 7,966 ft. Although development work was greatly hindered by labour shortage, Mr. W. J. Hughes, the mine superintendent, considers that the prospects of finding ore in depth are good.

During the 12 months 1,101 tons of ore were milled at Chausi, averaging 7.8 dwt. and yielding by amalgamation 7,070 oz. gold, an extraction of 81%. In addition, 5,588 tons of dumps of a value of 6 dwt. were treated in the leach plant, yielding 723 oz. an extraction of 84% yielding altogether 7,793 oz. fine gold. The reserves at June 30 were estimated at 2,894 tons, averaging 1,47 dwt. gold per ton of ore, freely available for stopping.

Appreciation of Mr. Hughes' authority in overcoming the many difficulties encountered in the mining operations is expressed by the board.

Mr. J. Pryor has been appointed alternate director for Mr. E. de Ginhali in place of the late Mr. Kenneth B. Taylor, and Major J. B. Hall, who resigns by retrenchment, offers himself for re-election at the annual meeting on Tuesday next. The other directors were Mr. J. Fraser (Chairman) and Mr. Sydney E. Jacquet.

The issued capital of the company is £100,000, the mining properties, plant and buildings appear in the balance sheet at £23,876 and the debit balance at profit and loss is now £23,877.

### Kagera Mines Dispute

KAGERA MINES, Ltd., a company incorporated in Uganda gave notice last week from their London office of a extraordinary general meeting to be held in Nairobi on March 2, this meeting being being requisitioned by the N.V. Minibouw-Maatschappij, Stannum, and the N.V. Bultion (Antwerp).

The intention is to reorganise the board of directors, and Mr. V. A. M. Sim and Mr. A. C. Knoyvis, the two directors resident in England have issued to shareholders on the London register an explanation which reads:

The meeting has been requisitioned by shareholders, and the notice is signed by one of the requisitionists, the N.V. Minibouw-Maatschappij, Stannum, who are themselves the holders of over 45% of the issued capital of the company.

Serious difficulties in regard to the administration of the company's business have arisen out of the exigencies of the war situation, more particularly for the reason that the services of two of the directors, Mr. E. H. Hewert and Mr. E. E. Jacques, have been lost to the company owing to

their having been overtaken in territory occupied by the enemy.

Under the legal constitution of the company, its affairs must be controlled by a majority of directors resident outside the country, a number of directors being three, and when Messrs. Hewert and Jacques became unavailable the board was left consisting of Ishmael of Uganda, Mr. van den Broek in New York, Messrs. Sim and Knoyvis in England, and there is no quorum of directors available to transact business.

Differences unfortunately arose between Mr. Ishmael of the one hand and the other three resident directors as to the steps to be taken to reconstitute the board, and it was not possible to obtain the co-operation of Mr. van den Broek in London by his co-directors, and the difficulties of the situation were accentuated.

A serious deadlock arising in which the directors found it impossible to issue reports and accounts of the business of the company's affairs, the directors of either side were petitioning to requisition an extraordinary meeting for the purpose of so reconstituting the board as to transact the business of the company properly to be conducted in the large shareholders therefore decided to petition the court.

Following the passing of the formal requisition of the meeting for judgment at the registered office in Uganda, Mr. Ishmael, without giving any press intimation to his co-directors, presented a petition to the High Court of Uganda for the compulsory winding-up of the company. As soon as this petition came to the attention of the large shareholders already mentioned, together with others representing over 54% of the issued capital, made application to the Court for the dismissal of the petition. Upon this application, which was heard on January 9, 1942, the petition was dismissed with costs.

It was proposed to remove Messrs. Hewert and Jacques and also Mr. Ishmael from their office as directors and to appoint two new directors, namely, Mr. Jean Bernard Peyrot and Mr. Frederic William van der Beulen. These two last mentioned gentlemen are both resident in New York, U.S.A., where, with Mr. van den Broek, they will be available as a quorum to effect the re-constitution of business as occasion requires, and it is believed that in the existing condition of world affairs such an arrangement is the one best suited to the particular circumstances of the war, it will be desirable for Messrs. Hewert and Jacques to resume their seats on the board.

### Company Progress Report

**Keritan Gold Area**—11,572 tons milled at the Gelita mine in January produced 5,520 oz. fine gold.

**Wanderer, Odeilloit**—January tonnage crushed, 19,800; output, 3,997 oz. gold; profit, £5,788.

**Taitse-Etapa**—4,380 tons of ore treated in January yielded 875 fine oz. gold and an operating profit of £4,136.


**Bushfick (1934)**—12,000 tons crushed during January produced gold valued at £2,793 and a profit of £2,704.

**Rozenda**—The January returns were 12,000 tons crushed for a gold recovery valued at £2,194 and a profit of £2,502.

**Cam and Motor**—During January the Cam and Motor mine crushed 26,000 tons of ore for an output valued at £2,500 and a profit of £25,005.

**Sherwood Starr**—The mine during January produced 8,000 tons. The output of fine gold was 2,000 and the operating profit of £2,905.

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