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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLICITY is being increasingly realised throughout the Rhodesias and East Africa, and there will be general commendation of the decision of Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, to appoint a National Publicity Board. Advisory Board of five members, one representative of the Rhodesia railways and the others of local publicity associations, their task being to advise the Minister generally and to assist in the co-ordination of publicity efforts. As proof of the Government's interest in organised publicity, the Minister and the Director of Publicity have in recent weeks visited Bulawayo and Umtali to confer with the local associations in those towns, and a Publicity Conference is to be opened to-day week in Fort Victoria, near Zimbabwe. That is all to the good, for consultation and co-operation are essential to success and economy in publicising the attractions of the Colony outside its borders. We have yet to meet a visitor to Southern Rhodesia who did not come away with a most favourable opinion, and though, quite naturally, some are more attracted by one district than another, it cannot be gainsaid that one scene makes on the mind of every beholder an impression past exaggeration and past forgetting. We refer, of course, to the Victoria Falls, one of the most magnificent works of Nature, and one well worth travelling thousands of miles to see. That truth has been wisely capitalised in all the recent overseas advertising of Southern Rhodesia, with results which are already encouraging, and which are calculated to increase considerably once normal confidence returns to the world. When the Falls began to be featured so prominently in every announcement, some other areas felt that

their claims might be driven from the mind of the traveller. In our view, however, they stand to benefit from the present policy, which has the dual merit of exhibiting Rhodesia's show-piece and yet not overlooking other, if lesser, attractions.

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THE ORIGINAL COST OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY, which totalled about five and a half million pounds, is to be waived by Great Britain. That excellent news, officially announced in a *communiqué* elsewhere in this issue, will be most warmly welcomed throughout Eastern Africa, not merely because it relieves Kenya in particular of a heavy contingent liability, but because it marks a generous broad-mindedness on the part of the Imperial authorities, and because the acrimonious discussions which would certainly have resulted from an attempt to collect payments are now for ever avoided. There can be no doubt that there was an excellent case in equity against the shouldering of the burden by East Africa, and if legalistic considerations had been allowed to triumph over a fair appreciation of all the circumstances, public anger would have been vociferous, and the harmony which has reigned since Sir Robert Brooke-Popham's arrival in Kenya would have been rudely disturbed. That Colony is much more closely united to-day than it has been at any time since Sir Robert and Lady Coryndon were at Government House, Nairobi, and it would have been a tragedy for that spirit of understanding and co-operation to be shattered by a financial wrangle about events that date back some four decades.

While Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, in his capacity as High Commissioner for Transport of Kenya and Uganda, has certainly thrown all his weight behind the case against payment, it is obviously to Sir Godfrey Rhodes, general manager of the Railways, that the country is primarily indebted for this most welcome settlement. It is an open secret that he prepared an exhaustive memorandum last year in support of the view that payment could not equitably be demanded, and it may safely be assumed that during his recent visit to England he seized his opportunities of arguing the case in person in Whitehall. Sir Godfrey has done great things since he succeeded Sir Christian Felling as general manager and on the successful termination of this perennial problem he deserves the warmest congratulations. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was the Minister primarily concerned with the Irish negotiations last year, as a result of which Eire received a gift from Great Britain of some ten millions sterling. Now it will fall to his lot to ask Parliament to remit a contingent liability of half that sum which East Africa has consistently contested, but which has nevertheless ranked as a possible claim against her.

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IT IS UNUSUAL for an Ambassador to attend an informal gathering in his official capacity and deliver a speech. It was in such circumstances that the Royal African Society entertained His Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador to dinner last week. The occasion was symptomatic of the harmonious relations subsisting between the leaders, official and non-official, of Portuguese East Africa and of the British possessions lying on the Indian Ocean. Beira is the gateway to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and a great traffic from the Transvaal finds its outlet to the sea through Lourenço Marques. Mutual hospitality between Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia increases with the years. Governors and other high officials exchange visits; there is constant contact between business men of the two countries; visitors from England are surprised by the warmth of the welcome and the unexpected courtesies which they receive from the Portuguese authorities; and Rhodesian children find a seaside playground in Beira, which for several months each year is an attractive holiday resort for Rhodesians.

Centuries of colonisation, said the Ambassador, have taught his compatriots the lesson of tolerance to other races, and their attitude in Eastern Africa certainly confirms that claim, for there they are demonstrating the mutual benefits of the "good neighbour" policy in Africa, of which Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr spoke so eloquently during his recent visit to Southern Rhodesia, and which contrasts so pungently with the

artificial antagonism aroused by Italian extremists against their French neighbours in Somaliland, where Jibuti plays a part corresponding to that of Beira. A leading Fascist, has, however, preferred to suggest to the German public that Hamburg in foreign possession would be a parallel to continued French possession of the natural port of entry to Ethiopia. Of course, that argument is based on a fallacy. Given goodwill, the spirit of the "good neighbour," no *impasse* need arise, as the relations of the Portuguese and British further down the East African coast abundantly prove. That Germany has in recent years shown herself so bad a neighbour, so intolerant of others, and so inconsiderate of their feelings and interests, has, indeed, strengthened the arguments against the return of her Colonies, for her reappearance in Africa would mean the introduction of an element dangerous to the peace of others and hopelessly foreign to the policy of the common weal which is now adopted as the only one for the whole continent.

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THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY has gone from strength to strength, primarily as a result of the work of Mr. Nitholsen during his tenure of office as secretary, from which he was recently compelled to resign by ill-health. Mr. S. F. The Royal African Society. Deck, his successor, quickly gave evidence of determination to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, but he was struck down by serious illness almost upon his appointment, and Mr. F. H. Melland, who was nominated to the vacancy only last month, has now suddenly passed away. This swift succession of misfortunes should bring to the Society both widespread sympathy and increased support—especially as it has just given further obvious proof of its utility by the publication of a survey of Lord Hailey's "African Survey" by some of the leading students of African affairs, including Lord Harlech, Sir Alan Pini, Sir Daniel Hall, Dr. Drummond Shiels, Major A. G. Church, Mr. H. S. Keigwin, Mr. Cullen Young and Professor Seligman, whose critical examination of this most important African volume is worthy of the attention of all who are seriously concerned with African progress. Perhaps the last articles written by Mr. Melland were his chapter on Native administration in that booklet and his editorial notes in the current issue, the one hundred and fiftieth, of the Society's journal, in which he contended that there could be no transfer of African territory to Germany since the choice before the British Empire was the simple one of being true or false to its trust to Africans. One of the prime objects of the Royal African Society is stated to be that of "harmonising the progress and welfare of its inhabitants with that of the rest of the world," and during his service in Northern Rhodesia and in his writings since his retirement Mr. Melland showed that the true welfare of Africans was very near his heart: It was no mere coincidence that on the first, and unhappily the last, occasion on which he was responsible for the editorial notes in the Society's journal, such sentiments should have been given generous prominence.

SIR ALI BIN SALIM'S GIFT to the British Navy of his beautiful mansion and estate at Peleleza, Mombasa, is a gesture of good will and an act of generosity rivalling the presentation, by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, of their former

Sir Ali's Gift To The Navy. home, Chequers, as the official country residence of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, while in office. Sir Ali, most popular Arabs on the mainland of East Africa, has crowned in truly magnificent fashion the many deeds of benevolence which have marked the career of the leader of the Arab community in Kenya. For twenty years he had lavished money, care, and the resources of art on his delightful estate, on which he had entertained his friends of all races with a hospitality as general as it was genial. His own unaffected love for Peleleza is the measure of his appreciation of the Navy, its *personnel* and its work. The formal transfer of the title deeds of the property to the Governor of Kenya, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, on behalf of the Naval authorities, lacked nothing of graciousness and dignity on the part of

the donor, or of gratitude by the distinguished gathering that attended the ceremony.

* * *

In accepting the gift, the Governor stressed its political significance. It was an opportunity not to be missed, particularly in view of the state of the world, and the incessant allegations of the Dictator States of British misgovernment of her Arab subjects. Sir Ali's gift, as Sir **Its Political Significance.** Robert insisted, is an illustration to the world of how British rule is appreciated by the governed—in this case, an Arab community. Great Britain suffers in the eyes of the world, not only from the malicious, insidious and incessant criticism of her enemies, but even more by the incorrigible self-depreciation of her own people; so it was well that the Governor should for once declare that Great Britain has a genius for government, and that truth, liberty and freedom are at the root of British methods.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mr. Huggins and Education

MR. HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is what Robert Louis Stevenson would have described as "a bonnie fechter," and he gave yet another proof in his recent speech in defence of the educational policy which he has been the main agent of introducing into the Colony. Education, he insisted, is not static, but a living science, and how far ideas of education have progressed in recent years, he illustrated by an anecdote which he had dug out of some files of sixty years ago. It is a good story, well worth repeating for a wider public.

A Teacher's Tribulations

A woman school manager discovered on a teacher's desk a book on physiology—which in those days meant an elementary treatise on human anatomy. The unfortunate pedagogue, who was studying for his science degree, and, as a matter of fact, not teaching it, was put down as "a strong-minded person who contrives to combine the advocacy of purity with the investigation of indecency; who teaches the children the contents of their own insides, and thus adds to the rudeness which is innate in the lower classes. If the Axis of the Universe had meant us to know what our livers are like, He would not have hidden them away in security." Happily, that phase of criticism has passed away; but some of the bricks which are still being thrown at Mr. Huggins and his educational policy come from a kiln in the same brickyard.

A Parable

TO ILLUSTRATE his discourse on the general inefficiency and *laissez faire* of British rule in Africa, Professor W. M. Macmillan told a story at Friends' House on Tuesday. A certain official, he said, was ordered to an up-country station fifteen days' march away; so off he went "on his own flat feet" for fifteen days through the bush, but, not liking the look of the place when he arrived, went on

for another day and a half, struck a railway to the coast, took a steamer home, and was thoroughly enjoying himself in London until he unexpectedly bumped into his Governor, who imagined him to be in the up-country station doing his job of work.

Or a Slander?

Asked after the lecture whether that was a true story, the Professor replied that it was "just a parable"—to which his questioner, a retired Government official, retorted very fairly that it sounded much more like a slander. A parable is defined as "a fictitious narrative used to typify moral or spiritual relations," and in this case it could only mean that the story, though fictitious, did typify an alleged moral turpitude in British officials, who, if they felt so inclined, would not hesitate to desert their posts and fail in their duty. The audience apparently accepted the tale at its face value, and not as a "parable"—a point which the Professor might ponder.

Petrol for Pitches!

CRICKET, so firmly established in Southern Rhodesia, is booming in view of the present visit of the M.C.C. team, and such trifles as heavy rain or sodden pitches are not allowed to interfere with matches which may reveal promising local talent. In England a good many devices have been tried to get rid of unwanted water between the wickets, including mopping up with sacks, and driving it off with air blown from a mechanical "blaster." Two rival teams in Southern Rhodesia's capital have, however, hit on a method as original as it is startling: they poured petrol on the pitch and set fire to it! A photograph in a local newspaper confirms this very remarkable proceeding, and shows the smoke ascending to high heaven watched by the anxious players. Strangely enough, the drastic treatment is reported to have been successful. Southern Rhodesia has the reputation of being an enterprising Colony, and in this respect at least has made cricket history.

Making Films for the Colonies

A Call for Action by Mr. G. C. Latham*

EVERY GOVERNMENT with oversea possessions now recognises its responsibility for providing education for its illiterate masses. Schools touch only a fraction of the population. Suitable books are scanty and can be used by merely a minute proportion who can read and who gather a few enthusiasts to listen to them. Broadcasting can do something where it is available, but it is expensive and difficult to organise, and it is almost certainly less effective as a means of education than the moving picture with commentary. Moreover, people who will not stir from their villages to attend school or lectures or broadcasts will turn out in their hundreds to see a programme of suitable films, provided they offer sufficient entertainment and are not over-loaded with "uplift."

The Film as an Educative Force

The moving picture, especially if accompanied and explained by a good commentary in the local language, is the most effective way of introducing new ideas to people. This is the urgent need among populations who are striving to adapt themselves to the new environment which Western civilisation is so rapidly creating in Africa. Words do not carry much conviction. Exhortations to improve methods of agriculture, housing, water supplies, or their cattle-mastership leave the Natives cold. Show them pictures of their own people acting on that advice and they will immediately become interested. They will talk for weeks about the picture and its implications and the ideas will start fermenting in many minds. The bulk of these films should not be too educational; the story film with some unobtrusive propaganda was found to be very popular and effective in East Africa.

The film is a valuable reinforcement of ordinary methods of teaching. "The first object of any method of instruction is to relate the subject of the lesson to actuality, and we have nothing approaching the cinema for producing the illusions of reality." There is no need to labour this point regarding the value of films in schools, as it is now almost universally admitted.

Great Demand for Films for Natives

Government Departments of Education, Health, Agriculture, Animal Health, and Forestry, and missionary societies, are crying out for suitable films, and employers of labour on a large scale, municipal authorities and Native administrations would all welcome regular programmes of films providing healthy recreation for Natives. Anthropologists need permanent records of rapidly disappearing ceremonies and customs. Once a regular supply of suitable films is available there is likely to be established an ever-increasing number of cinemas, travelling and otherwise, which will rent programmes on a commercial basis for exhibition to Native audiences.

Films making the people of the world known to one another, showing their varied ways of living and giving a true picture of their common home-loving and peace-loving humanity would do much to counteract the hate propaganda of nationalist Governments. Again, there is at present consider-

able discontent in parts of our Colonial Empire, due partly to economic conditions, but fostered in many cases by subversive propaganda of other Powers. The cinema offers a most valuable means of putting the true issues before the people, and of explaining measures for their welfare in a way which they can both understand and enjoy. Incidentally, it affords great opportunities of showing graphically the extent and resources of the British Empire.

Films are also a powerful advertiser, both directly and indirectly, for the trade and industries of the country which produces them.

How can the provision of the necessary films and of apparatus for showing them be best organised?

Two facts must be accepted as axiomatic: (1) the supply of films suitable for the Native populations of the Colonial Empire is hopelessly inadequate; (2) a large proportion of the films required must be photographed in the Colonies in which they are to be shown, with a background familiar to the audiences. This is particularly necessary with films designed to improve health and agriculture and generally to raise the standards of living of the masses, and with cultural films made to interpret to a people the best in their own culture, thus giving them a sense of their place in the scheme of things, with an appreciation of the value of some of their own customs and traditions. Such an appreciation would help to check the disastrous tendency to the indiscriminate adoption of Western ideas and habits.

The production and display of films for the Colonies must be made as cheap as is consistent with efficiency and a sufficiently good quality of production. The adoption of 16 mm. films and cinema apparatus seems to be the obvious course. Excellent quality can now be obtained both in the picture and in regard to sound on 16 mm. stock, and it has been proved that the pictures can be successfully shown to large audiences.

A Central Organisation Necessary

The production of 16 mm. films in a variety of Colonies all over the world necessitates a central organisation to co-ordinate effort if the greatest efficiency and economy are to be obtained. Suggestions for such a central organisation were made in "The African and the Cinema," an account published last year of the Bantu Educational Cinema Experiment. It appears that no action is to be taken at present on the recommendations then made, probably because the scheme, which was to be initiated and controlled by the Government participating, would involve those Administrations in considerable capital and annual expenditure.

Also it suggested the adoption of the sound-on-disc method of sound reproduction, as used by the Bantu Experiment. The obvious advantages of this method in cases where commentary for the same film is required in a number of different languages seem to be outweighed in the opinion of the public now firmly wedded to sound-on-film by its equally obvious disadvantages. The sound-on-film method is undoubtedly more satisfactory but it is expensive, and it seems clear that a start will have to be made with silent films, with a commentary given in the local language through a microphone and loud speakers when necessary.

If the Colonial Governments will not form an organisation of their own, the next best procedure is to find some company which will undertake the

* Formerly Director of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia and co-author with Major L. A. Notcutt of "The African and the Cinema."

production of the films as a commercial proposition, and which would at the same time be performing a real practical service to the Empire. There is every likelihood of such a proposition becoming self-supporting in a few years, and thereafter increasingly profitable, but in the early stages Government support and co-operation would be essential.

Proposal

My proposal is that some established concern should find approximately £10,000 for the production of a first programme of 16 mm. films for East and Central Africa, where the ground has been prepared and much local knowledge accumulated by the Bantu Cinema Experiment. A production unit might be formed with a producer, a cameraman, and some African assistants. Experience has shown that such a unit could produce 24,000 feet of 16 mm. film in the course of eight months filming. This could be edited into 18,000 feet of finished negative, or 45 reels of 400 feet. For the £10,000 there ought to be, say, one hundred such films in the first two years.

The Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, with the possible addition of Southern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, would be invited to guarantee to spend a minimum annual amount each for four or five years on the films made. Each Government might have a certain number of films made on subjects chosen by itself, under the supervision of its own officers, and each Government might guarantee to buy, say, 30 reels per annum at £10 for the first copy and £5 for subsequent copies. If, in addition to this expenditure of £300 per annum each Government could add up to a further £200 on other films supplied by the company, this guaranteed income, with the expectation of further sales to likely users mentioned above, should be a sufficient inducement for the company to start operations.

Subsequently the same procedure could be applied to West Africa, to other Colonies, and perhaps also to India.

The small production units need not confine themselves to producing films for the local populations, though this would be their main work. They could produce a certain number of films each year to make their particular Colony or group of Colonies known to the rest of the Empire and to the world.

Early Action Imperative

Early action, with some effective official control, is imperative. The prosperity of Natives in certain parts of Africa is increasing rapidly, and unless the field is occupied at once by a concern conscious of its responsibilities, and controlled by people genuinely interested in the welfare of the communities which they will be serving, this increased spending power will certainly be exploited by others, with disastrous results. This has already happened to a deplorable extent in India, mainly in the last decade, with irreparable damage to the prestige of the white races.

Reflection will convince any unprejudiced person that, with backward peoples unable to distinguish between truth and falsehood, it is surely our wisdom, if not our obvious duty, to prevent, so far as is possible, the dissemination of wrong ideas. Should we stand by and see a distorted presentation of the life of the white races accepted by millions of Africans when we have it in our power to show them the truth?

Again, censorship is useful and necessary, but at best it is a negative safeguard. The aim should be not merely to keep out undesirable films but to create and ensure a constant supply of good ones. This can now be done at a cost trifling compared with the benefits to be derived. But there is no time to lose.

Germany's Campaign for Colonies

Retrocession of the Former Territories Not Now Sufficient!

IF APPARENTLY-INSPIRED REPORTS which have appeared in several leading London newspapers are correct, Germany's next move may be to cease claiming the return of former Colonies, and to concentrate instead on "a more comprehensive demand for Colonies of an equal value to those held or administered by other European States."

The usually well-informed *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* states that all branches of the Reich Colonial Association are now being instructed to discontinue references to "our former Colonies," and to emphasise instead Germany's right to equality in the Colonial sphere. The newspaper adds:—

"It will be explained in the new demand about to be launched that Germany's need for Colonies is part of her determination to become completely independent of foreign markets. Her former Colonies, so the argument runs, had been in her possession for only a few years; she had not had sufficient time to develop them, and this explains the small volume of her Colonial trade.

Furthermore, since the War these German pre-War Colonies have been in other hands. It is difficult to tell into what condition they may not have slipped by now. Other countries, on the contrary, have Colonial possessions which have been developed

and yield to them valuable supplies of raw materials.

Germany, by virtue of her great size and population, is entitled, as a right, to territories equivalent in value — *per capita* of the home population — to those possessed by other States. Herr Hitler explained last week that Germany must have these Colonies, either through a re-distribution by force or by an agreement based on "right and reason." This is the argument which the Fascist leaders, in their propaganda, have been developing in Italy in support of their claims to Tunisia.

In the *B.Z. am Mittag*, Major-General J. F. C. Fuller, who commanded the British tank forces during the War, is said to have described democracy as like "a train with an engine at each end pulling in different directions," and to have declared in an interview with that newspaper: "One cannot build up a system on humbug. Moral principles speak for Germany, and the return of the Colonies."

A few days ago the *12-Uhr Blatt* appeared with a banner heading in red ink: "Three British Politicians Write to the *12-Uhr Blatt*," the sub-heading in black reading: "England's Debt of Honour Must At Last Be Paid." The three gentlemen mentioned were Lord Redesdale, Professor W. H. Dawson and Sir Ernest Bennett, M.P., to whose

alleged statements the whole of the front page of the newspaper and a column and a half of the second page were devoted. Each has since declared that the comments were extracted from speeches made two or more years ago.

Lord Redesdale, father of Miss Unity Mitford and father-in-law of Sir Oswald Mosley, has since stated that the remarks were taken from a speech which he made in the House of Lords. He said: "It was absurd to take away Germany's Colonies. It should never have happened. This is all the more reason why Germany's demands for their return cannot be refused. There will be difficulties in returning them, but Germany's demands are just, and this is being realised by an increasing number of English people. The demands must be satisfied."

Asked for an explanation, Lord Redesdale told a British Press representative that the German newspaper had telephoned him the previous evening, asked if those were still his views, and he had replied that he practically never changed his views, and that they might quote them.

Sir Ernest Bennett, a former Assistant Postmaster-General, "did not believe that we had any moral right to take from Germany the Colonies she administered so well, and that it is our duty to return them to her." This, again, was from an old speech.

Professor Dawson, of Oxford, who showed his pro-German sympathies some years ago by writing the foreword to Dr. Schmees' book, was quoted as urging that "the return of the Colonies was necessary from the standpoint of justice. It is impossible that a small handful of people should demand control over a good third of the world while a great nation like the United Kingdom, without a square yard of overseas territory, has now pointed out that the statement, made long ago, did not refer to the English as a "handful of people," but to Imperialist countries as "a handful of countries."

Alleged Lack of Man-Power

The diplomatic correspondent of the London *Evening Standard*, suggesting that the real reason for Hitler's reticence on the subject of Colonial claims is lack of man-power for colonisation, wrote a few days ago: "So great is the labour problem in Germany at present that if Herr Hitler were given Colonies to-morrow he could hardly spare a single hand to send to them. This, he feels, would cause disappointment in the country and a decline in his personal prestige, and he therefore prefers to shelve the question till the labour situation is easier."

The Berlin newspapers last week published an article headed: "The German Colony under British Administration for whose Defence Jewish Emigrants are Volunteering." It commented on the fact that there had been a favourable response to the appeal in Tanganyika for the formation of a voluntary national register, and added: "Nothing could prove more clearly that something is wrong there."

A staff reporter of the *Daily Express*, writing from Klagenfurt, Austria, says that a number of German officers and men have been sent to Ethiopia for training in modern Colonial army conditions. He states that they were sent over the border into Italy and then proceeded to Ethiopia among contingents of Italian troops. Some of them have arrived in Ethiopia and have sent post-cards back to their relations in Germany.

Questions concerning the activities and objects of the German expedition to East Africa to which we referred editorially last week are to be asked in the House of Commons by Mr. David Adams, who will inquire what facilities British Colonial Administra-

tions will grant to the expedition and what guarantees have been received that it will not in any way explore the ground with a view to assisting the German Government in case of the transfer of territories.

The Leicester *Evening Mail* is conducting a ballot among its readers, who are asked to indicate whether they are (a) in favour of restoring all the former Colonies to Germany, (b) restoring any of them, or (c) in favour of defensive action in the event of aggression on the issue.

Major H. C. Browning, who is closely connected with the sisal industry of Tanganyika, has written to the *Evening Standard*: "Millions of pounds of British money have been invested in Tanganyika since the War on the definite assurance of official circles here that Tanganyika in no circumstances would be returned to Germany. Strategically Tanganyika, especially now that Italy controls Ethiopia, is in a vital geographical position to the British Empire. It is of paramount importance that whatever else may be conceded to Germany, Tanganyika should not."

Portugal's Firm Attitude

Portugal's attitude to rumours, suggestions and even veiled threats that she might be induced to give up some of her Colonies has been officially defined by Senhor Antonio de Fragoso Garmona, President of the Republic, in the Portuguese Parliament. He said:

"Sometimes, for purposes which to us are more than suspect, the Portuguese Colonies, or some of them, are referred to as objects of transactions. Those who speak thus do not perhaps know that the Portuguese overseas provinces entered into the patrimony of the nation at the cost of the labour, the sufferings and the blood of the Portuguese, and that when we occupied them there was in none of those territories either Government or civilisation."

"Since all that exists in them was created by us, and since we occupied them at the cost of so many lives and of such great sacrifice of riches, and developed and civilised them with so much love, we do not value them in terms of money, and therefore consider them outside any and every agreement or arrangement. They are part of us, and together with the Mother Country, constitute a single and indivisible whole, which no will, whether our own or that of others, can mutilate."

Tanganyika League Conference

Fifty-two delegates, representing 26 branches were present at the Conference of the Tanganyika League held in Nairobi on January 21 and 22 under Lord Francis Scott's chairmanship.

That anti-British propaganda is being carried on in East Africa was reported from a number of areas, and it was urged that the East African Governments should take steps to counter such activities by members of the Nazi Party. It was also resolved that the personnel and powers of the police ought to be strengthened to counteract such propaganda.

Another motion declared that the League "cannot consider in any way whatsoever the suggestion that Tanganyika or any British Colony should be placed under international control"; and it was also resolved that residence in any part of East Africa under British control should constitute a ground for the naturalisation of suitable applicants.

Another conference of the Tanganyika League is shortly to be held in Southern Rhodesia.

Principles of Portuguese Colonisation

Address by His Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador

EMIGRATION TO TROPICAL AFRICA is higher from Portugal than from any other State in Europe, said His Excellency Dr. Armindo Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and former Under-Secretary of State for the Portuguese Colonies, in an address to the Royal African Society last week. The Portuguese he claimed, have colonisation in their blood, a claim supported by the reminder that in Mozambique there are to-day 20,100 European Portuguese and 57,000 in Angola, with 13,300 of mixed birth in those two great Portuguese African territories.

The first principle which guided Portugal in her colonising enterprises, said the Ambassador, had been—and more especially in her revival during the second half of the nineteenth century—that of national unity. "The Portuguese are profoundly individualistic and critical; but they have always felt deeply that the nation is one, wherever Portuguese territory may be. It is for this reason that in any part of our Colonial Empire patriotism is rigidly national and never local, and the expression 'overseas provinces' is preferred to 'Colonies'.

Relations with the Natives

The second guiding principle is that of the assimilation of the Natives. We have always considered that colonisation which was not based on union with the Natives could not be fruitful except in a few cases. The sentiment of protection of the Native which inspires many modern laws is undoubtedly a fine idea, but in the long run it is hardly sufficient as justification for a colonising policy which leaves the Natives in the same inferior position in which it found them. The fate of a work of colonisation depends upon the degree to which the Native population is integrated in the new society which it is sought to create.

The third principle was the acceptance of foreign settlers who came as friends, the fourth, to hold up to the lands across the seas the institutions of the Mother Country as the ideal to be attained by the development of the social structure, customs and capacities of the Natives. "The superior characteristic of Portuguese colonisation has always been its capacity to adapt this ideal to local conditions; these principles constitute the ancient Portuguese tradition," said the Ambassador.

All the great principles which I have indicated are to be found in the practice and in the legislation of to-day. The national unity cannot be disputed, nor can the idea of the integration of the Natives in the national community. As in the past, Portuguese Colonial policy does not develop in the direction of creating in each territory two or more communities of different races, living in separate compartments, clearly separate from one another, of which one alone enjoys all rights whilst the others possess only inferior rights—protectors and protected.

"We seek to create in each territory a homogeneous community; and it seems to us that the greatness and the beauty of the results justify the abandonment of certain prejudices, which to some may appear sacred, at this time when the flag of racialism is being waved so much in the wind. The white man can hardly aspire to remain forever in Africa as the master and protector of men and owner and exploiter of the soil. It must be

remembered that throughout vast regions the European cannot adapt himself to the work which daily must be done by the members of a community.

The African is the Colonising Element

"We Portuguese have had long experience in this respect, and from this experience have drawn the conclusion that in the tropics the Natives or mixed races provide the natural foundations of future societies. We therefore consider that in Africa the Native is the essential colonising element, and that his gradual adaptation to the requirements of higher civilisation should constitute the chief aim of the statesman and the administrator. But at the same time we do not forget that black communities, in many instances, the result of centuries-old stratification of certain moral principles, customs, political formulae and even of superstitions.

Two important conclusions can be drawn from all this. The first is that the work of colonisation requires long experience and a special vocation. Colonisers are not to be improvised. Let us hope that the international politics of our time will recognise this elementary truth, and so avoid looking upon the Natives as if they were of no importance.

The second conclusion is that, by its very nature, colonisation is slow work. Backward peoples have to cover in a few years the immense distance of centuries. If the European in Africa is not to dry up all the sources of Native vitality, and be known in history as a member of the killing race which he became in other parts of the globe, we must proceed slowly in the task of transforming Native societies, and not expect the fruit before its season—a point which, added His Excellency, critics of Colonial work often forget.

Beira and Its Hinterland

The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, recalled his first visit to Beira in 1895, when the little coasting steamer in which he travelled could not get near the land, so he was lowered by a basket into a launch; which could also not approach closely enough to the shore, so that he had to be carried over the mudflats on the back of a Native. Forty years afterwards he saw Beira again and was amazed at its progress, and at its wharves, piers, electric cranes and great ocean-going ships loading and unloading cargo. Of the hospitality he had received on that visit, especially from Admiral Correia, the Governor, he could not speak too highly; it was immense. To-day no people were more friendly to each other than were the British and Portuguese in Beira, which was, he believed, now Africa's fourth port.

Sir Dougal Malcolm stressed the great help which the mines of the Transvaal had received from the Portuguese in the recruiting of Native labour, and said that the relations which so long subsisted between the mines and Lourenço Marques were never better than to-day. The development of the port and town of Beira had likewise been wonderful, and now it bore the appearance of a delightful Continental watering-place. No foreign Power could have been more hospitable and friendly than Portugal in offering its services to the inland communities of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, who depended for their welfare on traffic through Beira.

Death of Mr. F. H. Melland

Long Service in Northern Rhodesia

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death last Friday at the age of 50 of Mr. Frank Hulme Melland, who fell and was killed instantaneously while attempting to board a moving train on a foggy night at South Cross station. At the inquest on Monday a verdict of "Death by Misadventure" was returned.

Mr. Melland, who only a month ago was appointed secretary of the Royal African Society, had been acting secretary and acting editor of its journal for some little time, and was looking eagerly forward to his new duties, for he had for many years taken a great and practical interest in the affairs of the Society, which he had served as a member of the Council, and of the General Purposes Committee.

He was educated at Shrewsbury and Oxford, and in 1901 went to Northern Rhodesia as an administrative officer in the service of the Chartered Company, being first posted to Mpika, which in those days took three months to reach from London. He retired in 1927, having shown throughout his service a keen interest in Native life and customs, and that he was a staunch believer in the principle of British trusteeship for the African. He was quite prepared to make a stand for what he regarded as the right, even though he realised that his proposals or comments might be unwelcome to some of his superiors. Years later he was able to write: "Criticism seems out of perspective, but in my case it might have added, and was—actuated by no carping or jaundiced spirit, but by the sole desire to help the Africa I love and in which I spent the best years of my life."

Happy Relations with Non-Officials and Natives

Colleagues have borne testimony to the high regard in which he was held by the European settlers and by the Natives in his different districts, and he fully reciprocated such sentiments. At a time when the Civil Service was expected to refrain from social contacts with a non-official who was then a thorn in the side of the Administration, and who has since given many years of devoted public service to Northern Rhodesia, Melland visited him openly, even after being recommended to exercise greater prudence. "When I am off duty, I shall choose my own friends," he declared roundly; "if my friends do not please you, take whatever steps you like, but do not try private and unofficial pressure."

He was likewise staunch in his relationships with Africans who had proved themselves worthy of his confidence. For instance when Chief Kapiji Mpanga died near Solwezi, Melland wrote in these columns: "He used to say that no chief could hold his people unless he were just with them—and he did hold his people. In our earliest days in his country there were inevitable weaknesses in our rule, and it would have been no cause for wonder had Kapiji been anti-Government. But in a long career I have never met a more steadfastly loyal chief. I valued Kapiji Mpanga's friendship, and shall never forget that, on my departure, he called me 'my father who begat me.' I consider it a privilege to have known and worked with such a fine loyal gentleman."

For many years Melland had made a special study of witchcraft, on which he wrote and spoke publicly on many occasions. Witch-doctors, he used to claim, are not the evil-doers they are commonly

regarded as being, but are often the protectors of the Natives against exponents of witchcraft; knowing all the petty grudges which Natives cherish against one another, they can be peculiarly helpful in discovering murderers and other offenders, and he waged a long campaign to persuade the Government of Northern Rhodesia to register them, enlist their support, and turn them into useful citizens.

His Defence of Mwana Lesa

There could have been no more appropriate choice than Melland to defend Mwana Lesa, the self-styled "Son of God," the Watch-Tower propagandist, who for a short time went among the tribes preaching salvation, denouncing witch-doctors, and persuading the inhabitants of the villages to throw them and other malefactors into the nearest river, in which Mwana Lesa also conducted baptisms. At first it is believed that he concerned himself almost entirely with witch-doctors, to whom he applied a simple test. If they were drowned, they were innocent; any who survived must be guilty and were therefore put to death. Later a blood-lust grew upon him, and he drowned scores of Natives. His trial occupied three weeks; he was found guilty and hanged.

Of witchcraft stories Melland had an unusual store. For instance, he told of a visit paid by a man called Masongo, a smart fellow with a caustic tongue, to another called Walya, a slow-witted creature, whom Masongo made the laughing stock of the village circle, until at last Walya shut himself in his hut. Then, as Masongo left, Walya called after him: "Though you think yourself very smart, you will never reach your home, for I shall change myself into a lion and eat you." Masongo did not return home, and when his body was found it was clear that he had been killed and eaten by a lion. His relatives declared this to be an obvious case of bewitching, there were many witnesses to Walya's threat, and Walya himself did not deny the crime; he said frankly that he had meant to change himself into a lion and kill Masongo, and in his sleep had doubtless done so. He was arrested, tried and acquitted, for British law could, of course, take no cognisance of what it considered impossibilities.

To Cairo by Bicycle

After he had spent nine years in Northern Rhodesia, Melland and Mr. E. H. Cholmeley, a colleague in the Service, decided to spend part of their leave by cycling to Cairo. Their adventures on the journey were well described in "Through the Heart of Africa." It was in Uganda that they shot their first elephant. Elephants had long been and remained fascinating animals, and only a few weeks ago a book of his about them was published.

"It is certainly true that a wounded elephant will often be propped up by the herd to enable him to get away," he once declared in a broadcast talk. "On one occasion some elephants were in a broad river with high banks when I came up to them. Lying on one bank above them, I shot the Bull in the heart. Immediately the rest closed round him as he was sinking. Some got their shoulders to him on either side, another—a cow—went behind, and, lowering her head, pushed with her forehead from below his tail. Thus they held him up and pushed him, with all his tons of weight, up a nearly precipitous and rather crumbly 50 ft. bank. He also recorded that to the west of the Luangwa Valley was a pool with some medicinal properties, to which

came sick and maimed animals; he and his friend "Mickey" Norton often used to sit up at night and watch wounded elephants come to the pool for treatment.

Mr. Melland was an excellent cartographer, and in the early days of the century submitted to the Royal Geographical Society many maps of then little-known parts of Northern Rhodesia. His initiative and industry were rewarded in 1922 by the presentation of the Cuthbert Peek grant by the Society for mapping out the channels of Lake Bangweulu; in making the presentation, Sir Francis Younghusband said the recipient had contributed many valuable papers concerning unknown parts of Northern Rhodesia and had made some valuable ethnological comparisons. In 1937 he wrote "African Dilemma" in collaboration with the Rev. T. Cullen Young.

He was a strong critic of the Bushe Report on the administration of Justice in East Africa, basing his condemnation on the suggestion made in the report that British concepts of justice were essential to the civilisation of Africa and to the maintenance of peace in the continent. His experience, he declared, proved the contrary to be the case, and he maintained that while we were bound to retain the power to rule, to legislate, and to administer, we should act more as the agents of the Africans.

After retiring from active service in Africa, he was for a time a member of the staff of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, of which it was hoped that he would become the Northern Rhodesian representative in London, but that plan was frustrated by the depression of 1931. He was then for several years on the staff of *East Africa*—as this newspaper was then called.

In Caterham, where he lived, he took an active part in public life, being a sidesman in the Parish Church and editor of the parish magazine, Chairman of the Caterham and District Hospital, and a member of the Surrey Consultative Committee on Hospitals and representative for Surrey of the British Hospitals Association. In Freemasonry he was a Past Master of the Caterham and Old Salopian Lodges.

To Mrs. Melland and their children—all of whom were born in Northern Rhodesia—the deepest sympathy will be extended.

£5,000,000 Railway Debt To be Remitted by H.M. Government

THE High Commissioner for Transport in Kenya and Uganda announces for general information that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has agreed to invite Parliamentary sanction for the remission of the debt of approximately £5,500,000 due to His Majesty's Government for the original construction of the Uganda Railway.

The sole condition attached to this remission is that a sum of £500,000 shall be transferred from the reserves of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration to a supplementary sinking fund account, earmarked towards the redemption of that portion of the £5,000,000 6% loan raised in 1921 and redeemable in 1946-56, which was re-lent by the Government of Kenya to the Railways Administration.

The provision of a supplementary sinking fund for this loan will greatly improve the prospects of its early conversion, and there should be no difficulty in meeting this condition.

[Editorial comment on this important decision appears under Matters of Moment.]

Sir Harold Kittermaster

Tributes from Somaliland Friends

MAJOR SIR ARTHUR LAWRENCE, who succeeded Sir Harold Kittermaster as Governor of British Somaliland, says, in the course of a letter written from the South of France to *East Africa and Rhodesia*:—

"Sir Harold Kittermaster was a great man in every sense of the word 'great.' His sincerity, sympathy and understanding, and his many gifts were all unceasingly given to the great benefit of the Service which he loved and adorned. Such a man must receive the best from all with whom he comes into contact, and, after seven happy years under Sir Harold, I know that his abilities were directed, with conspicuous success and without any thought of personal gain or advantage, to the service of those he was ~~to~~ to serve. His death will long be mourned by his large circle of friends, and deep sympathy felt by them for Lady Kittermaster and her two children."

The Heart of a Child

Major Harry Kaye, who served in British Somaliland under Sir Harold Kittermaster, and was in close touch with him there for long periods, writes:—

"In Somaliland he was always exactly as you have described him in *East Africa and Rhodesia*—simple, straightforward and kind, and without a speck of guile in his composition, so that, despite his great size, one felt towards him as one does to a child.

"One of my most vivid recollections of him is connected with a Christmas party in Berbera which he and Sir Gerald Summers gave for my two young sons. As a present for the boys the warrant officers had constructed a toy (push) car from bits of old Fords, and Kitter, having managed to fold himself up inside the masterpiece, went trundling down an incline. He played with the car and the children for hours. Later, when one of the youngsters, then aged three, suddenly took it into his head to collar Kitter low, he brought him down like a great forest tree falling, to his own great delight, and, needless to say, to that of the children. From all I have heard and read, he seems to have remained to the end a child at heart."

Understanding of the Somali

Another contributor writes:—

The salient characteristic of the Somali is an intense individualism derived from his worship of camels. That was the verdict pronounced by the late Sir Harold Kittermaster on the picturesque folk over whom he ruled as Governor from 1926 to 1931, after five years' previous experience of them as Secretary to the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate.

Sir Harold emphasised Somali recognition of individual property in land, contrary to the usual communal idea prevalent among Africans; in fact, he maintained that this individualism was only less characteristic of them than their love of money. They would pay for nothing: Government must provide all amenities free; even in anti-locust campaigns they would not help without payment.

Yet, like Sir Geoffrey Archer, his predecessor, who, like himself, was a giant in stature, Sir Harold understood and appreciated the Somalis, admiring their independence, manliness, endurance and loyalty. But of their future as a "civilised" race he was doubtful. With that sense of humour which was one of his delightful traits, once, when asked to write for a learned society a paper on "The Development of the Somalis," he added to the proposed title, "If Any."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Snare for Sisal Growers**East Africa Should Say "No" to Germany**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—It is to be hoped that your leading article of last week will show sisal growers in East Africa the snare laid in their path by the agents of German trade.

Close upon your warning came the reminder of Lord Halifax that Herr Hitler had spoken only part of the truth when the Fuehrer claimed in his address to the Reichstag that Germany must either export or die. Great Britain must equally export or die. Indeed, since Germany is swiftly monopolising the Danubian and other Eastern European markets, it is more than ever important that British markets across the seas should buy British. There are some people who—claiming broad-mindedness, but really distinguishing themselves by pedantry, myopia, or inability to think in terms higher than those of a price list—will doubtless scorn your reasoned and patriotic lead, but I trust they will be in a small minority among the sisal producers of the territories.

The Tanganyika League is busily engaged in proving to the world that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, to say nothing of other British territories in Africa, are determined to keep Tanganyika within the Empire. Yet this is the moment at which some British sisal interests in that Territory are co-operating with the idea of diverting business from sisal to German factories, steamship lines, and merchant houses!

Publicity ought speedily to kill this plot, which, as you have made clear, is not the simple and straightforward transaction which it seems to be.

The elementary facts are:—

(a) that Germany already sells much more to East Africa each year than she buys;

(b) that she therefore has a surplus of East African currency from which to procure additional sisal;

(c) that extension of barter—for that is the real nature of the proposal—handicaps legitimate trade, to the advantage of Germany and the disadvantage of Great Britain; and

(d) that there is no heavy surplus of sisal on the world's markets, and that if East Africa is wise enough to reject this proposition, and if Java or Mexico foolishly embraces it, East Africa will benefit by selling elsewhere in sound currencies at the higher price which may result from increased German consumption.

I wonder if (d) is appreciated by the sisal growers generally? If there were an enormous surplus of the fibre overhanging the market, there might be something to be said for the German scheme from the purely economic point of view, but as the statistical position is good, it would be folly to accept an idea which must be detrimental to East Africa and advantageous to Germany.

May I plead that the Sisal Associations will not regard this as a domestic matter, but will realise that it is one of the greatest public interest and importance?—for if they were to accept this German offer, similar approaches would assuredly be made to other industries, and so Eastern African trade would gradually tend away from the existing sound basis to artificiality. There is therefore a good case for the Sisal Associations to publish the full text of the proposals and of their reply; if, in addition, an adequate record of their discussions were made available to the public, it would be all to the good.

Why are London sisal interests silent? It is common knowledge that many of the largest estate groups are directed from London, and this German plan could be killed by a lead from less than a dozen men in the City of London. If they were to announce that their companies would have nothing to do with it, East Africa would most certainly take the same line. Their responsibility cannot be burked.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.

"PRO PATRIA."

Lord Hailey's Survey**Need for the Facts about Liberia**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I am surprised to have seen no comment on the fact that Lord Hailey has not included any account of Liberia in his "African Survey," for this omission leaves his valuable work incomplete.

If he had drawn for us a picture of an African State administered by Africans without outside guidance (or interference?), his pictures of African territories under European rule would have gained greatly in significance. If we knew something of how Liberia was governed, how justice was administered, how agriculture and commerce prospered, how far the public services successfully fulfilled their functions, we should have a standard by which to measure the success or failure of other Administrations in Africa.

Furthermore, we should have some material on which to form a judgment on the vexed question of whether the granting of full self-government to African territories should be, or should not be, the end towards which the policy of the ruling Powers should be shaped as being the consummation most likely to conduce to the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants. Naturally, the material provided by a study of Liberia would not be expected to give conclusive evidence upon a question into which so many variable factors enter, but it would at least give some useful indications.

Perhaps Lord Hailey, or some other authority, could be persuaded to publish a short companion volume to the "Survey" which would provide this much needed information.

Nairobi,

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

R. WARD.

Is There a "Chipekwe"?

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Referring to the query raised in your issue of January 12, I can certainly confirm that, whether such an animal exists or even existed in reality, it certainly did in the Native mind.

As long ago as 1907, when I was on my way from Broken Hill to the Kansanshi mine, we passed, before reaching Kapopo, within a few miles of an alleged bottomless lake in which Natives told me there lived a "chipekwe." This was said to be a most fearsome animal which fed on hippo, but its features were not described to me or my linguistic ability did not fathom what was said. I think this legend could be confirmed by many of the old hands employed by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., who in the early days had to travel by Native paths from Broken Hill to Kambove in the Belgian Congo.

Broken Hill,

Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

JAN L. MOORE.

Statements Worth Noting

"Because thou servedst not the Lord thy God with joyfulness, and with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things? Therefore shalt thou serve thine enemies."—*Deuteronomy xxviii. 47, 48.*

"The father of many children dies in poverty."—*Kitosh proverb.*

"Though an infectious disease, leprosy is much less fatal and less easily acquired than tuberculosis."—*The "Leprosy Review."*

"If I ever want to know what hospitality is, I am going back to Beira."—*Mr. S. M. L. O'Keefe, speaking at a dinner of the Royal African Society.*

"It is always unwise to reject, without thorough examination, the beliefs of men with long practical experience."—*Sir Geoffrey Evans, addressing the Royal Society of Arts.*

"As an Empire we are now rather like a boxer once highly skilled but rather out of training."—*Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, addressing Salisbury Rotarians.*

"Dictatorship may produce a paradise of mechanical efficiency, but it will also be the graveyard of spiritual achievement."—*The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, speaking in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.*

"Only about one-three-hundredth part of British Somaliland is under arable agriculture. The balance is pastoral land, and owing to scanty rainfall this proportion is likely to remain constant."—*Somali*

"The anthropologist among all other students of humanism is forced to obtain his material at first-hand through the direct observation of primitive races; ethnography is the laboratory of social science."—*Professor B. Malinowski, in "Africa."*

"Use has been made in Tanganyika of aerial vegetation surveys. A great debt is owed to the late Mr. Swynnerton and Mr. Burt, who were both expert interpreters of aerial surveys."—*Mr. E. Harrison, speaking on Land Settlement in Tanganyika.*

"High wages do not necessarily attract Native labour; a much more important factor in obtaining and keeping labour is a personal interest on the part of the employer in his employees and their affairs, especially family ones."—*Kenya Native Affairs Report.*

"Blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*) responds more quickly than any other savanna species to fire protection; the wood is a valuable one for which the demand in England exceeds the supply; it is the finest turnery wood in the Empire, and commands a high price."—*Soil Erosion and Water Supplies in Uganda.*

"Possibly as a consequence of the interest and discussion aroused by the work of the Labour Commission, labour conditions in Tanganyika are slowly improving, and employers are studying the requirements of their labourers with increasing interest and goodwill."—*Tanganyika Agricultural Report.*

"The late Professor Schwartz suggested that the ultimate fate of Lake Victoria would be capture by an affluent stream of Lake Tanganyika, which is cutting back the low watershed to the south-west of Lake Victoria; a thorough examination of the area, however, has shown that this cannot happen for many thousands, if not millions, of years."—*Science in Africa,* by Dr. E. B. Worthington.

WHO'S WHO

437.—**Mr. Adrian Scott Rome,**
M.E., M.Inst.M.M., M.A.I.M.E.



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Few men engaged in mining in Rhodesia since before the Great War have been better known than Mr. A. S. Rome, who, educated at Cheltenham College and the Royal Mining Academy at Freiberg, Saxony, reached South Africa in 1905, worked on the Rand until 1913, and then went up to Southern Rhodesia as underground manager of the Shamva Mine, and later of the Falcon Mine, Umtata. Then he was in succession manager of the Bell Mine, Que Que, assistant general manager of the Wankie Colliery, and manager first of Rezende and then of the Cam and Motor, two of the outstanding gold producers of the Colony, both controlled by the "Lonrho Group."

When Captain W. S. Senior, himself a practical mining man of wide experience, became Minister of Mines, he paid Mr. Rome the compliment of appointing him Chief Mining Engineer to the Government, an office which he held for three years, until he resigned to accept the post of resident mining engineer in Northern Rhodesia to the British South Africa Company.

Mr. Rome is a very keen golfer, a Past Deputy Grand President for Matabeleland of the Sons of England Patriotic and Benevolent Society, and is keenly interested in all which would make for the development of British East and Central Africa.

Hitler's Technique.—"Here Hitler's technique is as simple as it is effective. It is to alternate periods of intense anxiety with periods of relief. . . . The nervous strain put upon people subjected to this particular form of torture—for it is, of course, a form of torture—is tremendous, and the value of the lesson from the point of view of wearing down resistance to unreasonable or even impossible demands can scarcely be overrated. Probably the best lesson we can learn from his speech last week is to take it as a typical example of this technique. We should remember, too, that while Herr Hitler is deliberately playing on the nerves of the democracies, he is also taking all the care he can to shield the nerves of his own people, sheltered behind his iron curtain of censorship. To the German people, moreover—kept in ignorance of the real peaceful mind of those democracies—he has to appear the ardent champion of a just peace, threatened only from without. These considerations make his pendulum performance even more astonishingly clever. The way to reply to his brilliant technique is to expect it, to discount it, and to refuse so far as we can to be moved by it—but to go full steam ahead with our armaments."—*Time and Tide*.

A Hint to Dictators.—"The unfortunate death of a member of a French air mission in the crash of a 'secret' experimental American fighter has had remarkable political consequences. Critics of the American Administration seized first, on the incident as a pretext for complaining that U.S. Air Force secrets were being sold to France. This charge having fallen to the ground, since the machine which crashed had not yet been taken over by the Air Force from the maker, the President had next to face the more general accusation that he was departing from the spirit of the Neutrality Act in secretly encouraging, or permitting, sales of aircraft exclusively to Britain and France. Nothing loth, Mr. Roosevelt took up the challenge, and at his Press conference declared that he welcomed British and French purchases, since they helped to build up aircraft manufacture as a mass-producing industry in the United States. Would orders from Germany or Italy be equally welcome? The President refused to answer such a 'hypothetical question'; the pressmen drew their own conclusions. . . . Certainly it looks as though the Neutrality Act is crumbling fast, and that—so far as material supplies are concerned—America has taken sides."—*The "New Statesman and Nation."*

German Unrest.—"That unrest is growing in Germany is incontestable. Criticism of the régime in public places is now general, apparently for the reason that the secret police cannot keep it in check. The official propaganda has completely overreached itself, and so far from believing what he reads in the papers, the average citizen disbelieves it on principle. B.B.C. broadcasts are listened to eagerly—which no doubt accounts for the asperity of the references to them in Herr Hitler's speech—and I heard of an English-speaking waiter who said he was asked out almost every evening in the week by various friends to translate to them the ordinary B.B.C. news bulletins. Every decent German is appalled and shamed by the persecution of the Jews. This is true particularly of the young people of sixteen and upwards. Many of them admittedly are being successfully turned into convinced Nazis, but many others are deciding with profound anguish of mind that they must come out of the movement altogether."—*"Janus," in the "Spectator."*

Jewish Settlement.—"The success of the Jews in Palestine, as against failures elsewhere, is not due to any superiority of the methods of settlement adopted in that country. The real reason is that no other country can offer to the Jews the chances of success inherent in a return to a homeland. British manual workers and ex-soldiers seemed, on the face of it, much more promising material for agricultural settlers than Jewish professional men, women, traders, or small artisans, displaced from the soil for almost 2,000 years; yet many post-War attempts at British settlement of adults oversea have failed. There was no national or religious fervour behind them to overcome the formidable difficulties which face the town-dweller on the land in a new and undeveloped country. Jewish settlement in Palestine has succeeded because every furrow ploughed, every tree planted, is sanctified into an act of national redemption. It is because he is conscious of 'belonging' to the soil of Palestine, as to that of no other country, that the Jewish settler has clung to his land there with such tenacity."—*Dr. Weizmann.*

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

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The Near East.—"The Palestine problem is a gift from the gods to Germany and Italy, whose propaganda has even been used to present Italo-German intervention in Spain in a favourable light to the Arabs. Some of General Franco's Moors, it is reported, have recently been sent on a propaganda tour of the Near East, and are believed to be now in Syria. In the Yemen Italy has long been exercising great influence, through aid in arms and munitions to the Imam's heir against his opponents. In Iraq Germany has lost ground to some extent through the death of the dictator, Bekir Sidky, whose German wife was an active go-between for the German representative in Baghdad. But the German hand there is still a strong one. The German representative in Baghdad who is an accomplished Orientalist, was for some years head of the Near Eastern section of the German Foreign Office. He has now also been appointed first German Minister to Saudi Arabia, and an intensification of German activity there is to be expected. Syria is also well covered by German and Italian propagandists."—*Cairo correspondent of the "Sunday Times."*

Air Raids.—"To someone who has seen much of air raids and of their material and psychological effects, it is a little disconcerting to hear even well-educated people lightly prophesying that this or that great capital would be wiped out within the first few days of a world war. A time may come when we have explosives of such power that this can be done, but cities cannot be lightly wiped out. I remember how Tortosa was plastered day and night for nearly two months, and at the grand climax as the insurgents neared the other side of the river, they used 32 Savoia bombers in each raid. Yet Tortosa had only about 40,000 inhabitants and maybe 600 or 700 houses. Even to-day there are houses still standing. In destroying Borjas Blancas, a small town of 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants, the insurgents bombed again and again with fleets of 15 or 20 planes, and it took them about a month finally to reduce it more or less to ruins."—*Mr. Henry W. Buckley, "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" correspondent in Spain.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—"We see just ahead of us history and hysteria walking hand in hand, and hysteria looks as if she is about to throw another fit."—*Sir Gerald Campbell.*

"Adolf Hitler has increased his entry from less than half an inch in 1938 to two and a half inches in the 1939 Who's Who."—*The editorial board of "Who's Who."*

"It is only fear of reprisals by our armed forces which will prevent the disturbance of peace by countries who believe that they have everything to gain by another world war."—*General Sir Walter Kirke.*

"The British citizen is afraid of neither Hitler nor Mussolini. What worries him is the spectacle of inefficiency and complacency in high places to which he looks for leadership."—*Mr. Charles A. McCurdy.*

"The Government has received the overwhelming support of the nation if they were to buy a notice board and paint upon it in letters so large that all could read: 'No more one-way traffic along Appeasement Avenue.'"—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

"No history of Germany could be written from conversation, travel, correspondence, trade or journalism. Each and all are bound hand and foot by espionage, censorship and persecution."—*Lord Crawford and Balcarres, Chancellor of Manchester University.*

"Hitler will not allow his victims to travel from Prague to London by train. They have to be brought by air at three times the fare. The cost will be between £60,000 and £70,000, but it goes against the grain for the House of Commons to put its hand in its pocket because Hitler will not allow his victims to escape by the cheapest means."—*Mr. Wedgwood Benn, M.P.*

"The world need not despair so long as at the helm a nation is keeping watch which has clung passionately to personal freedom for nearly one thousand years. Its spirit watches on the North Sea and on all the shores of the world's oceans. It is the spirit of Athens, of freedom and of personality to which the greater half of humanity to-day does homage."—*Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi.*

For Investors.—"Here is a list of industrial selections which, apart from the inclusion of Rolls-Royce, is a little out of the conventional category: W. & T. Avery, now 74s., last dividend 15%, yielding 4.07%; Ever-Ready (5s.) at current price of 21s., yield 8.33%; H.P. Sauce, current price 130s., last dividend 30%, yield 4.61%; Lucas, current price 53s.; last dividend 15s., present yield 5.64%; Mitchells and Butler at the current price of 72s., yield 5.83%; and Rolls-Royce, now 110s., yield 4.09% on the last distribution of 22½%. My broker friends point out that, notwithstanding increased taxation and higher prices for raw materials, these half-dozen companies have increased their annual profits in a slow and steady manner, and have either paid the same or increased Ordinary dividends during the past ten years. It is suggested, therefore, that an investment in the Ordinary shares of any of these companies will show good capital appreciation as soon as foreign politics become more normal, while at the present time a reasonable return on the money invested is assured."—*The Diarist, in the "Financial Times."*

Monetary Control.—"The Exchange Equalisation Account is an essential part of the machinery for regulating monetary conditions. No monetary mechanism can of itself perform the numerous tasks connected with the control of currency and credit. In internal policy it must always be difficult to draw a precise line between the legitimate demands of trade and the illegitimate demands of excessive speculation. Expansion and contraction cannot be regulated by any sort of financial thermostat. The new technique of monetary management called into being since 1931 requires for its proper exercise far more knowledge, judgment and skill than were needed in working on the gold standard."

To-day human skill and judgment must take the place of automatism. Open market dealings by the Bank of England and the operations of the Exchange Equalisation Account are the modern instruments of control. Monetary management on this scale is a new system but we all recognise the readiness of the authorities to profit by experience."—*Mr. R. McKenna, Chairman, Midland Bank.*

Stock Exchange.—Latest mean prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

	£	s.	d.
Consols 2½%	70	10	0
Kenya 5%	109	1	3
Kenya 3½%	100	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	100	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	93	15	0
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	87	10	0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	87	15	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	99	0	0
Sudan 5½%	108	0	0
Tanganyika 4½%	107	10	0

Industrials			
Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	4	15	0
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3	10	0
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	
Courtaulds (£1)	1	5	4½
Danlop Rubber (£1)	1	4	4½
General Electric (£1)	3	14	6
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1	11	0
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6	12	6
Int. Nickel Canada	\$55½		
Prov. Cinematograph	18 6		
Turner and Newall (£1)	3	15	3
U.S. Steels	\$59½		
Utd. Steel (£1)	1	3	4½
Unilever (£1)	1	13	3
United Tobacco of S.A.	8	12	6
Vickers (10s.)	1	2	0
Woolworth (5s.)	3	0	8

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (\$50)	6	7	6
Anglo-Amer. Corp (10s.)	2	6	3
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	18	9	
Anglo-Iranian	4	8	9
Burmah Oil	4	1	3
Cons. Goldfields	3	4	7½
Crown Mines (10s.)	15	15	0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	7	10	0
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	5	0	0
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2	15	0
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1	4	0
Johannesburg-Cons.	2	3	9
Mexican Eagle	4	6	
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	6	3
Randfontein	1	18	9
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	35	15	0
Shell	4	2	6
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11	15	0
West Wits. (10s.)	5	15	0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	3	1	6
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	98	0	0
Clan	4	10	7½
E.D. Realisation	3	3	
Gt. Western	27	5	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	82	0	0
L.M.S.	12	5	0
Nat. Bank of India	32	0	0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	12	10	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15	5	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	1	0	3

Plantations			
Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1	3	6
Linggi (£1)	14	4	½
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3	1	½
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1	6	7½
Rubber Trust (£1)	1	6	7½

PERSONALIA

Sir Joseph Byrnie has left England for the West Indies.

Captain Caswell Long is on his way home from Kenya.

Sir Hubert and Lady [redacted] expect to return to London on Monday.

Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton have left on a cruise to the West Indies.

Lord Hailey has been elected Chairman of the Air Raid Defence League.

H.H. The Aga Khan and H.H. The Begum are expected to re-visit East Africa in May.

Sir Claud Hollis left England last week for the West Indies. He expects to return in March.

Dr. J. D. Tothill, the new Director of Agriculture in the Sudan, has arrived in Khartoum from Uganda.

Mr. W. N. Cayzer, a director of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., has been elected to the board of Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

Mr. [redacted], Chairman of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., left London by air on Saturday on his return to Nairobi.

Viscount Elibank, Deputy Chairman of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, will leave England by air for Southern Rhodesia on February 22.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya, last week accepted from Sir Ali bin Salim his estate at Peleleza, near Mombasa, which he had presented for the use of the Navy.

Mr. E. Powys Mathers, the well-known author, journalist, and cross-word expert, who died last week, was the son of the late Mr. Edward Mathers, founder of *South Africa*.

Mr. H. T. Low, past president of the Bulawayo Rotary Club, is the District Governor Elect of the 55th district of Rotary International, which comprises all Africa south of the Equator.

Mr. Miles Bowker, who has been one of the pilots of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways since the establishment of the company in 1934, has retired in order to settle on his late father's estate in the Cape Province.

Rain spoilt the first day of the M.C.C. v. Rhodesia cricket match in Bulawayo, but on the second day the visiting team quickly carried the score from 152 for two to 307 for five, and then declared. Rhodesia made an excellent reply by running up 242 runs before stumps were drawn, P. N. F. Mansell scoring 62, J. H. F. Fuller 46, and A. Hyde 37. Hutton collected 145 for the M.C.C.

Mr. Alex Henshaw, who on Sunday and Monday made the wonderful record flight from England to Capetown in 39 hours 25 minutes, is on his way back and hopes to arrive in London this morning.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester have accepted an invitation to attend this year's East Africa Dinner, which will be held at the Savoy Hotel on June 8. Sir Edward Grigg, this year's President of the Club, will take the chair.

That the late Captain W. S. Senior—who met his death while flying his own aeroplane near Makwiro on December 21—probably collapsed and that the plane then flew itself was the verdict of the Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate the accident.

Mr. J. Morgan Barwick, the eldest son of Sir John Barwick, will leave England in his own aeroplane on March 1 for a big-game hunting expedition in Kenya. He was formerly Chairman of the York Aero Club. He will be accompanied on his flight by Flight-Lieutenant McDonald.

Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, who spent a short time in East Africa on his way to Capetown en route for his Antarctic Expedition, arrived in Hobart last week, and claims to have discovered 430,000 square miles for the United States. It has been named Princess Elizabeth Land.

Mr. E. C. F. Bird, who served with the Zanzibar Customs Department from 1914 to 1920, when he became Deputy Comptroller of Customs in Tanganyika, and who continued to serve in the Mandated Territory until 1930, when he was appointed Comptroller of Customs in Nigeria, is shortly retiring from the latter office.

Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.P., who visited East Africa a few years ago, has arrived back in England from a visit to West Africa as a member of the Leverhulme Research Fellowship Commission. Two of his colleagues, Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P., and Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P., both of whom have East African interests, are expected to return later this month.

At the recent annual meeting in Limbe of the Nyasaland Turf Club, Messrs. J. M. Ellis and M. P. [redacted], Captain W. B. Bithrey, and Mr. V. Fox-Strangeways were elected to fill vacancies on the board. Other members of the board for 1939 are Mr. H. G. Duncan, Colonel J. M. B. Sanders, and Mr. B. E. Lilley. The accounts for the year showed a net profit of £89.

Sir Howard D'Egville, secretary of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, was the guest of honour at a dinner in Salisbury, given by the Southern Rhodesia branch of the Association, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. A. R. Welsh, being in the Chair, and the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, being present. The Prime Minister, Mr. G. M. Huggins, in proposing the toast of the Association, recalled that Sir Howard had been organising secretary since 1924.

Obituary

The death in Bulawayo at the age of 77 is announced of Mr. John Swinburne.

Mr. Harold Forester, who served with the Signalling Corps during the East African Campaign, has died in South Africa.

The death is announced of Mr. W. J. Nash, for 15 years manager of the Grand Hotel, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Major-General Sir George Forestier Walker, who died in Blandford on Monday, served in the Somali-land operations of 1902-04.

The death in Tanga is announced of Mr. F. Pennington, manager of the Tanga branch of Messrs. Dalgety & Company, Ltd.

Mr. P. C. Curteis, who has died in Uganda, served with the Uganda Company for many years, and had for some time past been engaged in mining in the Western Province.

The death in Nairobi at the age of 56 of Mr. John Nordlinger, deprives the coffee industry of Kenya of a public-spirited and forceful personality, who had taken his part in public affairs.

Flight Lieutenant Frost, one of the R.A.F. officers stationed in Nairobi, was killed in Mossel Bay last week when the machine he was flying to the new aerodrome there crashed on the landing ground.

The death in Kenya at the age of 59 is announced of Mr. J. C. Bentley, formerly an Assistant Commissioner in the Colony, which he first reached in 1905 and in which he served for 21 years. Since his retirement he had lived on his coffee estate in Kiambu.

We regret to learn of the death in Blantyre of Mr. Reginald Tennett, brother of Mr. John Tennett, of Luchenza. Mr. R. Tennett had lived in Nyasaland for the past 19 years, had undertaken construction work on the Northern Extension of the Nyasaland Railways, and in recent years had been in charge of a cotton ginny in Salima.

Mr. Pietro Loiso, who has died in Khartoum at the age of 70, was the only survivor of four brothers who went to the Sudan with Kitchener in the nineties. According to the *Sudan Herald*, he was a very active agent in developing the trade of the country in the early days, and was a founder and later President of the Hellenic Community.

Father Alphonse Daignault, whose death at the age of 89 is reported from Montreal, was Superior of the Zambesi Mission of the Jesuit Fathers from 1888 to 1891, and was appointed Fr. Andrew Hartmann Catholic chaplain to the pioneer column which entered Mashonaland. He was thus the first of the Jesuit fathers to do so. Fr. Daignault also provided, at his own expense, military ambulances for the column and obtained the services of five Sisters among them, one known later to all Rhodesians as the beloved "Mother Patrick." Fr. Daignault himself did good work in the defence of Bulawayo during the Rebellion.

As a memorial to the late Captain W. S. Senior, of Southern Rhodesia, who lost his life in a flying accident, it is proposed to build a dormitory in the St. Joseph's Home for Boys in Salisbury, to cost £500 and to hold eight boys. The proposal is supported by Mrs. Senior and Mr. G. M. Huggins, the Prime Minister of the Colony.

Royal African Society Dinner

AMONG those present at last week's dinner of the Royal African Society, at which Dr. Armando Monteiro, the Portuguese Ambassador was the chief guest, were Lord Balfour of Burreigh, Lady Beit, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Calder, Mr. C. McL. Carey, Major C. H. Dale, Baron and Baroness Emile d'Erlanger, Colonel F. B. Follett, Sir Henry and Lady Galway, Lady Gould-Adams, Mr. Grant, Colonel H. Greenwood, V.C., Sir William and Lady Hunt, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Field Jones, Mr. A. Leechman, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Count de Laviadio, Sir Dougal Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLean, Mr. F. H. Melland, Mrs. Patrick Ness, Mr. and Mrs. O'Keeffe, Mr. Vincent Oury, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Peto, Colonel and Mrs. Pienaar, Mr. A. T. Penman, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Miss C. G. K. Scovell, Mr. R. P. H. Stables, Lady Struthers, Colonel C. W. G. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigglesworth.

Prof. Macmillan on Africa

PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN, speaking on "Africa Emergent" at Friends' House on Tuesday, did not hesitate to indulge in sweeping generalisations.

"Africa," he said, "is backward and poor economically and morally in the widest sense, including the close link between morals and politics"—whatever that may mean. Tropical Africa, he continued, has a poor soil; often there is too much rain, which, where agriculture is attempted, washes away the ground and causes erosion; there are no cattle and therefore no milk for the people; food is poor and lacks variety; the population is scanty and lives in the "appalling" African bush; they have little power of resistance against the devastating dangers of disease.

Having given his own interpretation to West African development, he said that someone had had the brainwave of leaving things to the Africans, and had invented a panacea known as indirect rule. But what, he asked, were Africans likely to make of it unaided? We held a trusteeship over the Africans, and were responsible. Too many people dwelt complacently on our mistakes in Africa, while the Labour view was that the Empire was an exploitation; in fact, the real exploitation was that of Africans by Africans.

Some people thought the Germans should be given a share of African responsibility, but he maintained that Africans should not be used as pawns in European politics; that the tragedy of the Africans in the last war must not be repeated, and that the Natives were alarmed at the prospect of the betrayal of their interests by handing them over to Nazi Germany.

Great Britain, despite a sorry record, still held the confidence of Africans; we gave them freedom, though much of that freedom was to-day the product of this *laissez faire* age. He only wished that the freedom of the great Victorian age might be utilised to make a constructive democracy in Africa.

One seeker after information asked the Professor whether he thought direct rule by the Colonial Office was better than an "autonomous legislature, as in Kenya." The reply was that the presence of civilised white settlers in East Africa had conferred benefits on the Natives.

Selling Tea to Africans

The Importance of Propaganda

MR. TAIT BOWIE, President of the Nyasaland Tea Association, has contributed to its quarterly journal an interesting survey of the industry, and the following passages are taken from that source:—

"Nyasaland has a population of over 1,600,000 Africans, and if they can be converted to tea drinking, an internal market for over 3,000,000 lb. per annum may be found. The Nyasaland Native is a born adventurer and traveller. Thousands find work in neighbouring territories, and if they take with them the tea drinking habit, then an extension of the market beyond Nyasaland takes place, with a corresponding increased consumption.

"To bring tea to the notice of all the Natives of the country a travelling canteen has been procured. It has already travelled over 7,000 miles, attended all Native and many other shows, and such centres as tobacco and cotton buying stations. A European demonstrator has been engaged to give demonstrations in the making of tea, lectures on the advantages of drinking tea, and to exhibit cinematograph films. As the Nyasaland Tea Marketing Expansion Board believes that pictures of local interest will be more appreciated, a cine-camera has been obtained, and as soon as suitable films have been produced these will be exhibited.

"On all railway stations canteens have been erected; there tea is sold at 1d. a cup and with it a small sconce is given. Since the travelling canteen started operations and the station canteens were opened 25,000 cups of tea have been sold, while a number of cups of tea have been supplied gratis in Native villages. The number of cups of tea sold is not very great considering the scheme has been in operation for over a year, but as the sales for last month amounted to 7,200 cups, it indicates that the Natives are acquiring the habit of tea drinking.

"To catch the eye, special posters have been prepared. The Board was successful in obtaining from local artists designs of really high class.

Tea v. Beer

"An interesting story known as 'The Lion's Skin,' which sets out the advantages of tea drinking over beer drinking, especially in connexion with hunting and the attainment of domestic happiness and peace, has been translated by the Blantyre Mission into Chinyanja, and this story will be widely distributed over the country. Some mission schools have agreed to use it as a reader.

"The travelling canteen, the erection of station and other canteens, cinema equipment, cups, saucers, posters, metal signs, advertising, etc., have together cost £2,547, and £2,377 have been remitted to the International Tea Market Expansion Board in London. The annual cost and upkeep of the present propaganda is estimated at £1,500, which will increase as activities expand. The tea industry of Nyasaland finances this scheme by allocating 9d. per 100 lb. of tea exported from the cess which, at the request of the Association, the Government imposed on the industry.

"The whole success of the propaganda scheme depends on how the traders of the country assist. This propaganda must be supported by the supply of a good article, and any attempt to pass off tea of an inferior quality to that being placed on the London market will defeat the work of the Board and be reflected adversely on traders' sales. This is a matter where producers and retailers must work together."

The sale of tea to Africans in Nyasaland is some 10% more than when the propaganda started.

To Help Malaria Research

The Trustees of the Southern Rhodesian State Lotteries have resolved to give £15,000, spread over three years, to assist malaria research in the Colony by a unit consisting of a medical officer, a research worker and a chemist. Dr. Y. R. Ross, of the Bulawayo Pasteur Institute and Public Health Laboratory, will be transferred to Salisbury, and, with Dr. D. M. Balir, Government field officer, will work in conjunction with the malaria research unit.

Commissioner Lamb on Flogging

Commissioner D. C. Lamb, who is well-known to many East Africans and Rhodesians, says in a memorandum on "Crime and Punishment" that one of the provisions of the Criminal Justice Bill "outrages our sense of equity. The 'cat' is to be retained for certain offences against the warders in prisons (who are paid to take the risks), but John Citizen, pursuing his lawful avocation on the King's highway, is to be denied this protection—the fear of the 'cat'."

School of Oriental and African Studies

The name of the School of Oriental Studies has been changed to the "School of Oriental and African Studies." Some time ago we drew attention to the fear that the African Department of the School might have to be closed as a result of the expiration of the grant which had been received from the Rockefeller Foundation. It is now announced that the response to an appeal to British Colonial Governments in Africa will permit the Department to continue its work so long as these grants are received.

The Bill for Pensions

When the Tanganyika Legislative Council recently debated the estimated expenditure of various departments, Sir William Lead drew attention to the item of £70,500 for pensions. Ten years ago, he said, the figure was in the neighbourhood of £12,000, a decade hence it might be double the present figure of £79,500. Mr. G. R. Sandford, the Financial Secretary, said it was difficult to speak of the future, but he saw two peak periods ahead—one between 1947 and 1950, which would conclude the period under which officers could retire after 20 years' service, and the second between 1966 and 1970, when officials who had joined after 1933 and were required to serve up to 55 years of age would be receiving their maximum pensions.

Mosquitoes and Malaria

"Malaria and Mosquitoes: Forty Years On" was the title of a paper read on Tuesday before the Royal Society of Arts by Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute, who recapitulated the history of Ross's discovery of the life history of the malarial parasite and its transmission by *Anopheles* mosquitoes, and the progress of anti-malarial measures since 1900—many of them tardy in operation, inadequate in scope and faulty in design. On the other hand, he gave some startling figures proving the great successes possible: for instance, on one tea estate hospital cases of malaria had been reduced by 92% in five years, and on another hospital costs had been reduced from £13,600 to £6,000 in the same period. He appealed to the Society to assist further research into the still pressing problems of malaria control.

The band of H.M. Scots Guards will visit Southern Rhodesia during the Colony's jubilee celebrations next year.

CULLED FROM THE PRESS

Melancholia of The Masai

AN article on "The Kenya Masai" by Mr. L. James, tutor in geography in the University of Liverpool, is a feature of the January issue of *Africa*, the journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, which also contains a 52-page supplement by Dr. H. Wagner on "The Changing Family among the Bantu Kavirondo."

Mr. James sees the Masai as a pastoral people in the throes of a readaptation of their old life to the changing world order, and is not very happy about their future. The political division of the tribe into two parts by the Kenya-Tanganyika boundary is deplored as giving rise to many unnecessary difficulties; the overstocking of an already too limited reserve, much of it waterless, is blamed for soil erosion; and the apathetic inertia of the Masai to education is stressed.

"We can only trust," concludes Mr. James, "that the melancholia which has gripped the Masai of recent years will not prove an indication of future extinction, as has occurred with so many primitive peoples as a result of their contact with Europeans. If Europeanisation does not aim at producing a race of wage-earning automatons among Native peoples, and if there is still room in the modern world for diversity of cultural achievement, then the extinction of the Masai would inevitably mean an irreparable loss to East African life. The prevention of such a catastrophe must be the true aim of Masai administration."

British Cars Beats Americans

MR. H. E. SYMONS, who has driven a Wolseley car in record time from England to Capetown, says in a report to the *Sunday Times*—

"One of the lessons of our journey is the refutation of the myth that British cars are unsuitable for Colonial conditions. Our family saloon brought us safely through Tanganyika and Rhodesia in the height of the rainy season, ploughing ahead regardless of obstacles which again and again held up or caused to turn back the drivers of much more powerful American cars. We added water to the radiator only once after leaving London, and that was after crossing the terrible Mbeya escarpment at night in a thunderstorm, necessitating much low-gear work."

Mr. Symons pays a tribute to the Shell company for their enterprise in opening up fuel depots across the Sahara.

Some Tips for Scotland

MR. J. M. MOONEY, settler in Shamba, Southern Rhodesia, has written to the *Scotsman*—

"Among other things I grow oranges and potatoes. This year we sent some of our oranges to Poland, and in return took a small quantity of Polish seed potatoes. As large quantities of Scots seed potatoes are imported into Southern Rhodesia every year a note of warning may not be out of place.

"In the first place, the price of the Polish potatoes per case was some 25% less than those from Scotland; their cases weigh 50 kilos against the Scots cases, which weigh 100 lb. The packing of the Polish potatoes was superior; there is a division in the centre of the case, which lessens the amount of bruising. The selection of the Polish potatoes was better, and the seed was more uniform. The percentage of bad potatoes was much less than in the Scots consignments."

The Friendly Rhinoceros

MR. H. R. STANTON, the Kenya white hunter, has succeeded in capturing three adult rhinoceroses. Writing to the *Illustrated London News*, he says—

"Although it was well known that a young rhinoceros in captivity would very soon become attached to man, no data existed as to how an adult would react in similar circumstances. The opinion of all who had come into contact with these animals in their natural habitat was that an adult is too set in his habits to become tractable.

"Actually, no greater misconception could have arisen. My first capture, Kamata, showed definite signs of making friends within a month, and at the end of two he would eat out of one's hands, by the end of the third month he would whine pitifully whenever he was left alone. That was the stage at which all fear had left him, his whole attitude and outlook had changed—and his habits.

"From being nocturnal, he became diurnal. Instead of living in his two-acre paddock of forest, bush and glade, he preferred his crate, and it was difficult to get him to leave it, as he associated it with man.

"To be patted, stroked or rubbed give him a new-found pleasure of which he never tired, and he became more friendly than most of the many animals I have known. The rhinoceros's sense of differentiation in sounds and smells is remarkable, and his ability to change his habits and instincts is probably as conclusive evidence as any of how unjustly he has been known as stupid."

Settlement in the Tropics

PROFESSOR S. HERBERT FRANKEL, of the Witwatersrand University, said in a letter to *The Times* a few days ago—

"A fundamental lesson of African colonisation is that in weighing the possibilities of European settlement a definite distinction must be made between tropical and temperate regions. Sir Arthur Salter, in discussing the problem, mentions that in over half a century the total number of Europeans in Colonial tropical Africa does not exceed 300,000. That fact is not a mere accident of history. Nor is it a mere accident that Kenya, notwithstanding the investment in it of over £40,000,000 of capital from abroad, still harbours less than 20,000 Europeans. The reasons for this are not solely climatic. They are to be found also in the nature of the products which can be cultivated in tropical regions. It is not possible to settle a considerable European population in areas which are mainly suitable for special plantation crops, or whose natural resources consist of forest products, or of products whose cultivation requires little labour or labour of a type for which the European is not suited."

The gossip-writer of the *Evening News* writes:—
"Some years ago I was chatting with Sir Michael Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel E. ff. W. Lascelles when they caught sight of a face they knew. 'Well, I'm blowed,' said one of them, 'that's Huggins!', and they stopped him. Sir Michael and Colonel Lascelles were together in a ship which was torpedoed off the coast of Africa in 1915. They were rescued out of the last boat to leave the sinking ship by sailors from the Australian ship *Nueralla*. The ship's doctor who looked after them was Mr. G. M. Huggins, now Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia."

Questions in Parliament

Sir Archibald Sinclair's Appeal

DURING the debate on foreign affairs which followed the opening of Parliament last week, Sir Archibald Sinclair wound up his speech by saying:—

"The difference between the Germans and the British is that the Nazis have faith but no conscience, while we have conscience but little faith. We have faith in our things in which we believe. We have faith in our traditions of statesmanship. Do not let us always be belittling our record in Colonial administration. Let us be true to our ideals, and let us have faith in the essential decency of the methods of Colonial government which have been practised by this country. Let us show that we have faith in the principle of trusteeship, that we do not need to compromise on it if we are challenged from some foreign quarter. We know there is a devil in the world, in our own country as in others; but let us convince ourselves, our friends and those, like the Germans and Italians, with whom we want to be friends, that the devil is not invincible, and that we want to help Germans, Italians, and all people in establishing a world order which shall be fair, just and righteous, and in which our children's children shall enjoy the blessings of peace."

Sir Henry Page Croft said he was grateful to Sir Archibald for showing that the Liberal Party divorced itself from that section of opinion which desired to hand over our Colonial territories to some international body in order to show how they ought to be administered in future.

Commander Sir Archibald Southby said that if there was to be a peaceful solution of the world's difficulties, we should sooner or later have to discuss with German statesmen the future of the Mandated Territories. What the outcome would be he did not know, but we could not go to the conference table with any hope of success unless we made it plain that we would discuss that or any other question with an open mind and a real desire to find a peaceful settlement.

Ethiopian Refugees in Kenya and The Sudan

Mr. R. A. Butler told Mr. Malcolm MacMillan that the British Government has now recognised Italian rule *de jure* and *de facto* over the whole of Ethiopia.

Asked by Mr. Arthur Henderson whether the Ethiopian refugees now located in British territories would be allowed to settle there, or whether, following the recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia they would be regarded as Italian citizens and sent back to Ethiopia, Mr. Butler referred the question to an answer given on November 29, 1937. In regard to the second part of the question, he could not make a statement as to the future disposal of the refugees, none of whom, however, would be sent back to Ethiopia against their own will.

Captain Cazalet: "Does my rt. hon. friend expect the expense of these refugees to be borne entirely by the British Government?"

Mr. Butler: "That is a question that ought to be put down."

Mr. Malcolm MacMillan: "Are these Ethiopian refugees to be considered now as Italian citizens?"

Mr. Butler: "I think that is purely a matter of conjecture."

Fostering East African Timber Exports

Replying to a question by Mr. R. Gibson, the Secretary of State for the Colonies gave a lengthy explanation of the position regarding the timber industry in Uganda and Tanganyika.

Exports of timber from the two territories were, he said as follows: *Tanganyika*.—Cedar (*Juniperus procera*), 2,850 c. ft. (£370); ebony (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*) 3,850 c. ft. (£962); mahogany (*Khaya*), 1,150 c. ft. (£230); iroko (*Chlorophora excelsa*), 70,450 c. ft. (£15,476); sandalwood (*Osyris tenuifolia*), 7,350 c. ft. (£1,470); other sorts, 28,500 c. ft. (£4,418). *Uganda*.—Mahogany logs, 14,441 c. ft. (£1,444); mahogany, 17,780 c. ft. (£3,284); iroko (*Chlorophora excelsa*), 32,098 c. ft. (£7,685); other sorts, 16,678 c. ft. (£1,732).

"The Forest Departments in Tanganyika and Uganda are continually experimenting with a view to determining the most suitable species of timbers with merchantable value which can be used in afforestation," continued Mr. MacDonald. "Apart from the natural regeneration of the indigenous merchantable timbers, work is carried out in Uganda upon the regeneration of exploited forests and in schemes of reafforestation with iroko, munyama, mukusu, and eucalypts."

In Tanganyika the species raised in the Forest Department nurseries are mainly cedar, podu, olive, eucalypts and cypresses; these are used for reafforestation and also for the purpose of providing supplies of poles for building and fuel for the Native population. The Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough co-operates with the Colonial Governments in testing timbers.

In Uganda a company known as Uganda Timber Sales, Ltd., has been set up with the assistance of Government for the purpose of acquiring stocks of timber for seasoning and developing markets. This organisation is financed by a cess upon timber cut from Government forests. The cess is paid into a fund, which is administered by a committee consisting of representatives of the timber industry and the Government.

In Tanganyika, however, emphasis is laid upon the development of the local market, which is now largely supplied by imports of timber from Kenya and Uganda. As the saw milling industry in Tanganyika is largely in the hands of small concerns the Government is making efforts, through the railway administration and other public departments, to show the producer and the consumer the advantages of using seasoned timber.

"Uganda Timber Sales, Ltd., is directing its attention to the export market as well as to the local market, and the Colonial Forest Resources Development Department in this country is co-operating in making known the various East African timbers to consumers in this country. East African timbers were displayed at Johannesburg and the Glasgow exhibitions, and South Africa offers a large market for East African timbers."

"The timbers considered to offer the best prospects for an overseas market are African blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*), East African camphorwood (*Ocotea usambarensis*), East African pencil cedar (*Juniperus procera*), iroko (*Chlorophora excelsa*), mahogany (*Khaya anthoiheca*), mufumbi (*Entandrophragma utile*), mukusu (*Entandrophragma angolense*), and East African olive (*Olea hochstetteri*).

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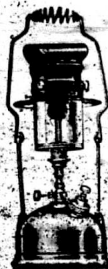
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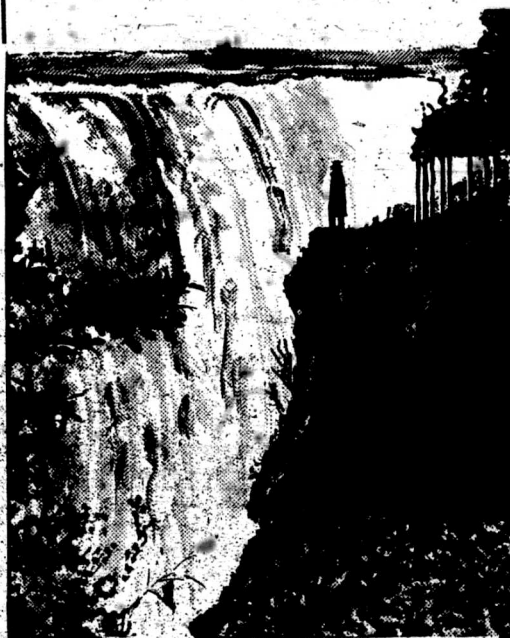
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S. Rhodesia's Mineral Output

A SUMMARY of the value of the mineral output of Southern Rhodesia during 1938 gives the following details: Gold, £5,820,531; silver, £13,280; asbestos, £1,020,921; coal, £476,463; chrome ore, £242,217; copper ore, £160; iron pyrites, £15,968; mica, £2,230; nickel ore, £4,195; concentrates, £41,957; limestone, £7,635; corundum, £913; lead, £869; antimony ore, £3,393; ochre, £240; tantalum, £1,690; iron ore, £1; arsenic, £374; barytes, £75; and fluor spar, £539. The total value amounted to £7,695,735.

Mineral production from Southern Rhodesia during December was as follows: Gold, 65,745 oz.; silver, 13,378 oz.; coal, 97,557 tons; chrome ore, 4,198 tons; asbestos, 4,903 tons; tin concentrates, 59 tons; iron pyrites, 2,534 tons; tungsten concentrates, 23 tons; mica, 447 lb.; limestone, 8,996 tons; corundum, 24 tons; lead, 8 tons; antimony ore, 29 tons; nickel ore, 326 tons; and copper ore, 1 ton.

Kenya Outputs

Kenya produced nearly 9,000 oz. of gold during December, thus increasing her production from 4,455 oz. in January, attaining 8,000 oz. by July, and finishing the year with a monthly output of 8,847 oz. The value for the year is about £100,000 more than in 1937.

According to statistics issued by the Kenya Mines Department, individual outputs during November were: Kakamega: Rosterman Gold Mines, 1,446 oz.; Kintingi, 882 oz.; Kavirondo, 378 oz. and 34 oz. from sands; Bukura, 275 oz.; No. 2 Area: Pakanensi Prospecting, 707 oz.; Neiga, 320 oz.; Bellamirai, 226 oz.; Kavirondo, 249 oz.; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 739 oz.; from sands, 132 oz.; Macalder Mines, 200 oz.

Copper Prices and Output

Two interesting graphs, one showing the price of copper from 1880 to 1938, and the other world copper production during the same period, are included in the annual report of the British South Africa (Chartered) Company.

The first shows that between 1880 and 1890 the price ranged from £40 per ton to £82; in the next decade the value relapsed to £40 and remained at a low level until the latter part of the century, when it jumped to £74; from 1900 to 1910 the lowest price was £52 in 1902, while the highest was £88 in 1905. During the War years there was naturally greater demand for the metal, the price of which ranged from a low level of £60 in 1914 to around £125 per ton in 1918. The post-War period and on to 1930 showed a fall in values to £55 in 1927, though there was an upward trend in 1929. The present decade shows the lowest consistent range of prices for many years; beginning in 1930 with a price of £39 per ton, the value fell to £30 in 1933, since when there has been a revival which carried it up to £55 in 1937. In 1938 the value dropped again to around £40.

In contrast to the fluctuations in prices, world production showed a progressive upward movement from 1880 to 1918, beginning in the latter year with 170,000 and rising by approximately 100,000 tons a year until 1914. During the War years production jumped to the 1,400,000 tons a year mark, but in 1920 fell to 750,000 tons. The next decade saw an increase in production to a high level of 1,900,000 tons in 1929, and a fall to 900,000 tons in 1932. Since then there has been a progressive increase to 2,250,000 tons in 1937, while the estimated production for 1938 was 1,950,000 tons.

Rhodesia House Display

Twenty pieces of gold-bearing quartz from Southern Rhodesia are being displayed at Rhodesia House, Strand. The exhibit has as its central feature a notable example of bronze sculpture, showing the figure of a Native hammer boy at work on the face of the rock, drilling a hole for a dynamite charge. The samples have been loaned by some of the leading mining companies in the Colony.

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Company Progress Reports

Wanderer Consolidated.—During the quarter ended December 31, 120,700 tons were milled, the yield being 12,957 oz. fine gold. Estimated value: £95,120; working costs, £58,892; working profit, £36,228. Development, excluding the Surprise section, totalled 5,065 ft., compared with 5,059 ft. during the previous quarter. Footage sampled: 4,505 ft.; payable, 1,315 ft.; av. value, 5.6 dwt. At the Surprise section a distance of 30 ft. was advanced, all of which was sampled and payable, av. 24.3 dwt. over a reef channel width of 16.2 in.

Sherwood Starr.—During January 8,400 tons were milled, yielding 1,197 fine oz. gold; estimated value, £9,034. Total working costs, £7,478; estimated profit, £1,556; add sundry revenue, £400; estimated total net profit, £1,500. Capital expenditure, £612. Footage for month: Development, 69 ft. Internal circular shaft, 56 ft. No. 22 level, No. 2 crosscut N. at 232 ft. E, assayed 3.3 dwt. for 18 ft., face still in jasperite. No. 2 crosscut S. adv. 6 ft. to 21 ft. av. 6.1 dwt. throughout; face still in jasperite.

Report for the quarter ended December 31 states that the internal circular shaft was sunk 94 ft. and has now reached a depth of 567 ft. below the No. 19 level. Development: 608 ft.; tonnage mined, 25,960 tons; milled, 25,200 tons; yield, 4,184 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £30,629; working costs, £22,472; gross working profit at mine, £8,157; less royalty, £1,550; working profit from mine, £6,607; sundry revenue, £997; total working profit at mine, £7,604. Capital expenditure: £2,308. Development: No. 3 level: Kopje reef. No. 1 rise at 254 ft. S. risen 7 ft. to 150 ft. in jasperite, av. 8.1 dwt. over 51 in., lode not fully exposed; sub-level drive S.W. at 75 ft. up No. 1 rise began and adv. 70 ft. in jasperite, the first 36 ft. av. 10.5 dwt. over 47 in., lode not fully exposed; a sub-level drive N.E. at 75 ft. up No. 1 rise began and adv. 81 ft. in jasperite, the first 67 ft. av. 10.5 dwt. over 54 in.; lode not fully exposed. No. 22 level: No. 2 crosscut S. at 232 ft. in the No. 2 level, adv. 15 ft., av. 7.2 dwt.

Rezende.—During January 8,000 tons were crushed for a recovery of 1,838 oz. fine gold. Estimated revenue: £13,474. Total working costs, £8,804. Add royalties, £320; rents, £65. Estimated total profit: £5,008. Capital expenditure for month, £2,960. Footage for month: Development, 1,182 ft. Rezende circular shaft 66 ft. Rezende: No. 18 level hanging-wall crosscut winze No. 2 E. adv. 18 ft. to 25 ft. proved full width of reef to be 20 ft., av. 14.9 dwt. W. drive from above 17 ft. driven av. 7.8 dwt. over 60 in.; reef not fully exposed. E. drive from above, 19 ft. driven, av. 26.9 dwt. over 61 in.; Reef not fully exposed. Hanging-wall crosscut from winze No. 1, E. av. 12.5 dwt. for 72 in.; face still in reef. Footwall crosscut from same winze av. 11 dwt. for 51 in. Liverpool: No. 5 level E. drive 115 ft. driven av. 4 dwt. over 20 in. W. drive, 73 ft. driven av. 5.8 dwt. over 20 in.

A summary of operations during the quarter ended December 31 states that the circular shaft was sunk 158 ft. to a depth of 1,540 ft. Development footage: 3,001 ft.; tonnage mined, 31,973 tons; tonnage milled, 24,000 tons; total yield, 5,525 fine oz. Working revenue, £40,033; working costs, £27,216; working profit, £12,837; sundry revenue, £1,320; total profit, £14,157. Capital expenditure: £17,809. Development: Rezende, No. 17 level, No. 2 E. winze sunk 113 ft. to depth of 177 ft. of which 150 ft. av. 18.7 dwt. over 52 in.; No. 18 level, hanging wall crosscut from the No. 2 E. winze was put in 7 ft., av. 15.9 dwt. throughout. Liverpool section: No. 4 level, No. 1 footwall crosscut adv. 87 ft. to 169 ft. on the spur reef, of which 60 ft. av. 6.6 dwt. over 24 in.; a drive S. on the spur reef driven 39 ft., of which 15 ft. av. 4.8 dwt. over 30 in. Old West mine: No. 5 level, drive E. adv. 167 ft. to 245 ft., of which 225 ft. av. 5.9 dwt. over 72 in.; reef not fully exposed; a No. 1 E. winze sunk 30 ft., of which 20 ft. av. 7.3 dwt. over 53 in.; reef not fully exposed; a drive W. driven 149 ft., of which 115 ft. av. 5.2 dwt. over 69 in.; reef not fully exposed; No. 6 level: No. 1 W. rise risen 66 ft. to 77 ft., of which 30 ft. av. 4.7 dwt. over 47 in.; No. 2 E. rise risen 73 ft. to 88 ft., of which 70 ft. av. 3.2 dwt.

Cam and Motor.—During January 26,200 tons were milled, yielding 7,219 oz. fine gold of an estimated value of £57,573; total working costs, £23,807; estimated profit, £33,766, less Government royalty £2,879; add sundry

revenue £116; total estimated net profit, £31,003. Capital expenditure, £1,797. Footage for month: sub-vertical shaft, 6 ft., sub-circular shaft 56 ft., development, 1,132 ft.; sand shafts, 110 ft. Cam: No. 33 level stope drive 310 ft. W. co-ordinate 97 ft. driven av. 4.8 dwt. over 29 in. Motor: No. 35 level crosscut W. 595 ft. W. co-ordinate cut reef at 56 ft. av. 4.1 dwt. over 36 in.; at 99 ft. 4.2 dwt. for 12 in. Stope drive footwall "A" reef 655 ft. W. co-ordinate 202 ft. driven, av. 10.3 dwt. over 36 in.; reef not fully exposed.

The report for the quarter ended December 31 states that the sub-vertical shaft was sunk 29 ft. to 1,196 ft.; sub-circular shaft sunk 94 ft. and has now reached a depth below the No. 32 level of 542 ft. Total footage, 4,480 ft.; tonnage mined, 81,018 tons; tonnage milled, 76,317 tons; yield, 24,684 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £178,898; working costs, £71,661; gross working profit at mine, £107,237, less royalty, £8,945; add rents, £347; total net profit at mine, £98,639. Capital expenditure, £15,563. Development: 4,480 ft. Cam lode: No. 33 level, stope drives S. at 310 ft. W. co-ordinate adv. 53 ft. to 78 ft., av. 14.6 dwt. over 25 in.; Cam spur lode: Drive N. adv. 229 ft. to 439 ft., of which 245 ft. av. 6.2 dwt. over 47 in.; No. 1 winze started and sunk to 23 ft. av. 4.2 dwt. over 60 in.; No. 1 rise started and adv. 38 ft. av. 11.5 dwt. over 29 in. Motor lode: No. 19 level, stope drive S. at 585 ft. W. co-ordinate adv. 96 ft. to 150 ft., av. 6.2 dwt. over 25 in. throughout; No. 20 level, drives at 1,435 ft. S. co-ordinate started and adv. to 89 ft., av. 4.1 dwt. over 18 in.; No. 26 level, drives on footwall "C" reef at 620 ft. W. co-ordinate started and adv. to 92 ft., av. 11.7 dwt. over 22 in.; No. 34 level, stope drives on footwall "A" reef adv. 108 ft. to 1,132 ft., av. 8.4 dwt. over 37 in. for 1,070 ft. payable; winze on No. 5 footwall "B" reef sunk 100 ft. to depth of 105 ft., av. 5.7 dwt. over 28 in. throughout; stope drive N. on the No. 5 footwall "B" reef adv. 214 ft. to 384 ft., of which 320 ft. av. 10 dwt. over 30 in.; No. 35 level, stope drives on footwall "A" reef adv. 318 ft. to 456 ft., av. 8.4 dwt. over 42 in.

Mining Personalities

Mr. Michael Haskell, managing director of Kenya Consolidated, Goldfields, has resigned the office of honorary South African Trade Commissioner in Palestine.

We regret to announce the death last week of Mr. J. E. H. Lomas, Chairman of Anglo-Rhodesian and General Investment Company, Ltd., and of the New Bulawayo Syndicate, Ltd., and a director of several other Rhodesian land and mining enterprises.

Captain A. H. Moreing, Chairman of London, Australian and General Exploration Company, and a director of Rosterman Gold Mines and other mining enterprises in East Africa, left London last week for South Africa. He will be away until April.

We much regret to report the serious illness of Mr. R. J. Morgan, general manager of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., who has been responsible for directing development work and the erection of the mill on the company's properties at Geita, Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Morgan, who had been suffering from high blood-pressure for some considerable time, and who consulted a specialist when last in London, recently collapsed, and is still confined to bed. His progress is, however, satisfactory, and he will probably be able to sail for England shortly to recuperate.

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NET earnings of the Beira Railway Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £553,408, compared with £552,994 for the preceding year. The profit and loss account for the year shows a balance of £214,454, which, with £30,203 brought forward, makes an available total of £244,657. The directors recommend that £100,000 shall be allocated in payment of a dividend of 2s. per share, less tax, absorbing £105,000, payment to reserve of £60,000, and transfer to the dividend equalisation account of £40,000, leaving £39,657 to be carried forward.

The report states that the gross revenue for the year increased by £63,869, and the working expenditure by £63,454, with the result that the surplus of gross revenue over working expenditure increased by £414 to £553,408. There was a substantial improvement in import traffics, the tonnage of general merchandise rising by 109,719 tons to 429,817 tons. The copper export traffic at 284,219 tons was practically the same as in the previous year, but there were decreases of 10,918 tons in zinc from Northern Rhodesia, of 23,931 tons of chrome ore, and a large decrease in the tonnage of maize available for export.

Reductions in rates and fares approximately equivalent to the surcharge of 5% to 10% imposed during the trade depression of 1932 were brought into force on January 1, 1939, concurrently with similar reductions on the Rhodesia Railway system. In addition, the reduction in rates granted to the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies, in consequence of the extension of their traffic agreements since 1937, came into force on October 1 last.

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Bullion production for the first 10 months of 1938 totalled 1,490.7 oz., although the construction of the head-gear and the installation of plant affected production during the first eight months.

Development was carried out at the 55 ft. level and approximately 800 ft. of driving was done at the 100 ft. level where stoping was in progress. Three winzes were also sunk from the 100 ft. level.

The crushing and cyanide plant have a capacity of 1,000 tons per month, and the other equipment includes lighting set, alternator, electric sinking pump, etc., etc.

Tenders should be submitted before February 28, 1939, to the Administrator-General, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Of Commercial Concern

Import traffic for the two Rhodesias *via* Beira in November amounted to 19,718 tons.

The International Tea Association has allocated an additional 2,500 acres for tea growing in Nyasaland.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during 1938 totalled £3,707,561, while imports amounted to £3,448,575.

285 European immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia in December, 1938, bringing the total for the year to 3,572.

The monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa will henceforth be issued in London towards the end of each month.

Export tennage railed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first 11 months of 1938 totalled £2,281,600. Import traffic railed from Kinnidini during the same period totalled 113,356 tons.

Although foreign tenders were in some cases as much as 30% below the British, the Bulawayo Municipal Council has decided to accept only British tenders for its electricity supplies, the cost of which runs into many thousands of pounds sterling.

European residents in the Tati territory of Bechuanaland have submitted a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking that that district may be included in Southern Rhodesia. The petitioners point out that their views would then receive consideration, which is not now the case.

Over a hundred square miles around the base of Nyamagira volcano in the Lake Kivu region have been devastated by a river of lava, which is spreading on a front of seven miles. A mission station at Saka and a number of coffee plantations in the north-west corner of Lake Kivu have been ruined.

Rhodesian Output

During 1938 the following minerals were produced in Northern Rhodesia: Copper, 213,031 tons (against 206,187 tons in 1937); zinc, 9,315 tons (14,031); lead, 273 tons (559); manganese ore, 2,735 tons (2,341); iron ore, 205 tons (520); cobalt, 3,221,400 lb. (1,949,800); vanadium, 823,600 lb. (518,700); gold, 1,113 oz. (4,228); silver, 58,237 oz. (83,861).

Is Local Experience Essential?

Strong opposition is expressed in certain Southern Rhodesian newspapers to the suggestion by the Mining Federation that someone outside the Colony should be appointed as the new head of the Mines Department. The argument is that an overseas expert would not understand the mining conditions of the Colony, and might by ill-judged and costly regulations even cause many of the smallworkers to close down.

Union Minière Expansion

A mill to treat copper deposits is to be erected on the Ruwe property of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga. It will have a daily capacity of between 1,000 and 1,500 tons of ore.

Copper production of Union Minière du Haut Katanga in 1938 amounted to 125,000 tons, a decrease from the output of 150,000 tons in 1937 but higher than the production of 98,667 tons in 1936. The quota production for 1939 is 113,500 tons.

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Wheat Grower's Appeal

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has allowed the appeal of Mr. Richard Gillie, formerly a wheat farmer in Kenya, against Posho, Ltd. (in liquidation), and, ordering a new trial of the action in Kenya, has directed the court in that Colony to exclude from its consideration a letter against the admissibility of which Mr. Gillie protested. The appellant was allowed the costs of the appeal both to the East African Court of Appeal and to the Privy Council, and costs in the court below are to abide the result of the new trial.

The case concerns the purchase of land for wheat growing, and turned on the point whether the land purchased had been represented as proved for wheat, as the buyer claimed. In East Africa the case came first before Judge Dickinson, and then before Sir Jacob Barth, the then Chief Justice, both of whom found that Mr. Gillie had failed to substantiate his allegations of misrepresentation. Their judgments were upheld by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and Mr. Gillie thereupon came to England to appear in person before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Lord Thankerton, Lord Romer and Lord Porter heard the case and made the order described above.

New Titles

The Commissioner of Customs of Kenya and Uganda and his deputy are to be known as the Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller of Customs respectively, and the Provincial Commissioner of Uganda and his deputy are henceforth to be known as the Deputy Resident, while the Senior District Officer, Uganda, becomes Deputy Provincial Commissioner.



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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya, firm at 118s. per cwt. (1938: 108s.)
Castor Seed.—Bombay to Hull for Feb.-March, steady at £10 15s. per ton. (1938: £13 5s.; 1937: £13 5s.)
Cloves.—Steady, with Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 7¾d. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7¾d.; c.i.f., 6¾d. (1938: Zanzibar, 8¼d., Madagascar, 5¾d.; 1937: 9d.)
London stocks are slightly lower at 290 bales Zanzibar and 282 bags Madagascar.

Coffee.—At the London auctions last week good quality Kenyas attracted chief attention, other qualities receiving little competition.
Kenya "A," 68s. 6d. to 120s.; "B," 60s. to 77s. 6d.; "C," 55s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.; peaberry, 63s. to 126s. per cwt.

Tanganyika (Arusha) "A," 58s.; "B," 55s.; peaberry, 57s. 6d. per cwt.

Bugishu "A," 65s. per cwt.

There has been a further increase in London stocks, which at 61,500 cwt. now average about the same as this time last year.

During January 16,765 bags of Kenya coffee were offered at the London auctions, of which 9,046 bags were sold at an average price of 75s. 10d. per cwt. Offerings in "A," were 10,709 bags, of which 4,826 bags sold at an average of 83s. 4d.; 737 bags of peaberry (1,343 offered) averaged 81s. 6d.; 2,357 bags of "B" (3,097 offered) averaged 66s. 5d.; 125 bags of "C" (169 offered) averaged 68s. 10d. The maximum price of "A" was reached when 33 bags were sold at 122s. and the minimum was 60s. for 40 bags. Five bags of peaberry sold at 126s. and the lowest price was for two bags at 62s.

Sales of Kenya coffee during 1938 at the London auctions amounted to 23,137 bags of "A" (48,239 bags offered) at an average price of 67s. per cwt. The highest price paid for this grade was 126s. for 15 bags, and the lowest, 37s. per cwt. for 25 bags. Altogether, 1,673 bags of "A" were sold at 100s. or over. Sales of "B" totalled 11,919 bags (16,045 offered), averaging 49s. per cwt.; 1,179 bags of "C" (1,465 bags offered), averaging 46s. 1d.; 4,815 bags of peaberry (8,438 offered), averaging 60s. 1d., with 6 bags sold at 121s., the maximum price, and 10 at 35s., the minimum, 235 bags being sold at 100s. or over. Of all grades, 43,634 bags were sold from 77,553 bags offered (56.3%), at an average price of 59s. 7d. per cwt.

Copper.—Standard for cash, better at £43 3s. 9d. to £43 5s., with three months 5s. higher. (1938: £38 11s. 11d.; 1937: £55 1s. 3d.)

Copra.—Market more active, and East African f.m.s. has improved 5s. to £9 17s. 6d. (1938: £12 7s. 6d.; 1937: £19 1s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Spot market quiet. Good to fair Uganda, 5-44d. per lb., and f.g.f. Sakellaridis 7-30d. (1938: 4-75d.; 1937: 7-8d.)

Cotton Seed.—Sellers of Egyptian black to Hull for Feb. April at £6 8s. 9d. per ton. (1938: £4 7s. 6d.; 1937: £6 3s. 9d.)

Gold.—148s. 5¼d. per ounce (1938: 139s. 9d.; 1937: 141s. 4d.)

Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machined) firm at £10 7s. 6d. for Feb. shipment to Rotterdam/Hamburg, increasing by 1s. 3d. per month to June. (1938: £10 12s. 6d.; 1937: £15 15s.)

Hides.—Very quiet. Mombasas, 70/30%: 12 lb. and up, 6d.; 8/12 lb., 5¾d.; 4/8 lb., 6¾d.; 0/4 lb., 6¾d. (1938: 7¾d.; 7¾d.; 7¾d.)

Lead.—Supplies plentiful, but there is little selling pressure. Good soft pig, net for current month, £14 6s. 3d. to £14 7s. 6d.; third following month, £14 10s. to £14 11s. 3d. (1938: £15 6s. 11d.)

Maize.—Quiet and unchanged at 24s. to 25s. per qtr. for East African No. 2, according to position. (1938: 82s. 6d.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers, £136 to £138 per ton, and Japanese best quality unchanged at £96. (1938: Kenya, £109; Japanese, £75; 1937: £68.)

Sisal.—Both sellers and spinners are reserved, supplies are sparingly offered, and prices are generally unchanged. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £17 to £17 2s-6d. per ton. No. 2, £15 15s. to £16. No. 3, £14 17s. 6d. to £15 for Feb.-April shipment to April-June, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: No. 1, £20 10s.; No. 2, £19 5s.; No. 3, £18 10s.; 1937: No. 1, £27 17s. 6d.; No. 2, £26 5s.)

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., state that output during January totalled 2,000 tons.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that output of sisal and tow for January was 200 tons, making a total of 1,300 tons for the first seven months of the current financial year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., announce that sisal production for the 10 months to January 31 was 2,793 tons, against 2,432 tons in the corresponding period of 1937-38.

Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company state in their monthly review:—

"Prices rose during January, the value of No. 1 increasing from £16 40s. to £17 2s. 6d., whilst No. 2 and No. 3 qualities reacted still more sharply in values by about 20s. to 25s. The explanation lies in the fact that for some time the latter two grades have been selling at far too wide differences compared with No. 1, bearing in mind the already very low price level of No. 1. On a basis of £17 for first grade a discount of £2 or over is clearly out of all proportion. Taking into consideration the present low price of African sisal and not overlooking the respective merits of No. 1 and No. 3 qualities, a carefully considered margin might be reckoned at 25s. between the two grades, leaving No. 2 to find an acceptable level in between. To remedy this discrepancy a stricter adherence to standard grading specification would prove beneficial by yielding smaller shipments of low grade material.

"Publicity is being given to the question of supplying sisal to German manufacturers with payment under the Aski mark system, and also to the introduction of a terminal market for sisal. Approval of these schemes is by no means unanimous, doubts being raised whether these innovations will bring any appreciable and lasting benefit to sisal producers and to the industry in general."

Soya Beans.—Manchurian afloat, steady for February at £8 7s. 6d. per ton, usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 18s. 2d.)

Tea.—Demand at last week's London auctions was less active, and prices eased. Nyasaland averaged 11-30d. per lb., Kenya 12-25d., and Uganda, 12d. (1938: Nyasaland, 12-85d.; Kenya, 13-50d.; Uganda, 13-25d.; 1937: 12-12d.)

Imports of East African tea into London last month totalled 1,433,230 lb., showing an increase over January, 1938, when the figure was 1,023,655 lb. Deliveries, however, declined to 988,775 lb., compared with 1,176,170 lb.

The International Tea Committee will meet on March 2, and it is expected that a cut in the export quota will be made for the next period of regulation between April 1, 1939, and March 31, 1940. The existing quota is 92½% of standard production, and in market circles it is believed that a reduction to 90%, or possibly to 87½%, may be made, because of rising stocks.

Nyasaland exported 1,069,175 lb. of tea during December.

Tanganyika exported 120 cwt. of tea during December, of which 104 cwt. were sent to the U.K., 13 cwt. to Kenya and Uganda, and 2 cwt. to Germany.

Tobacco.—By courtesy of the Nyasaland representative in London, we are able to give the following details of exports of tobacco from Nyasaland in 1938 and 1937, according to countries of destination:—

United Kingdom, 12,804,345 lb. (1937: 13,851,827 lb.); Sierra Leone, 417,384 lb. (308,028 lb.); Gambia, 3,879 lb. (9,895 lb.); Liberia, 10,534 lb. (8,831 lb.); Netherlands East Indies, 138,319 lb. (73,480 lb.); U.S.A., 19,968 lb. (225,882 lb.); Gold Coast, nil (1,197 lb.); Nigeria, nil (2,936 lb.); Egypt, nil (54,857 lb.); P.E.A., 1,543 lb. (nil); Sweden, 67,491 lb. (nil).

Exports according to the following classifications were: dark-fired leaf, 6,130,359 lb. (1937: 7,013,224 lb.); flue-cured leaf, 1,241,972 lb. (1,230,824 lb.); air-cured leaf, 1,858,129 lb. (746,274 lb.); dark-fired strips, 3,051,770 lb. (4,384,886 lb.); flue-cured strips, 506,715 lb. (646,081 lb.); air-cured strips, 674,518 lb. (515,644 lb.). Total: 1938: 13,463,463 lb.; 1937: 14,536,833 lb.

Exports of tobacco from Nyasaland during December included 124,584 lb. of leaf, dark-fired, 1,513 lb. of leaf, flue-cured, and 1,512 lb. of strips, dark-fired.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and countries of destination from Southern Rhodesia during December were as follows: Turkish leaf: 11,127 lb. to U.K.; Virginia flue-cured leaf: to U.K., 239,255 lb.; South Africa, 93,478 lb.; British Guiana, 18,584 lb.; British West Indies, 3,296 lb.; Germany, 8,142 lb.; P.E.A., 41,899 lb. Virginia flue-cured strips: U.K., 56,114 lb.; Virginia dark fire-cured leaf, Bechuanaland, 1,308 lb. The total quantity of unmanufactured tobacco exported during the month was 473,203 lb.

Tin.—The substantial increase of 3,394 tons in the visible supply to 32,771 tons exceeded all expectations, but standard for cash is better at £215 8s. 9d., and the backwardation has been reduced to 10s. (1938: £180 7s. 6d., £220 5s.)

Wheat.—Steady, with Kenya Equator 21s. 6d., and Governor 1s. higher. (1938: Governor, 35s. 6d.; Equator, 38s. 6d.)

Rainfall in East Africa

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—

Kenya (Week ended January 25).—Chemelli, 9-01 inch; Fort Ternan, 0-32; Hoey's Bridge, 0-22; Kabete, 0-12; Kericho, 0-08; Kiambu, 0-17; Kijabe, 1-03; Kipkairan, 0-05; Limuru, 0-94; Machakos, 0-02; Meru, 0-23; Muhoroni, 0-09; Nandi, 0-67; Narok, 0-20; Nyeri, 0-01; Sotik, 0-17; Soy, 0-10; and Voi, 0-04 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended January 23).—Amani, 1-79 inches; Arasha, 0-02; Bagamoyo, 0-08; Biharamulo, 1-13; Shikoba, 1-65; Dar es Salaam, 0-04; Dodoma, 1-02; Iringa, 1-50; Kigoma, 0-89; Kilosa, 2-51; Kilwa, 1-49; Kinyangiri, 0-73; Lindi, 4-85; Lushoto, 1-20; Lyamungu, 0-17; Mahenge, 3-69; Mbeya, 2-14; Morogoro, 0-64; Mtwapa, 1-02; Mwanza, 0-11; Ngomeni, 0-20; Njombe, 1-77; Old Shinyanga, 0-80; Songea, 0-71; Tabora, 2-86; Tanga, 0-48; Tukuyu, 1-47; and Utete, 1-17 inches.

Southern Rhodesia (Week ended January 24).—Bainet, 0-17 inch; Bikita, 0-10; Bindura, 0-85; Chipinga, 0-53; Concession, 0-59; Fort Victoria, 0-07; Glendale, 0-35; Gwanda, 0-11; Matapos, 0-17; Melsetter, 0-56; Plumtree, 0-45; Salisbury, 0-9; Shabani, 0-03; and Umtali, 0-13 inch.

Nyasaland (Week ended January 21).—Chisamba, 8-96 inches; Glenorchy, 10-39; Lauderdale, 10-42; Likanga, 7-00; Limburi, 7-18; Luchenyia, 8-59; Mini Mini, 10-32; Ruo, 5-52; and Zoa, 8-88 inches.

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Passengers for East Africa

THE s.s. "Malda," which left London for East Africa on February 4, carries the following passengers for:—

Mombasa

*Anderson, Mr. J. L.
 *Baddock, Mrs. A.
 Baddock, Miss M. & C.
 Beard, Mrs.
 *Bond, Mrs. B. W.
 *Booth, Mr. & Mrs. F. P.
 Branscott, Mrs. N. V.
 Brazier, Mr. G.
 Bryant, Mrs. A.
 *Burnett, Mrs. T. A.
 *Caddell, Mr. T. W. P.
 Campbell, The Hon. Gavin & Mrs.
 *Collins, Mr. T.
 Dampney, Miss E. D.
 Davidson, Miss C.
 Doveton-Smith, Miss S.
 Douse, Mrs. J.
 Duncan, Rev. J. H., B.D.
 Duncan, Mrs. A. F. C. L.
 Duncan, Mrs. A. W.
 *Duncan, Mr. & Mrs. D. F.
 Findlay, Mrs. H. C.
 *Fish, Mrs. A.
 *Fyler, Mr. A. R.
 *Gardner, Mr. E. G.
 *Gill, Mrs. K.
 Harverson, Mrs. L. A.
 Harverson, Miss A. C.
 *Heaton, Mrs. C. H.
 *Hetherington, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 *Johnson, Mrs. J.
 *Karpas, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Kirwan, Mr. & Mrs. J. D.
 Laird, Mr. E. O.

Main, Mrs. E. H. M.
 Mann, Mrs. M.
 Mateer, Mrs. M. V.
 McDonald, Mrs. S. M.
 *Minton, Miss J. K.
 Moxham, Mrs. D.
 *Murdock, Mr. & Mrs. S. J.
 Nicholds, Miss V.
 Overend, Mr. F.
 *Paterson, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Peacop, Mr. A. W.
 Pellett, Mr. & Mrs. A. A.
 *Pelling, Major A. J.
 *Pineo, Mr. W. F.
 Pitts, Miss E. D.
 Porter, Mrs. R. V. H.
 Post, Mrs. M.
 Quinlan, Mrs. C. K.
 *Ramsden, Mrs. M. J.
 Revell, Mrs. N. E.
 Riggs, Mr. & Mrs. A. W.
 Riley, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 *Ross, Mr. J.
 *Schofield, Mrs. H.
 Shears, Miss K. H.
 Stanbury, Miss M. S.
 Stebbins, Mr. & Mrs. E. V.
 Stokes, Mr. W. O.
 Temple-Fischer, Miss M. C.
 Vane, Mr. & Mrs. R. T.
 Walker, Mr. G.
 Wheeler, Mr. G. T.
 Winter, Mrs. S. R.

Tanga

Drain, Mr. D. A.
 Foster, Mr. & Mrs.

Zanzibar

*Burnett, Mr. N. C.
 *Hull, Mr. H. E.
 Jesse, Mrs. W.
 Noad, Mr. & Mrs. G. E.
 *Sheringham, Mrs. A. I.

Dar es Salaam

*Alcock, Mr. W. D. E.
 *Armani, Mr. & Mrs.
 Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. R. G.

Duthie, Mrs. J. D.
 Goodwin, Mr. & Mrs. L.
 *Higgins, Mrs. P. E.
 Hunter, Mr. E. A.
 Jaffray, Miss I. A.
 Marten, Mrs. G. T.
 Marten, Miss M. P.
 *Mason, Mr. J. L.
 Miller, Miss G.
 Reaney, Mrs. H.
 Rutledge, Mr. G. A. L.
 *Trump, Mr. & Mrs. A.

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles, † Port Said.

Passengers from East Africa

THE s.s. "Llanstephan Castle" which arrived home on February 1, from East and South Africa, brought the following passengers from:—

Mombasa

Acton, Mr. & Mrs. A. B.
 Bowles, Mr. G. B.
 Eggeling, Miss M. A. A.
 Grennan, Father J.
 Griffiths, Mr. J. S.
 Hennessey, Dr. & Mrs.
 Matthews, Mr. & Mrs.
 Maxwell, Mrs. M.
 Scott, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
 Stuart, Capt. & Mrs. J. O.

Swift, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Waldegrave, Mr. & Mrs. A. F.

Zanzibar

Taggart, Miss R. V.

Dar es Salaam

Page, Mr. & Mrs. C. E.
 Richardson, Mr. & Mrs.
 Stringman, Mr. E.

THE s.s. "Madura," which arrived in London on February 4, from East Africa, brought the following passengers from:—

Mombasa

Allpress, Miss D. M.
 Ansdell, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 Balfour, Lady G.
 Barton, Mr. & Mrs. R. H.
 Beveridge, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Bradley, Mr. C. M.
 Brown, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Campbell, The Hon. Miss C.
 Campbell, The Hon. Miss F.
 Campbell, The Hon. Miss M.
 Champion, Mr. A.
 Chignell, Mr. & Mrs. N.
 Colchester, Mr. & Mrs. T. C.
 Dale, Mr. & Mrs. I.
 Griffiths, Mrs. B.
 Handley, Mrs. E.
 Harden-Smith, Dr. & Mrs.
 Harding, Miss A. K.
 Harper, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 *Hartford, Mr. M. W.
 Holmes, Dr. & Mrs. G.

Howe, Mr. & Mrs. E. G.
 Hutton, Mrs. J. A.
 Johnstone, Mr. R.
 Kavanagh, Mr. D.
 Kingdom, Mr. & Mrs. F.
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 Lockart, Mrs. A.
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 Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. P.
 Olive, Miss R.
 Parkinson, Dr. J.
 Rainsford, Dr. & Mrs.
 Raymond, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Robb, Mrs.
 Robertson, Miss
 Sitwell, Mrs. G.
 Snoyal, Mrs. P.
 *Wegschlager, Miss
 Wykes, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on January 27 included Mr. J. W. Colliver, from Beira; Mr. Green and Mr. Dresser, from Nairobi; and Mr. W. H. Brindley, from Kisumu.

Homeward passengers on January 31 included Mr. W. W. Speid, from Beira; Mrs. E. Powys-Cobb from Kisumu; and Mr. R. L. Payne, from Khartoum.

Outward passengers on February 4 included Mrs. J. A. Barradell and Mr. H. B. Hamilton, to Kisumu; and Miss B. M. Garrett, to Nairobi.

On February 8 Mr. I. C. Ramsay left for Blantyre, Nyasaland, and to-morrow Mr. S. Nash and Mr. H. MacFarlane will leave for Khartoum and Port Bell respectively.

Outward passengers on February 11 will include Mr. Shaw, for Nairobi, and Mr. Wadsley, for Dar es Salaam. On February 17 Captain G. Rickard will leave for Kisumu.

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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIAL LEAGUE comes into being in order to combat Germany's claims to Colonies, for its organisers fully expect a protracted and bitter campaign to be waged by Nazism in the belief that an unrelenting demonstration of what has become known as political dynamism will frighten the Colonial Powers, Great Britain in the first place, into surrender. Before the shouting ordered by Dr. Goebbels the walls of Jericho—for the Imperial Government is represented as Jew-ridden—will fall down: so runs the totalitarian argument. A more dangerous misconception it would be difficult to invent. It may be freely admitted that some years ago a not inconsiderable section of the British public was disposed to favour the cession of Colonial territory to Germany, and that in more recent times a few influential persons have counselled such a policy, but the brutal and brutalising excesses of National-Socialism, which have shocked the conscience of the world in the last few months, have swung British opinion almost unanimously in the other direction. Yet the very fact that that practical unanimity springs from emotional horror with Nazism in practice, while it strengthens resistance to-day, might weaken it if professions of tolerance in the administration of Africans were to be made by Germany with a show of sincerity, for there are always millions of sentimentalists in Great Britain willing to put more reliance on fair promises than on foul practices of even the quite recent past. Thus the national interest, world interest, and the interest of the African demand vigilance, the persistent education of the public, the correction of the misleading statements which pour in a torrent from German and pro-German sources, and the organisa-

tion of the spirit of resistance—not from any spirit of selfishness or jingoism, but because British honour, African well-being, and world security alike deny the possibility of the re-establishment of Germany in Africa.

* * *

The Colonial League, it will be noted from this issue, is all-embracing in character; it is influentially representative of the whole Empire, of both Houses of Parliament, of all shades of political opinion, and of overseas trade in both directions. The most suspicious cannot accuse it of being the offspring of any group of die-hards, careerists, or protectors of vested interests, for its governing body contains the names of many men of the highest standing, men who would not lend their support to a movement for which they did not conscientiously believe there to be real, indeed grave, need. *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which has long advocated the formation of such an organisation, is confident that it provides British Africa with the liaison, rallying point and striking power which have been so sadly needed, and that, provided it receive the whole-hearted co-operation, personal and financial, which are essential, it will give an excellent account of itself, to the immeasurable benefit of the Empire as a whole. The tragedy is that this step was not taken years ago, before Colonial claims were officially admitted to the programme of Nazism. That postponement throws upon The Colonial League a far greater burden than it would then have had to carry, and lays upon the public it seeks to serve a corresponding obligation to hasten to its support. Thousands in East, Central, West, and South Africa would be serving themselves and the

country of their adoption by immediately joining the League—and persuading their friends and acquaintances to take the same action. Let them so act forthwith, and prove the whole-heartedness of their realisation that the League has been formed to fight their battle.

THE GERMAN ATTACK on East African trade—subtly starting with the depressed sisal industry—will be better understood by many readers after they have perused the report in this issue of the address given to the **The German Executive Council of the Joint East Trade Attack**. African Board by the economic director of the Federation of British Industries, himself a former East African. Some of the comments on the German proposals which have reached us from men engaged in sisal growing have been astonishingly naïf. There is a confidence, for instance, that they really will receive £2 per ton above the true market price. Why, if Germany were willing to buy in real values—in sterling or any other freely negotiable currency—should she pay, say, £19 per ton in East Africa when she can buy all she requires in London at £17? She has, of course, no intention of doing anything beyond serving her own interests by obtaining East African sisal, not for real money's worth, but for aski-marks, the value of which is problematic, and which can have next to no value. Germans are willing to serve as agents for the promotion of German trade.

That Germany is seriously short of sisal, that she is most anxious to obtain it, and that this aski-mark proposal is the best offer she can make are three impressions created by her agents and widely believed by East Africans. The **Two Popular** first and last suggestions are wide **Misconceptions** of the truth. Germany's total annual consumption of sisal is some 40,000 tons and of African sisal between 20,000 and 25,000 tons; moreover, inquiries in exceptionally well-informed quarters suggest that she has not less than six months' supplies in hand, which statement will be a revelation to many people with a large stake in the industry. If, therefore, East African interests were to fall victims to the present proposals for the sale to the Reich of an additional 25,000 tons, she would obtain a full extra year's supply of African sisal, or, if she were to abstain from purchasing sisal of other origin (for which she has to pay in good foreign currency), still more than six months' additional supply. Those who regard her policy as making for war must interpret the plan as calculated to enhance her war reserves, while those who are confident that the peace of the world will not be shattered have not far to look for good reasons for a scheme to secure heavy stocks at gift prices. As there is no appreciable surplus of sisal in the world, the demand from Germany for an extra 25,000 tons could not but cause the market price to rise. Thus East African growers are faced with the simple question of asking themselves whether they favour the idea of disposing of sisal on a plan riddled with objections and then perhaps having the mortification of seeing the market move up to, say, £20 per ton or more.

Let us trace the proposed operations. Giving the

scheme the most favourable interpretation possible by assuming a price of £19 per ton and that half is paid in sterling (a possibility, but by no means a certainty), the fibre must still cost **How The Plan Would Work**—the grower much more in sterling to produce than he will receive when it leaves his estate. At the

coast it will be handled and insured by German concerns instead of British; put aboard a German liner, thus damaging the interests of British shipping; and taken to a Continental port, where it will be handled by German nationals, thus depriving Great Britain of the dock, warehousing, merchanting, and re-shipment revenues which would normally accrue. Up to that point, then, all the advantages have been German and all the disadvantages British. What happens when the fibre has reached its destination in Germany—assuming that none of it is sold in other countries in order to obtain foreign currencies? The portion of the purchasing price payable in aski-marks will be credited at the equivalent of nearly £500,000 if the total is to be payable in that way, or at approximately £250,000 if half has been paid in sterling. Once more, to put the best possible construction on the transaction, East Africa must purchase additional German goods to the value of a quarter of a million sterling or build up an unutilisable aski-mark balance. Presumably the first would be the better of two undesirable alternatives.

So the pro-German and anti-British procedure begins in the reverse direction. Since few sisal estates are at present without decorticators and other necessary equipment, only a very small proportion of the £250,000 could be earmarked **Holland Not for machinery for sisal plantations, So Gullible**, which means that sisal growers would be throwing their burdens upon other industries. If the experience of other countries is any guide, Germany will not be willing to supply what East Africa most requires, but merely those manufactured goods of which she is most anxious to dispose. Even ignoring that fact, however, the aski-mark account could be expended only by the greatly increased purchase of German motor vehicles, machinery, hardware, etcetera—and the increase would have to be no less than 25% above Germany's sales to East Africa last year, in which they aggregated more than £1,000,000, with a visible balance in Germany's favour of something over half a million (the final figures are not yet available). That discloses the absurdity of the whole position from the East African standpoint. Having already a trade balance of £500,000 from her transactions with Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Germany could well afford to pay sterling for her needs of sisal. Holland is too wise to sell her sisal from Java, except for negotiable currency. Are East Africans about to show themselves gullible enough to embark upon a most dangerous course, one which their Dutch competitors have declined to travel? And this, be it remembered, is merely the beginning, not the end, for if this sisal transaction goes through, Germany may be expected to attempt similar practices in respect of coffee, pyrethrum, tobacco, and other raw materials, of which she claims to be in dire need, but of which the City of London well knows that she possesses ample resources.

THE RECORD FLIGHTS OF TODAY are the routine flights of tomorrow, and so the magnificent performance of Mr. Alex. Henshaw in flying 12,616 miles between Gravesend and Capetown and back in four days, ten hours and Air-Hours, twenty-five, each "leg" of the Not Miles, journey having occupied only thirty-nine and a half hours, is of importance to East Africa and Rhodesia, to the progress of which regular air travel has made an immense contribution. It is astounding that the human organism could stand the tremendous and prolonged strain, mental, physical and psychological which Mr. Henshaw had to overcome, and it is wonderful that any engine so intricate and delicate as that of an aeroplane—he was flying a single-engined machine—could run without a hitch and at the fullest pressure

for all those unrelenting hours. This annihilation of space has its very obvious lessons in these fateful times, for if air travel, so rapidly increasing its speed, binds East Africa and Rhodesia more closely to the Motherland, man's amazing command over machinery and Nature can be, and is being, abused. That brutal fact must be kept steadily in mind, however strong the faith that sanity will return to the world, and that the mechanical triumphs of this age may then be capitalised solely in the causes of peace and harmony. Only those who have flown in single-engined craft over great stretches of Africa can fully appreciate the pluck, anxiety and relief which the new England-Cape record-holder must have experienced, but all in and connected with British Africa are in his debt for this new demonstration that distance in Africa may to-day be reckoned in air-hours, not in miles.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Out of the Mouths of Babes

WE ALL HATE WAR. The inhabitants of the great democratic countries keep on saying so, even the peoples of the totalitarian States took the opportunity of the visits of Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax to Germany and Italy to demonstrate in unmistakable fashion their hatred and fear of war, in spite of the frantic efforts of the Dictators to idealise it. Everyone has his or her little story of war, and one was given in a little story told by the Portuguese Ambassador to the Court of St. James in his address recently to the Royal African Society. During the crisis of September last a little boy was impressed by the serious news, and remarked: "I do hate war." Asked why, he replied: "Because, you see, war makes history, and I do hate history."

A Legal Paradox

PUTTING ASIDE for the moment the stories, many of them good, but some apocryphal, of the humorous flexibility of the treatment of prisoners, European and Native, in East Africa and the Rhodesias in pre-War days, and coming down to modern times, when orders are orders and prison is really prison, the paradox is propounded: Can a man be both free and serving a prison sentence legally passed upon him in due form by a magistrate? The ingenuity of the Law takes this conundrum in its stride, as the following facts show.

The Solution

An Indian trader in Uganda committed so serious a breach of the law as to incur a fine of £175 or ten weeks' imprisonment. He could not pay, appealed against the sentence, and the appeal was dismissed on September 12, when he was too ill to attend court. The magistrate who originally tried the case, in the kindness of his heart suspended the order of committal to prison until he considered the culprit was well enough to undergo his punishment, which was on October 14. The question then arose: When did the sentence of imprisonment really begin? On the date of the sentence, or on the day of the commitment order? The Judge of the High Court before whom the case finally came had no hesitation in deciding that the magistrate had had no power to postpone the commitment order from September 12 to October 14, so that the imprisonment really began on September 12, since which date the trader "was, though at large, serving his sentence!"

Beware of Millipedes!

CENTIPEDES have a poisonous bite, but millipedes—which are rather like centipedes, only more so—have hitherto been regarded as harmless. Mr. Eric Burt's experience with one of the giant black millipedes which are fairly common in the rain forest of the East Usambara Mountains appears to destroy that comfortable opinion. Writing to *Nature* from the Zoology Department of the University of Reading, he describes how he found at Sigi a specimen of this reed quite a foot long, and, having no box capable of holding it, placed it in his hip-pocket—which must have been of American prohibition, or gangster's gun, size!—and continued his work for an hour or so. The exact nature of that work, whether sedentary or active, is not specified; but if the latter, the millipede's subsequent reaction is comprehensible.

Revenge

"I felt the millipede moving about in my pocket," he writes, "and noticed that I was becoming rather sore in that neighbourhood, but paid little attention to it. However, while bathing shortly afterwards, I was surprised to find that my skin had become completely blackened over an area of about nine square inches, with further red inflammation spreading rapidly down my thigh. Four days later all this blackened skin sloughed away, leaving a raw wound. This happened in June, 1937; at the end of August, 1938, the site of the injury was still visible."

Further Investigations

A good scientist was naturally not going to sit down under such an injury without further investigation, the result of which was that Mr. Burt discovered that millipedes of the giant black and other species, on being annoyed, exude a rich yellow fluid from a pore on each side of each segment, a fluid which has a smell like the "nitrous fumes" familiar in chemical laboratory work; the fluid is pungent enough to make the eyes water, and affects the skin—all of which is very interesting and unexpected. Hitherto the problem which millipedes have presented to the inquiring mind has been how they manage to remember which of their multitude of legs goes after which. Mr. Burt seems to have added another *noli me tangere* animal to East and Central Africa's already long list; but it is not his fault. Anyway, you have been warned, in the current sloganophile diction of to-day.

Join The Colonial League Now

Powerful Organisation Formed to Resist Germany's Colonial Claims

IT WAS THIS JOURNAL which first advocated the establishment in London of a powerful organisation, representative of the whole Empire, which would set out to enlighten public opinion in regard to German Colonial claims, to counteract the many misleading statements on that subject which appear in the Press, and to oppose all suggestions for the cession of overseas territory to the Reich.

It is therefore with particular pleasure that we record the foundation at a meeting held last week in the House of Commons of The Colonial League under the chairmanship of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, who was from 1925 to 1933 Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and who in 1929 undertook a special mission to East Africa at the request of the then Secretary of State in order to prepare a practical scheme for the closer union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

The names of the members of the Council and Executive Committee of the The Colonial League are ample guarantee of its importance, of the influence which it may be expected to exert, and of its completely independent character.

Influential Governing Body

The original members of the Council are Lord Lugard, Lord Selborne, Lord Sankey, Lord Wolmer, Lord Cranworth, Sir Donald Cameron, Sir Cecil Rowell, Sir Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P., Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., Dr. Haden Guest, M.P., Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., Mr. Lionel Hitchens, and Mr. F. S. Joelson, appointed in their individual capacity.

The Executive Committee consists of Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., representing the Conservative Party; Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., the Liberal Party; Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., the Labour Party; Lord Hailey, Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., and Sir Humphrey Leggett, representing East African interests; Mr. John Cadbury, West Africa; Mr. John Maclean, South Africa; Sir Dougal Malcolm and Sir Henry Chapman, the Rhodesias; Sir Clive Baillieu, Australia; Sir John Harris, the Aborigines Protection Society; Mr. Rennie Smith, the Friends of Europe; and Mr. Geoffrey Peto. Another representative of West Africa, one of the West Indies and one of New Zealand are to be added.

The secretary is Mr. J. Summerscales, formerly of the Education Department of Tanganyika Territory, and offices have been taken at Chesham Place, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Sibane 9223.)

The Importance of Public Support

The Colonial League has been constituted with the object of "bringing before the public the importance of the British Colonial Empire, and in particular to stress the human, moral and political objections to any concession to the German demand for the surrender of British Colonial or Mandated Territories."

The greater the amount of public support received, the better equipped will the League become to discharge effectively the great task before it. It is hoped that a very large number of residents in and connected with British Africa, as well as many members of the general public, will become founder members (subscription £2) or at least members (subscription 10s.). At the express request of people without direct African interest a class of associate

membership at a nominal annual subscription of 1s. has also been created, for it is felt that large numbers of people throughout the country who are not well blessed with this world's goods will desire to enrol under the banner of the League. Readers need not await enrolment forms in order to rally to the support of the new organisation; they are invited to send their cheques immediately to the League at the above address.

The first name inscribed in the register of The Colonial League as a founder member is that of the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, who trusts that all who support the campaign which this paper has waged against German Colonial ambitions will join the League without delay.

[Editorial reference to the League is made under Matters of Moment.]

Formation of the League has come as a severe shock to Colonial propagandists in Germany, where a semi-official spokesman at once declared that "the Fuehrer clearly demanded the return of the former German Colonies in his recent Reichstag speech, and we find it hard to believe that responsible British quarters are concerned in such a sharp retort to that demand."

Poland Stakes Out a Claim

The new doctrine expounded by Herr Hitler that a nation should be entitled to a share in the riches of the earth in proportion to its population and its courage has found a sympathetic echo in Poland. M. Jan Szembek, the Deputy Foreign Minister, said at a meeting of the Senate in Warsaw that the general public in Colony-possessing countries was becoming interested in the question of the requirements of other countries in regard to Colonies and materials; the Polish Government, he added, had many times declared that, whenever the Colonial problem came up for international consideration, Poland must be there, and would defend her interests.

This demand from Poland followed closely upon a speech in Plymouth by Sir Samuel Hoare, when the Home Secretary recalled that when he raised in Geneva the question of the supply of raw materials to the countries of the world, he made it clear that the British Government intended to adopt no dog-in-the-manger policy in its Colonial Empire. "What I said then genuinely represented our views, and it still represents them. If the supply of raw materials is likely to be the cause of future disputes, there is no reason whatever why this question, and indeed every trade question, should not be solved by discussion and negotiation."

Mr. L. S. Amery, the former British Colonial Secretary, referred to the German ambition to dominate the world when he addressed the French Colonial Union on Saturday. "To allow Germany to obtain a territorial foothold in Africa must inevitably place her in a much more favourable position to accomplish such a policy," he stated.

"The occupation of Tanganyika by a foreign Power would strike at the very basis of Empire strategic unity. The Territory is an integral part of the system of air, rail and road communications running throughout the length of Africa from the Cape to Cairo. German re-occupation would cut this system asunder. With the two Totalitarian States on her frontiers, Germany on the south and Italy on the north, Kenya would be placed in a highly vulnerable position which she would find extremely difficult to defend. Hardly less easy would Uganda find it to

repel an invasion directed from across Lake Victoria. In the case of Zanzibar, the position would be quite untenable.

Important centres in South Africa and the Rhodesias could be reached within a few hours by enemy bombers flying from aerodromes situated in southern Tanganyika. The coastline, too, has many natural harbours where naval establishments could be built and equipped, from which submarines, or even a cruiser squadron, could dominate the Indian Ocean, with disastrous effects on our sea-borne trade with India. People inclined to doubt the wisdom of resisting German Colonial demands should take the well-known advice given by Lord Salisbury, and use large-scale maps."

The Arrow, the weekly news-letter recently founded by Mr. F. A. Voigt, deals in its current issue with Germany's claims to Colonies, and reaches the conclusion that they cannot possibly be granted by Great Britain with honour or safety. The argument that Imperial Germany was unfit to rule Native populations may or not have been untrue at the time, it is stated, but it has certainly become true since, Hitler's Third Realm being unfit to rule over anyone.

Natives Do Not Want German Rule

Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.P., who has just returned from West Africa, said on his arrival in London that he found no desire in the former German Colonies to return to German rule. The vast majority of the Native population was very appreciative of the British and French administration.

The Council of the Royal Empire Society having been asked to define its attitude to the question of Germany's former Colonies, a statement on the subject appears in the current issue of *United Empire*, which states that the Society takes its stand behind the policy of H.M. Government as declared by the Colonial Secretary on December 7, when Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said:—

"I do not believe that there is to-day any section of opinion in this country which is disposed to hand over to any other country the care of any of the territories or peoples for whose governments we are responsible, either as a Colonial or as a Mandatory Power. That view has been expressed to-day in every part of the House of Commons, and it is a view which is shared by H.M. Government. We are not discussing this matter; we are not considering it; it is not now an issue in practical politics."

Mr. M. P. Tsoukas, of Arusha, writes to the *News-Review*:—

"I am one of the many Greek settlers in Tanganyika who still believe that Great Britain will never betray us, but if we live to see a Chamberlain trying to sell our homes and freedom, we have made up our minds (and our plans, too), and all of us, British, Greeks, Scandinavians, Americans and Jews of different nationalities, will fight to the end and protect our homes, freedom and religion."

"We do not stand alone; the whole of East Africa is with us, and if any Imperial Government desires to turn peaceful and industrious British East Africa into a bloody Palestine, it is easy; they have only to declare that they are 'contemplating' to give it to the Nazis. But, we still believe in Britain."

Mr. Clifford W. H. Glossop, who went to Tanganyika as a member of a Parliamentary delegation in 1934, and who has been adopted as the Parliamentary candidate for Howdenshire, said at a meeting of the local Conservative Association that the Natives of Tanganyika were as loyal citizens of the King as

any other of his subjects, and he was not prepared to hand back the former German Colonies unless the Natives expressed a desire in that direction. We had no right to attempt to barter away a single loyal citizen of the Empire, he said, in order to try to save our own souls.

German Propaganda

The Berlin *Uhr Blatt* continues to publish statements from Englishmen who favour Colonial surrender to Germany, the latest contribution being from Sir Oswald Mosley.

"From the early days of our (Facist) movement," he is alleged to have said, "I have declared that we desire the return to Germany of her Colonies as an act of justice and a contribution to the peace of the world. Great Britain already possesses one-quarter of the globe, with unlimited raw material resources and potential space. It is foolishness to quarrel with Germany over territory which we do not want, because we have more than enough. Such a policy becomes a crime when one recalls that the democratic parties of Great Britain have turned the British possessions in Africa into a rubbish heap for the world, and into a playground for exploiting capitalists who are delivering them to economic chaos."

It would be interesting to know what would happen in a Facist State to a citizen voicing a sentiment similar to that expressed in the last sentence of that quotation.

German humour is in a class by itself which prompts doubt whether the following extract from the *Schwartz Korps*, the organ of the Nazi Black Guards, is an attempt at Teutonic humour or whether the sentiments are genuine and escaped into print in an unguarded moment. That journal says: "The British Colonial mission is not only the creation of such a far-flung Empire, the historic achievement that is embodied in the successful completion of so great an enterprise which calls forth our respect, but above all that undefinable something which lifts this work of human hands beyond the mere political sphere." The writer refers to the German poet who confessed that he stood in awe before the work of the British Empire. "It is," he said, "the work of peace, and that is the secret of its strength."

Among the articles included in the 1939 edition of the German Colonial Yearbook is one by Herr Rudolf Karlowa, a member of the foreign political staff of Herr Rudolf Hess, Deputy to the Fuehrer. Herr Karlowa declares:—

"The principal problem of European nations in Africa is the restoration of the vanished trust of the coloured people in the leadership of white nations. No other Colonial nation is so suitable for the solution of this problem as Germany, because the principles of National Socialism on the subject of relations between the races are equally far removed from the false French civilisation ideals, which are based on the creeds of the French Revolution, and the arrogant obscurity of Anglo-Saxon racial conceptions."

The blessings of the British mandatory system are eloquently expressed in the frenzied economic struggles of the Natives to have to live under it. African Natives who worked on German plantations after the restoration of the German Colonies would be under the protection of the National Socialist Labour Front.

A spiritual crisis has been caused among the Native population by the attitude of race pollution adopted after the world war by the Western democracies, and the Colonial task which lies before Germany is the struggle against African Bolshevism, until its annihilation."

Dangers of the German Sisal Scheme

How Other Countries Have Suffered in Similar Cases

THE GERMAN PLAN to acquire an additional 25,000 tons of East African sisal annually by paying half the purchase price in sterling and the balance in aski-marks involves so important a question of principle that Mr. R. Glenday, economic adviser to the Federation of British Industries, was invited to address the February meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board on the general topic of German trade policy.

Though he was a research chemist on the staff of the Magadi Soda Company in pre-War days, served through the East African Campaign in the East African Mounted Rifles and the King's African Rifles, and was then engaged in coffee growing in Uganda, he has not recently had direct contact with East African affairs, and he therefore refrained from direct discussion of the specific proposal before the sisal industry.

In view of the decision which sisal growers must make, and the probability that similar propositions will be advanced from Germany if these present proposals come to fruition, the trend of German trade contacts with other countries and the experiences of some of them are, however, of definite moment to East Africa and Rhodesia.

Mr. Glenday—a brother of Mr. Vincent Glenday of Kenya, who has just been appointed Governor of British Somaliland—said that the Germans had always been averse, and that even before the War orthodox financiers had objected to some of their methods, in connexion, for instance, with Rumanian oil and the building of railways in Asia Minor.

Great Britain and Germany Face the Same Difficulties

Herr Hitler had recently said that the Reich must export or die, but that was not less true of Great Britain, which had been engaged throughout the nineteenth century in providing food and raw materials for populations in many parts of the world which were increasing at a rate unique in history, and also in raising the standard of living. Since the War the growth of population in the older countries appeared to have ceased, and a decline was in prospect, but the production of raw materials had forged ahead on the assumption that markets would continue to expand at the old rate. Finding, however, great difficulty in selling their crops, many primary producing countries had turned to the establishment of secondary industries as a means of creating employment, and had thereby intensified the difficulties of the industrial States.

Great Britain and Germany had, indeed, been faced by the same difficulty, except that this country received each year invisible payments of between three and four hundred million pounds, so that it could obtain foodstuffs and raw materials in large quantities without shipping corresponding exports. Germany, having no such invisible exports, had experimented with many new methods of linking imports with exports. First came that of barter—the offer to take so much of a given raw material in exchange for railway equipment, for example. Then she refused to allow the money which she owed to other nations to leave Germany unless the owners sold their blocked marks at a heavy discount; of course that aroused indignation, but it enabled her to subsidise exports.

A further development was an order to the principal industries that a certain percentage of their

profits on home trade must be paid into a pool to be used for the assistance of export trade, primarily with the object of providing the Reich with foreign currency. There had been many experiments, and devices which were common a year before were frequently changed; now there was evidence of increasing anxiety to get the best possible price for her products, and a corresponding unwillingness to subsidise manufactured articles which ought not to require such assistance.

Real Risks of Trade with Germany

Compensation clearing was another handicap to world trade. For instance, Germany had recently arranged to import not less than 18,000 metric tons of coffee annually from Venezuela, payment being made in blocked marks at rather more than the true market value of the coffee, such marks being used to purchase German goods. The Government of Venezuela paid the coffee grower in his own currency and took the risk of the deal because the alternative was to burn the coffee or throw it on an already glutted world market. A real risk was involved, for very often the articles which the other country wanted to buy were refused by Germany. There were two notorious cases: Yugoslavia had been driven to take millions of tablets of aspirin, which had caused far more headaches than they ever cured!—and Greece had been offered tens of thousands of mouth-organs to drown the pipes of Pan! These facts had become known to traders all over the world, and such absurdities would probably not be repeated; but it was also true that the quality of the German goods received in exchange was often not very good.

Transactions were also frequently made with groups of private producers of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, who were most likely to receive a fair deal when prices were high, and least likely when they were low, though each bargain could be judged only on the particular facts.

To leave unspecified the German goods to be taken by the exporter of raw materials was dangerous, and if the agreement could be made to specify the price to be paid for the raw material, the various manufactured articles which were available in return, and a guaranteed maximum price chargeable for each of them, the clear dangers of the system would largely disappear from the purely economic standpoint, though the political repercussions would remain. Germany had endeavoured, for instance, to bind Bulgaria to sell her certain crops at fixed prices for a period of twelve years, and there were other countries on the Continent which feared that their life might come under German economic and political domination.

Steps Taken by Great Britain

It was common ground in Great Britain and Germany that foreign trade would not really revive until foreign investments were resumed, and that necessitated the re-establishment of confidence. Meantime, by the Anglo-German Payments Agreements the Reich undertook to spend in Great Britain between 55% and 65% of the sterling value of her sales in the British markets, the goods being broadly classified according to German exports to this country in 1932-33. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction that she should be left with the balance

of 35% to 45%, but part was devoted to purchases in the Colonial Empire, and part to the payment of interest on old debts.

The Federation of British Industries considered that the Government should take powers to frustrate German dumping as a result of subsidies. At present there was only indirect control through the valuation of goods for customs purposes, or by application to the Import Duties Advisory Committee for increased duties. How far any such measures were applicable in the case of East Africa he was unable to say, but the valuation aspect might bear examination.

The new Export Credits Bill would facilitate large contracts by British concerns in foreign countries, and it had recently been arranged to take large quantities of Rumanian wheat in return partly for the liquidation of old debts and partly for the supply of British goods.

Lastly, the Federation of British Industries, with the approval of the Board of Trade, were meeting their opposite numbers in Germany, the Reichsgruppe Industrie, with a view to eliminating uneconomic price-cutting and competition by encouraging individual industries to make agreements with their opposite numbers in other countries, and so bring greater stability in world commodity markets.

Mr. E. Bath said that Germany was buying Costa Rica coffee by an arrangement similar to that with Venezuela, and that West African aski-marks had sometimes had to be utilised for the purchase of German machinery for East Africa. Surely it was better arrangements should take an East African commodity, than, say, West African cocoa.

Germany Could Pay in Sterling

Major Dale commented that it was the German planters in Costa Rica who were chiefly affected, and that as Germany had for many years past had a substantial balance of trade in her favour with East Africa, she could use it for the purchase of additional sisal, but was in fact utilising it to buy cocoa.

Mr. Wigglesworth emphasised the same points, added that very little German machinery was now being sold to East African sisal estates; that growers were taking the risks of building up in Germany a large balance of aski-marks which they could not use reasonably; and that another condition not to be overlooked was that the carriage of the goods in both directions was to be in German vessels, thus striking another blow at British shipping. Only recently Germany had been buying Yugoslav hemp at about 15% above the market price, but since Yugoslavia could not obtain in exchange the goods which she required, a big balance of marks resulted, and at last the authorities had to order the suspension of sale of hemp. Germany retaliated at once: in the words of a Yugoslav subject whose command of English was not quite perfect: "Germany said that she would no longer take more wheat, or swines, or blockheads!"

The Chairman, Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., quoted a case within the past month of the sale of East African sisal to Germany at £20 5s. per ton, of which £3 5s. was paid in sterling, and the balance in steel hoops at a price well below the cost in England.

Colonial Office Should Give a Lead

Sir Humphrey Leggett was surprised that full details of the German offer were not before the Board, and Mr. Geoffrey Peto urged that a lead should be given to East Africa in what, after all, was

not an isolated transaction, but a great matter of principle. It had been admitted by this country in negotiations with the Dominions and foreign Powers that there was a minimum reasonable price for many commodities, and there were conferences governing the marketing of tea and tin, beef and mutton, wheat and rubber—prices being maintained against the British consumer but in the general interest of world trade. Why should that sound conception not be extended to the Colonial Empire? The Colonial Office might well be urged to activity, and some international organisation might be set up to establish and maintain a price fair to the sisal producer.

Further Discussion at Next Meeting

Sir Montague Barlow strongly supported that suggestion, and deplored the failure of the Colonial Office to show initiative in such matters. It was tragic that there should not be better planning for the benefit of the Empire as a whole, and when faced with this proposal in regard to sisal, it would be most unfortunate to overlook the other commodities—for instance, soya beans—which ought to be taken into account.

Mr. Bath considered that the sisal proposals should be left to the Sisal Associations in Kenya and Tanganyika; Mr. Wigglesworth regarded it as of much wider importance, and as concerning the whole economic position of Eastern Africa; and Mr. W. F. Jenkins asked that a memorandum giving the full facts should be prepared and circulated, and that the sisal organisations in East Africa should be informed that the matter would be further discussed at the next monthly meeting.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Africa and The Refugees

Mass Settlement out of the Question

"We must give up any idea of mass settlement of refugees in Africa," said Professor S. Herbert Frankel, head of the Department of Economics at Witwatersrand University, in a lecture to the Anglo-Palestinian Club last week.

In a brief survey of various parts of the continent, he said that though Europeans had done extremely well in Kenya in a difficult situation, it was an illusion that millions of refugees could be planted there because of pressing European conditions. As to Uganda, it was a good thing that that country had been rejected by the Zionists, as it would have been of no use to the Jews. In the Belgian Congo there were but 27,000 Europeans, notwithstanding the fact that for a quarter of a century the Belgians had considered settling a large European population there. Angola, on the other hand, offered better possibilities than any other territory.

Briefly, the climatic conditions of Central Africa, the land-locked nature of many of the areas in question, and problems associated with the existence in such areas of an indigenous population with a low standard of life, made mass settlement in Africa impracticable.

Lord Winterton told delegates of the Conference on Refugees who met in London on Monday that plans in regard to immigration into the British Colonial Empire must be subject to certain clear considerations, one of which was that, in the case of Africa, the British Government were trustees for large Native populations.

Rhodesian Business-Builder

Career and Character of Mr. Tom Meikle

THE DEATH in Bulawayo at the age of 76 of Mr. Tom Meikle deprives Southern Rhodesia of one of its best known citizens, a leading merchant and link with a picturesque past. Mr. Meikle had been in poor health for some time, and just over a year ago he was in England for medical treatment.

He was the Grand Old Man of Rhodesian commerce, whose influence for sound business practice in the Colony was great, for he arrived in the early days, when the country was only just beginning to suffer growing pains, symptomised, as in most young Colonies, by over-confidence, booms, and slumps. His establishment of a business which was guided from the outset by the soundest principles and unflinching probity, and which quickly grew, did a great deal to lay the foundations of commercial stability. Like his business, his personality, his enterprise, his directness and his thrift were examples to his fellow-citizens.

Born in Larkshire, he was a child when he accompanied his parents when they went to Natal to settle, and one of his most valued possessions was a piece of silver plate presented to his father before he left Scotland for Africa, and recording the esteem in which he was held.

A First-Class Business Man

Growing up in the pioneer Natal of the seventies and eighties, it was natural that the young man should have been attracted, like many another adventurous pioneer, to the possibilities of the awakening hinterland. He ventured into the then profitable field of transport-riding from Port Natal and Delagoa Bay to the recently discovered goldfields around Barberton, and later, when Rhodesia was being opened up, he made the long trek to Mashonaland in company with his brothers Stewart and Jack.

An eye-witness in Salisbury at the time—not long before the first Matabele Rebellion of 1893—was struck by the excellent condition of the oxen of the Meikle brothers, and by the superiority of their equipment—and this when rinderpest was beginning to make it hazardous to keep oxen alive. Throughout his life Mr. Tom Meikle was known as a first-rate cattle master and judge.

He and his brothers founded the firm of Meikle Brothers, with branches in Bulawayo, Salisbury and Umtali, and the story of that enterprise has been one of steady growth; though the original firm was dissolved, operations were continued as separate organisations in each centre. "What Tom Meikle does not own of Rhodesia," it has often been said in recent years, "is owned by the white ants." In that exaggeration was a basis of fact, for apart from his great interests in the companies which bear his name, he had large holdings in Messrs. Beesleys (with offshoots in Northern Rhodesia), in the South African Timber Company, in some of the most important hotels in the Colony, in innumerable small trading stores, in farming (his Shangani farm is a model), ranching, and mining, the Turk and B. & S. gold properties being outstanding examples.

Unostentatious Generosity

Yet he was not a seeker after the limelight, and all efforts failed to persuade him to take a part in public affairs, as did his brother Jack, who was at one time an elected member of the Legislature, and is still in Rhodesia.

Mr. Tom Meikle was well known as a lover of free criticism, for his pretence of being the worst pessimist in the Colony, and for his delight in a good

bargain; though he was undoubtedly the wealthiest man in the country, being in all probability a millionaire, an acquaintance recalls his delight at purchasing in the Bulawayo Market Square a second-hand set of donkey harness in excellent condition for the sum of five shillings.

His taciturnity—which was not as real as it sometimes seemed—frequently gave rise to the impression that he was a hard man, but many members of the older and younger generations can bear witness to his generosity. For instance, an old transport-riding colleague of his fell in his later years on evil days and was lying ill in hospital when Mr. Meikle visited him and asked if there was anything he could do; the sick man could think of nothing, but later, in the course of conversation, the truth that he was worried about his hospital fees slipped out. Meikle said nothing, but promptly paid the fees without comment.

Many a youngster owed his start to him. Indeed, at one time it was not uncommon for young troopers earning their discharge from the B.S.A. Police, and thinking of farming, to get from him a free loan of all their initial equipment, including ploughs, implements, and even oxen.

Completely Unaffected by His Success

One of his strongest characteristics was his simplicity. Wealth and power had absolutely no effect upon him; he remained as accessible and hard-working as he had always been. Until recently he would have little or no truck with motor-cars, and on the road between his home and his business he was a familiar figure on horseback or in a buggy.

Known to them as the "Big Baas," or "Baas Tom," he had the deep respect of the Natives all over the Colony; they regarded him as a firm but scrupulously just employer, as did his European employees, and those who served him well found him appreciative.

When he was last in England he knew that his illness was serious, and he begged to be allowed to return to Africa to die in the Colony he loved so well.

To Mrs. Meikle and her four daughters the deep sympathy of all Rhodesians will be extended.

Mr. Frank Melland

Sir Henry Galway, Vice-Chairman of the Royal African Society, writes:—

"Melland stepped into the breach as secretary when the Royal African Society found it not too easy to get the right man for the post, and those concerned with the inner working of the Society were satisfied that in him they had found one whose ability, enthusiasm, and knowledge of Africa and the African made him particularly suitable. His tragic and lamented end has deprived us of a staunch colleague and a helpful friend, one who loved his job, and whose optimism as to the welfare of the Society was a refreshing stimulant."

Many friends of the late Mr. F. H. Melland attended his funeral in Caterham last week. Previous to the interment a service was held at St. Mary's Church. The principal mourners included Mrs. F. H. Melland, Mr. Guy S. Melland (son), Miss Loretta Melland (daughter), and among those present were Mr. C. W. Hobbly (also representing Major Sir Humphrey Leggett), Mr. J. McLean (representing the Council of the Royal African Society), Major J. Corbet Ward (also representing H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office), Mr. P. J. Redmond (representing the Imperial Institute), Dr. P. H. Ward (formerly of Northern Rhodesia), and Mr. J. and Miss Smith (formerly of Northern Rhodesia). Miss Amicia Melland, his eldest daughter, is engaged on research work in Baltimore.

Lady Brooke-Popham's Faith The Development of Kenya In Kenya Settlers and the Colonies Closer White Settlement Recommended

LADY BROOKE-POPHAM, wife of the Governor of Kenya, showed films of life in the Colony at a private gathering at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office in London last week, at which a number of East Africans were present on the invitation of Colonel G. F. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in this country.

Prefacing her remarks with a tribute to the work which Colonel Knaggs had done in England on behalf of white settlement in Kenya, Lady Brooke-Popham said that her husband, their children and she had grown to love the Colony. She was confident Kenya had a great future, both for white settlement and for the development of the Native races, especially if she had the moral and financial support of people at Home.

"My husband and I have an immense admiration for the Kenya settler," she said. "The kindness and hospitality we have received are altogether different from what we had been led to expect. People here have a totally wrong conception of Kenya, and while I have been at Home I have tried at private and public meetings to dispel this ridiculous picture of the Colony.

"I should compare Kenya to an English county, but one of infinite variety, and with a very English atmosphere. Its variety combines the beauties of the Italian lakes, the peace of the Sussex Downs, and the darkness of the African jungle. Whether the settler is interested in agriculture, social life, sport, or the opportunity for a changing nature, he has them all in Kenya.

"Farmers there have had their disappointments, and though I am not despondent as to the future, I do feel that farming as a whole will not be successful until the Colony has a sound policy, assisted by financial backing, so that the young man without capital may be assisted. Kenya settlers and their wives have had capacity for hard work, and they do not exploit the Natives, as is so often suggested.

"I do not suppose there is any place in the Colonial Empire where co-operation is so badly needed as in Kenya. That co-operative spirit exists to-day in the Colony, but we should naturally like to see more and more settlers taking a hand in helping the Government, for the settler knows local conditions perhaps better than the most charming and efficient Government official could do. I am sure the Colony will go ahead, but we do need more settlers."

Lady Brooke-Popham then showed the fine coloured films taken by Dr. Guy Johnson, and her own film of life in the Ethiopian refugee camp in the Northern Frontier Province.

Rhodesia v. M.C.C.

The match between the Rhodesias and the M.C.C. was left drawn on Monday, when rain prevented a start being made until late in the day, as it had interfered with the proceedings on Saturday. In the first innings the M.C.C. scored 180, W. R. Hammond being top scorer with 43, while Rhodesia replied with 96. On Saturday the M.C.C. declared its second innings closed at 174 for two wickets, setting Rhodesia to get 259 to win; a feature of the M.C.C. play was the not out century secured by Edrich. During the short time available for play on Monday Rhodesia managed to collect 95 runs for six wickets, M. Napier scoring 24, J. Fuller 22, and C. Hayward 15.

SCHÉMES for closer white settlement in Kenya are recommended by the Government committee appointed in 1937. The main proposal is for a Government loan of £250,000 for the purpose of providing State assistance.

The Committee points out that little Crown land is left, and that settlement must be based largely on the sub-division of existing holdings. In this connexion it recommends the rigorous application of development conditions to prevent new settlement being retarded by the speculative holding back of land. If necessary the Government should consider the introduction of a tax on undeveloped land.

The financial proposals include long-term loans to the extent of 90% of the purchase price, and further short-term assistance towards the cost of permanent improvements, all at interest rates which, plus sinking fund, should not exceed 6%. Further schemes provide for Civil servants and railwaymen, and for locally born Europeans with experience, but without capital. The Committee approves of Jewish settlement on a limited scale and properly controlled.

Settlement should be managed by a permanent Land and Settlement Board with official representation. — "Times" telegram from Nairobi.

Colonel Knaggs to Speak On White Settlement in Kenya

THE increased attention which is being devoted to white settlement in Kenya lends particular interest to this afternoon's meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League, when Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London, who will shortly retire from that office, will be the guest of honour, and show some of the latest coloured films of life in the Colony. The meeting will be held at the headquarters of the League at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, tea being served at 3.45 p.m., and the address beginning at 4.15 p.m. All interested in East Africa, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend.

Uganda's Broadcasting Initiative

The Uganda Government is conducting an experiment in broadcasting to Natives. Every evening a programme is radiated from Kampala by land line to villages within a 17-mile radius, in which the broadcast is made by loud-speakers. About 15,000 Natives listen each evening at present, and the intention is ultimately to establish a real broadcasting service with loud-speakers all over Uganda. Programmes include African and European music, and talks on agriculture, hygiene and local affairs. Many Natives have asked that announcements should be made in English as well as in the vernacular.

New Ruwenzori Church

The new C.M.S. church at Kabarole, Fort Portal, Uganda, was consecrated last week by the Bishop of Uganda in the presence of the Mukama of Toro and a large crowd of Europeans and Africans. The building, designed by Mr. Giles, who was the architect of the Kabaka's Palace in Kampala, is in the Ruwenzori earthquake area, and its roof is consequently supported on a steel skeleton independent of the rest of the structure.

Rhodesia and Refugees

The Importance of Planned Migration

EVERY PRODUCER OF AN IMMIGRATION PLAN for Southern Rhodesia has found it necessary to emphasise that immigrants for this Colony, as for East and Central Africa generally, must be carefully selected, both because of the inevitable contact of white and black, and because the economic balance can be so readily upset. London may think of the disturbance caused by a sudden influx of refugees as a splash the ever-widening ripples of which will soon die away, but in a State with a mere handful of seventy thousand whites nicely balanced as the leaders of a Native community of a million and a quarter it is not easy to deal with a sudden wave of foreigners who are not sorted out into occupational categories, who have no knowledge of our conditions, and who must try to understand both the British and the Natives. All this, of course, is superimposed on the question of so many applicants being without adequate financial means.

Doctors of medicine from Germany and Italy form one class of refugees who seem to imagine that a product of the wide open spaces must be a handy, well-established practice awaiting a practitioner. If they would think that some seventy thousand people would in Europe only make up two small towns, that we are a fairly healthy community, and that the Natives are only now overcoming their superstitious dread of European hospitals, and would be astounded if asked to pay for medical attention, they would realise that this is, from the economic angle, such a colony of refugee doctors could thrive.

Regulating the Flow of Immigration

Of course, there is always room for more Government medical officers—if the Rhodesian taxpayer can pay for them—but the medical vote has been heavily increased within recent years, and the Opposition is now taxing the Government with extravagance. Furthermore, many of our bright young men are studying medicine abroad, and they may reasonably expect some preference in due course. One refugee doctor has already been admitted, and it is debatable whether local practitioners can be asked to share out much more of their work.

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr recently gave in Salisbury a splendid address on the world's challenge to democracy; he said a great deal about tolerance, but he was preaching to the converted, for intolerance is not a Rhodesian failing. Yet the public is beginning to wonder whether its ideas about a carefully chosen and regulated flow of immigration can be swept aside even in the name of humanity. Bulawayo and, to a lesser extent, Salisbury are taking on a cosmopolitan look. How are these people to be established?

Every self-governing State in the British Commonwealth has the right to determine what class of immigrants it will admit, and this right is particularly valuable to African Colonies, which have the special difficulty of maintaining a high standard of living among the Europeans in order that a class of "poor whites" may not add to the complexities of their racial situation.

If the flood of refugees is not stopped, may we not have too large a body of people untrained in the peculiar responsibilities of living among African Natives and of voluntarily undertaking those quiet, non-advertising tasks which our people ordinarily

discharge? Though we hate dictatorship, it does not follow that the man brought up in a dictator State will understand that in a democracy he is expected, without being bludgeoned into it, to do a great many things, ranging from service in the territorials to acting as a policeman when no uniformed member of the force is about.

The Teaching of Democracy

Could refugees be given a course of study in democracy? Would any course shorter than twenty years suffice? Is our present European population large enough to provide them with that course? These suggestions may savour more of truth than of kindness; a nettle should be grasped before it grows too large.

Southern Rhodesia has said officially that twenty-five refugee families can be settled near Bulawayo. But the Immigration Department is finding a very much larger number knocking at the gate, and many are being admitted in accordance with the immigration laws.

Small states, no less than small houses, are easily overcrowded. And there is the point that the refugees themselves must hate to feel that they are creating inconvenience to generous hosts, and must long to have a place of their very own which they could pioneer and build up as a monument to the unaided capabilities of their own race. Is there no area of Africa which could be found, and in which their present distress would in time seem but an unhappy prelude to an Elizabethan era in Jewish culture? Common misfortune and a common determination to survive may yet throw open the door to a wider kind of existence, invigorating because of initial hardships, emancipating because unfettered by the subservience to the ways of any other race, ennobling because of its demands for unselfish service.

MANFRED HODSON.

Teaching by Questions

Teachers are encouraging Rhodesian children to question not only the teacher's utterances but the printed word of the text-book. They have gone farther, and allow them to verify by observation and experiment principles of Nature, science, and mathematics that in their schooldays the last generation never dared to question. The old days of unquestioning faith in their elders, when children were seen but not heard, have indeed passed away. From the *Bulawayo Chronicle's* report of Mr. Huggins' address to teachers at a voluntary "refresher" course.

Filming the Facts

In order that films of the way in which Great Britain discharges her Colonial responsibilities in Eastern Africa may be shown at the World's Fair, New York, Mr. Alexander Shaw left London by air last week for Nairobi, and is due to leave the Kenya capital to-day for Moshi to take pictures of Native coffee *shambas* on Mount Kilimanjaro. After visiting Dar es Salaam, he will go to Mpwapwa to secure "shots" of the crop rotation and grazing schemes and of the research work on pastures, to Shinyanga to record the work on tsetse research, while in Uganda he proposes to follow Native education from the bush school right up to Makerere College. He is due back in this country on March 25. These films, which should be a welcome reply to foreign propaganda, are sponsored by the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, and have the support of the Colonial Office.

Statements Worth Noting

"If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall Thy hand lead me and Thy right hand shall hold me."—*Psalm cxxxix, 9, 10.*

"Leprosy is a difficult disease to cure, but an easy one to prevent."—*File "Leprosy Review."*

"A dozen slugs can do more harm in an orchard than a dozen birds."—*Mrs. C. Alston in a lecture in Bulawayo on "Bird Life and Bird Protection."*

"The prospects of the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia have never been brighter."—*Mr. G. A. Davenport, President of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.*

"South Africa aspires to fill no other rôle in relation to Southern Rhodesia than the rôle of a good neighbour."—*The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.P., speaking in Bulawayo.*

"We have in the United Kingdom a market for all the chilled beef we can produce for some time to come."—*Mr. W. Gelman, General Manager of the Bulawayo Cold Storage Works.*

"Medical services are expensive to maintain, and in the case of Tanganyika over 70% of their costs go in personnel."—*Dr. R. R. Scott, Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika.*

"The ambition of the African is to learn English, and nothing but the teaching of this language can bring about any educational endeavour."—*At a meeting (Sawon), in a leading article.*

"The trained Native carpenter, who will not build himself a door, loafs about and waits for the European to give him a job."—*Mr. F. W. T. Posselt, Native Commissioner of Plumtree, Southern Rhodesia.*

"Africa is, and has been for many years past, the most deeply interesting part of the world in which to watch constitutional developments."—*Mrs. F. E. B. Fripp, addressing the Stanley Society of Southern Rhodesia.*

"To-day we know some 1,700 different kinds of mosquitoes, of which 170 are *Anopheles*; in nature only some 15 *Anopheles* are important carriers of malaria."—*Sir Malcolm Watson, in a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts.*

"There is no fear of Africa becoming a desert, as in parts of the United States and Canada."—*Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Agricultural Station, speaking in London at the Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture.*

"As yet little can be suggested in the way of suitable diets for African peoples, as knowledge of their physiology, and particularly of their metabolism, is not available."—*Mr. L. James, in an article in "Africa" on "The Kenya Masai."*

"The passing of external examinations, principally those conducted by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate, is at present the main object of Indian school life in Tanganyika."—*Education Department Report, Tanganyika, 1937.*

"A permanent population has now been established in Southern Rhodesia, a population that is progressive not only materially, but also culturally, and it is only by combining in the future this material and cultural progress that the Colony will continue to advance."—*The Hon. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, speaking in Umtali.*

WHO'S WHO

438.—Mr. William Henry Timcke



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Of Nyasaland non-official residents few have made a more careful study of the affairs of the Protectorate than Mr. W. H. Timcke, who has likewise acquainted himself with the methods adopted by other countries to solve analogous problems, so that he has often been twitted with making Blue Books his light reading.

Reaching Nyasaland in 1915 with the South African Infantry, he served under General Northey in "German East" until the end of the War, reaching the rank of Captain Quartermaster in the S.A.M.C. After demobilisation he settled in the Cholo district to grow tobacco, for which the area was soon found to be too wet; he would have turned to tea growing had not the international tea restriction scheme and local legislation prevented such a development, and he therefore became secretary-manager of the Nyasaland Co-operative Association, Ltd.

He twice served as a nominated non-official temporary member of the Legislative Council; was a member of the Commission on Migrant Native Labour and of Road and Rail Transport and Land Bank Committees; was secretary of the old Cholo Planters' Association, on the Committee of the Nyasaland Planters' Association, and frequently a delegate to the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland; and he has been prominently connected with the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Finance Market

The Psychological Factor.—“When an entire nation acts as a group, hypnotized by a leader, and in their turn stimulating their leader, the danger is great. When a crisis comes and passes off without war, there is, mixed with the relief which is so obvious, a secret disappointment that it did not happen, a frustration, and, looking for a scapegoat, we turn upon the one through whose efforts the crisis passed. As a psychologist, I am sure Mr. Chamberlain did the right thing in September. There were two great advantages in those visits to Herr Hitler. One was that he saw the German Fuehrer as few have seen him, under special stress and strain, which would bring out the hidden forces of his mind, its limitations as well as its powers. The second was that by his visits Mr. Chamberlain gave the German nation the opportunity to show their leader what they thought about war. The lesson for those engaged in civil defence is that there must be discipline if panic is to be avoided. I would make it an army discipline, and turn A.R.P. into a military organisation. Government should spend enormous sums on ensuring as complete protection as possible for the population. The more protection the better. While in the last war the fighters were assured that those near and dear to them were comparatively safe at home, in the next war, if it comes, they will not have that assurance, and this will be a serious impediment to the fighting spirit.”—*Dr. William Brown, F.R.C.P.*

U.S.A. and War.—“What would America do if general war broke out in Europe? The majority of the Press is still against the present export of war planes. On the other hand, tests of opinion show the average man to be against the dictators, believing that the United States would certainly be drawn into any general European war. Whatever the nominal issue may be, two reactions are predictable. The interests of heavy industry and the farmers will both tell against strict neutrality—an argument that would weigh more heavily if we had not defaulted on our debt. Everything, moreover, that is generous in this kindred people would rise in anger with an impulse to help if London were bombed. We should ourselves hope for helpful neutrality from the start of such a war, but military aid, if it came at all, would be a possibility only after a lapse of some months.”—*The “New Statesman and Nation.”*

This feature has been added especially for the service of subscribers to our Air Mail Edition.

The Price of Peace.—“Germany has obtained a great deal more than the Godesberg proposals. About 2,850,000 Germans and 850,000 Czechs have gone to the Reich. All the fortifications, on which tens of millions of pounds were spent at the instigation of Britain and France, have been handed to the enemy. Industrially the China porcelain works have gone, two-thirds of the glass, half the textiles, and one-third of the timber and chemicals. Not only is the Czech army and air force no longer available to fight for democracy, but the Skoda works will now be supplying the enemies of the democratic forces. In a certain village, which happens to lie in Germany, one German policeman can turn out the whole electric supply of Prague, while another German official inside Germany can cut off the water supply of Pilsen. Altogether it is estimated that the Czechoslovak State has lost over £1,000,000,000.”—*Mr. A. Mander, M.P.*

Germany Checked.—“Things are not going altogether Germany's way in South-Eastern Europe. King Carol is master in Rumania, where the expected German drive for oil has not yet occurred. Indeed, German policy in South-Eastern Europe has become more cautious than it was, while the influence of France and Great Britain tends to grow. Reasons for the resignation of Mr. Stoyadinovitch, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, are not very clear, but, in a general way, this powerful politician on whom so many German hopes were founded has been beaten by public opinion in his own country. Although Yugoslavia is a dictatorship, and a very ruthless one, there is an active public opinion, as there is not in Germany, Italy and Russia. The Balkan peoples are all highly political; indeed it has been said with some truth that any illiterate Albanian donkey driver has more political sense than the most learned German professor. The Yugoslav people, whether Serbs, Croats or Slovenes, do not want to come under the control of Germany. All the economic and political pressure, and all the bribery in the world, will not destroy their dislike of the totalitarian States, and their affection for the western democracies. The resignation of Mr. Stoyadinovitch is certainly a defeat for Germany.”—*“Time and Tide.”*

Evacuation Camps.—“The Ministry of Health is to survey existing camps and the possibility of constructing others, but if this survey had been begun earlier we might be able to see camps by this time instead of still be thinking about them. Further delay is the more inexcusable because the virtues of camps have not been suddenly revealed in the course of equipping the nation for an emergency. Nine million persons in this country now receive holidays with pay. That fact removes any threat which the construction of camps might have involved to those who provide for visitors to holiday resorts. There is in fact, already a voluntary evacuation of a quarter of the population during the holiday season, and therefore ample room for the provision of supplementary accommodation. If objection be taken on the ground of cost, it may be pointed out that many suitable sites can be found in close proximity to areas—such as the Durham coalfields—where unemployment is heaviest, that economy could be combined with efficiency by putting the construction in charge of the Royal Engineers, and that many existing camps, though open for only six or seven months in the year, show a handsome profit to their organisers.”—*“The Times.”*

R.E.s and Defences.—“Why should not defensive measures on the home front be placed under the direction of the Royal Engineers? In them we have a corps of experts who could take charge of a large number of unemployed, both to build camps and to put our defences in order. By their efficiency they would save the country a vast amount of isolated and probably ill-directed and inefficient effort. Their co-operation would result in a great increase in economy as well as efficiency, and the Government and local authorities would obtain far more effective results at a great saving of expense. Further, the Royal Engineers would be employed in carrying out in practice the work which they would be called upon to perform in war, while our unemployed could be set to work again and systematically trained and organised in a vital service to the great benefit of our defensive measures.”—*General Guy P. Downey.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—"A man who can hold his tongue can hold anything."—*The Very Rev. W. R. Inge.*

"There never was a greater Pope than Pius XI."—*Cardinal Hinsley.*

"During the Great War the Merchant Navy lost 2,479 vessels and 14,287 seamen."—*Lord Lloyd.*

"A giant turtle weighing 400 lb. represents 1,500 soup plates of the liquid delicacy."—*Mr. F. G. Boulenger.*

"The real test of whether a man is cultured or no is how far he is able to enjoy an idle afternoon or week."—*Lord De La Warr, M.P.*

"The number of people who are dying of hunger in Madrid a week is between 400 and 500. No one speaks for them."—*Senhor S. de Madariga.*

"The interests of France, from whatever quarter it came, must evoke the immediate co-operation of this country."—*The Prime Minister.*

"We accept astrology instead of Christianity, sensational journalism in place of news, and gas-masks in place of bomb-proof shelters."—*Mr. Michael...*

"The best recruiting areas for Regulars and Territorials alike are north of the Humber; the worst are London and the anxious, perplexed, genteel south."—*Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.*

"Last year we imported wood and timber to the value of £57,000,000—about six and a half times more than we spent in growing our own trees over 20 years."—*Dr. Herbert Levinstein.*

"If children are to be encouraged to live the teacher himself must be alive; this simple fact is more important than sites, buildings, equipment, and curriculum."—*Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, M.P.*

"Ten years ago the total value of cotton yarns and manufactures exported was £135,000,000; last year it was £50,000,000."—*Mr. Francis Grundy, President, Manchester Chamber of Commerce.*

Air Mail Edition subscribers will be better informed than other East Africans and Rhodesians. This feature ensures it.

"If the civil population is gravely vulnerable to aerial attack, those engaged in negotiations with the violent Powers are weakened, and the processes of blackmail are strengthened."—*Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.*

"My old shipmate, Pastor Niemoeller, is in a concentration camp because he dared to preach that God's Word is superior to every human language."—*Herr Gottfried Treviranus, former German Minister of Transport.*

"Many things have lately contributed to the conviction that General Franco does not intend to allow Spanish independence to be compromised by the fact that nations friendly to his cause have assisted in the prosecution of the war."—*The "Sunday Times."*

"The blockading of Zeebrugge and Ostend had a more decisive influence on the outcome of the war than any dozen of the bloodstained 'offensives' which may have given us control of a few square miles of devastated country and a collection of heaps of rubble which had once been towns."—*Mr. J. H. Jellett.*

"Books stand prim and demure, minding their own business unless you open them, and unlike your wireless set, which, if turned on near you, you must needs hear. No wonder that books have been and are feared and destroyed by tyrants, for they offer us that dictators bugbear, liberty to choose."—*Miss Rose Macaulay.*

"If Germans and Italians prefer dictatorship to democracy, that is their affair, but if it becomes manifest that dictatorship is a form of government which can survive only by a provocative and aggressive foreign policy, then the form of government adopted by one nation becomes a matter of concern to others."—*Sir J. A. R. Marriott.*

"The American people will never go to war for the *beau yeux* of France or for any sentiment about England, but they perceive clearly that if these two great democracies should be defeated in detail the turn of the United States would surely come next, and they are just as determined as was Abraham Lincoln that 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"—*Lord Lee of Fareham.*

Stock Exchange.—Latest mean prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

	£	s.	d.
Consols 2½%	70	3	9
Kenya 5%	109	1	3
Kenya 3½%	100	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	100	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	93	15	0
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	87	10	0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	87	15	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	99	0	0
Sudan 5½%	108	0	0
Tanganyika 4½%	107	10	0

Industrials

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	4 14	4½
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3 18	9
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6
Courtauld's (£1)	1	5
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	3
General Electric (£1)	3 16	7½
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 11	4½
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6 11	10
Int. Nickel Canada	\$55½	
Prov. Cinematograph	18	6
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 15	3
U.S. Steels	\$59½	
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 4	1½
Unilever (£1)	1 13	3
United Tobacco of S.A.	8 12	6
Vickers (10s.)	1 2	9
Woolworth (5s.)	3 1	1½

Mines and Oils

Ansoconda (\$50)	6 2	6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 2	7½
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	18	9
Anglo-Iranian	4 9	8½
Burmah Oil	4 3	5½
Cons. Goldfields	3 2	6
Crown Mines (10s.)	15	15
De Beers Dt. (50s.)	7	0
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	4	9
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2 14	4½
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1 4	3
Johannesburg Cons.	2	2
Mexican Eagle	5	6½
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	5
Randfontein	1 16	10½
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	35	5
Shell	4	2
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11	5
West Wits. (10s.)	5	10

Banks, Shipping and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C.&G.)	2	1	6
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	98	0	0
Clan	4	12	6
E.D. Realisation	3	3	
Gt. Western	23	0	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	82	0	0
L.M.S.	11	5	0
Nat. Bank of India	32	10	0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	11	10	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15	5	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	1	0	8

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1	3	0
Linggi (£1)	14	4	½
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3	1	½
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1	6	7½
Rubber Trust (£1)	1	6	7½

PERSONALIA

Mrs. Tait Bowie is homeward-bound from Nyasaland.

Mr. S. A. Walden has left England on his return to Tanganyika.

Captain and Mrs. E. [Name] have left for Kenya, travelling via South Africa.

Mr. G. T. Hankinson, formerly of Mombasa, has been appointed Union Castle agent in Lourenço Marques.

Mr. Detmar Blow, the architect who designed Government House, Salisbury, has died suddenly in Gloucestershire.

Lady Currie has presented to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation a portrait in oils of the late Sir James Currie.

Sir John and Lady Maffey left England last week by air for East Africa and Rhodesia. They hope to return early in April.

Admiral Sir William de Salis, who died in Fāreham on Monday, was Commandant of Kismayu during the Ogaden expedition of 1901.

Squadron Leader G. R. A. Elsmie, A.D.C. to the Governor of Kenya since 1936, has been visiting Cairo on his way to England.

Captain L. Tester, Financial Secretary in Zanzibar, having proceeded on leave, Mr. W. Jesse, Chief Accountant, is acting in his stead.

Major L. C. Thomas, Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion, the King's African Rifles, has left Nyasaland on termination of his service.

A daughter was born in Nairobi last week to Mrs. John Coryndon, wife of Mr. John Coryndon, a son of the late Sir Robert Coryndon and Lady Coryndon.

Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, underwent an operation for appendicitis last week, and is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. W. C. Hankinson has been appointed private secretary to Sir Thomas Inskip, Secretary of State for the Dominions, and Mr. D. B. Pitblado has been appointed his assistant private secretary.

Mrs. Senior, widow of the late Captain W. S. Senior, who was recently killed in an aeroplane crash, has left Salisbury Southern Rhodesia, for Capetown, with her children.

Lord Winchelsea, who died last week, was a brother of the late Captain Denys Finch-Hatton, the well-known Kenya settler, who was killed in a flying accident in the Colony in 1931.

Lord Stonehaven presided last week at a luncheon of the Chainmakers' League in London in honour of Mrs. Chamberlain. The object of the League is to send Conservative organisers into poor neighbourhoods.

An Inter-territorial Publicity Conference is being held this week in Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia. Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, performed the opening ceremony.

Mrs. Christina Sewell, proprietress of the Ibis Hotel, Jinja, who recently flew to London from Uganda for medical treatment, is a patient in the University College Hospital, and is making good progress.

Lord Stratheden, who has done such good work as staff officer of the local forces in Kenya during the past two years, is taking a short holiday in India with Lady Stratheden before rejoining his regiment.

Mr. R. Nicholson, C.M.G., C.B.E., has volunteered to resume the duties of secretary to the Royal African Society pending the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. F. H. Melland, and his offer has been gratefully accepted.

Lady Brooke-Popham will leave England by air for Kenya during the latter part of this month. During her stay in this country she has addressed many meetings both in private and public and has striven to make the Colony better known.

His friends will regret to hear that Mr. J. M. Ellis suffered injuries when he was involved in a motor accident at the end of last month, and that his place as Acting Chief Secretary of Nyasaland has had to be taken meantime by Mr. A. G. O. Hodgson.

Rear-Admiral Sir D. Brownrigg, who died suddenly in Cannes on Tuesday, was Chief Naval Censor during the War, and the father of Mr. G. E. Brownrigg, who died in Nairobi in August last, and whose seven-year-old son now succeeds to the title.

Wing Commander G. S. Shaw, who recently assumed command of the R.A.F. station in Nairobi, joined the R.N.A.S. in 1917, was granted a permanent commission in 1919 as flying officer, is a graduate of the Staff College, and has specialised in air photography. From 1928 to 1932 he served in Aden and Egypt, and during the past two years has been employed in the Directorate of Training of the Air Ministry.

Professor Henry Balfour, curator of the Pitt Rivers Museum at Headington, Oxford, who died last week, was an eminent anthropologist, who had travelled extensively, and whose discoveries on the Zambesi in regard to primitive handicrafts were of great value. He was President of the Royal Anthropological Institute in 1903 and recently presided over meetings of the Royal Geographical Society.

When Lady Maffey launched the destroyer "Khartoum" at Wallsend last week, a telegram was received from the Governor-General of the Sudan, reading: "The Sudan Government and residents in Khartoum appreciate the strong protection and guarantee of peaceful development afforded by the British Fleet, and send their cordial good wishes to H.M.S. 'Khartoum' and all who will sail in her." A telegram was also received from Sir Reginald Wingate, who was Governor-General from 1899 to 1916, and Lady Wingate.

Questions in Parliament

The German "Scientific" Expedition

TWO WEEKS AGO *East Africa and Rhodesia* directed attention to the expedition of German "scientists and technical experts" which had left Germany for an eight months' expedition to East Africa.

If the House of Commons last week Mr. David Adams asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware that the stated purpose of the expedition was to carry the German exploratory spirit and German enterprise into distant Africa, as well as to make studies, and that the expedition was to keep in touch with Germany by wireless. He inquired what facilities British Colonial Administrations were granting to the expedition, and what guarantees were received that it would not in any way explore the ground with a view to assisting the German Government in case of the transfer of territories.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald: "As regards the objects of the expedition, I can add nothing to the statements which have appeared in the Press. The Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory have been informed of the proposed visit, but no special facilities would be granted. The Governors of the territories are fully alive to the necessity for ensuring that there is no undesirable propaganda."

Asked if he was satisfied that there was nothing of a sinister nature in connexion with the expedition, Mr. MacDonald replied that if anything undesirable or improper was done in connexion with the expedition, the authorities on the spot would give the matter very careful attention.

Mr. MacDonald: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that, in spite of the Government's declaration against transfer, German propaganda persists among the Native population of East Africa; and will he, therefore, renew his declaration in unequivocal terms?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I have nothing to add to what has been said."

Is This a Breach of the Mandate?

Dr. Haden asked if labourers employed on German-owned banana plantations in the British Cameroons were paid partly in money and partly in credit, redeemable at truck stores on the property, contrary to the conditions laid down in the Mandate for the employment of labour.

Mr. MacDonald referred Dr. Guest to the full information furnished at the request of the Permanent Mandates Commission, in the 1937 report of the Territory. From that he would see that the Government did not regard the practice as contrary to the Mandate.

Dr. Guest asked if the Minister was aware that since the report was made by the Permanent Mandates Commission it had been ascertained that the practice by Germans of deducting money and paying the Natives in kind was entirely unjustified; that it was, in fact, a subsidy to the German banana trade at the expense of British-protected subjects and was regarded in the Cameroons as very undesirable.

No answer was returned.

Mr. MacDonald announced that a preliminary report on Jewish settlement in Tanganyika had been communicated to the Emigration Committee of the Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees.

Mr. Adams: "Is the Colonial Secretary prepared to encourage the emigration of German settlers from Tanganyika, and to facilitate the settlement upon the land thus vacated of Jewish refugees, with a view to securing a more loyal population in those

areas, as well as contributing to the solution of the refugee problem?"

Mr. MacDonald: "No, sir."

Asked by Captain Peter MacDonald if he would obtain from the Governors of British Colonies reports upon the defence measures and their adequacy or inadequacy in the recent international crisis, the Colonial Secretary said he did not think it necessary to adopt the suggestion. The defence needs of Colonial Dependencies were under constant review by the appropriate sub-committees of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Reports on measures taken during the recent crisis had been received from a number of the most important Dependencies, and action had been taken upon them where necessary.

Juvenile Employment

Asked by Mr. Rhys Davies if he was aware that children were employed in Kenya in labour lines and were not able to reach home the same evening from work, and that they were open to immoral practices as the result, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the circumstances in which juveniles were employed in Kenya had recently been investigated by a committee appointed by the Governor.

"In their report," continued the Colonial Secretary, "the committee dealt in general terms with the allegations that children in labour lines are exposed to immoral practices, and came to the conclusion that there was very little in these allegations." The committee had expressed the view that subject to proper safeguards and stringent regulation, the employment of juveniles in circumstances involving their accommodation in labour lines was not harmful; the proposals of the committee had been accepted, and he could assure members that the Government of Kenya would carefully watch the matter.

Viscountess Astor: "Will my rt. hon. friend see that no children under 14 are employed in any work which keeps them away from their homes?"

Miss Wilkinson: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman consider that the Government of Kenya is an impartial body to go into the matter, seeing that it is largely representative of the views of capitalists, who find it necessary to get cheap labour?"

No answer was returned.

Mr. Adams asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the far-reaching and diversified responsibilities of the House of Commons in connexion with the government and administration of the Colonial Empire, and of the inadequate facilities afforded to members for discussion of those problems, he would consider setting up a committee, representative of all sides of the House, to which could be brought for consideration and report to the House salient matters affecting the Colonial Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was not aware of any wide demand for such a committee, but if the House generally felt that some new body were necessary, the Government would naturally give the matter careful consideration.

Mr. Creech Jones: "Will the Prime Minister give attention to the recommendations recently published in Lord Hailey's report on African affairs, in which some suggestions along these lines have been made?"

Mr. Chamberlain: "Perhaps the hon. gentleman would put that down. It is a different question."

The Government of Northern Rhodesia is to establish a European defence force on a voluntary basis.

Give Africans the Vote

THE FRANCHISE and representative government for all Africans, with a share for the "ordinary, humble people"—in whom dwelt the spirit of democracy—was the burden of Mr. Julius Lewin's address on "Steps to Self-Government in Africa" at Friends' House on Tuesday.

Did the Natives enjoy the franchise in any British Colony? he asked. Had any attempt been made to render more representative the Legislative Councils, "those dignified talking shops"? In Tanganyika no substantial change had been made since Sir Donald Cameron set up the first Legislative Council, having found to his amazement that civil government had been conducted without one for five or six years. Uganda and Nyasaland had no elected members and in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia the changes made had not been to the advantage of the Natives.

The mystic words "indirect rule" meant only local government, the units of which were few and far between; nothing was done to link them up with the central government or to make the Natives "Colony conscious," so that they could work for the good of the whole country.

Our best answer to the German claims to Colonies was to say: "The territories do not belong to us in perpetuity, but we hold them in trust for the Natives," and prove it by being more precise in setting a date by which our constitutional development in the territories should have enabled them to hold their own in the modern world. There had been a considerable such constitutional development during the past 20 years. The Mandate system was a pious aspiration and gave no answer to the problem. There was no need to explain to an English audience, with its faith in the franchise, that the African had a right to exercise the vote.

South Africa alone, declared Mr. Lewin, had experimented in the representation of her primitive peoples. For 80 years white and black had had a common franchise; true, three years ago it was abolished for the blacks—it was an odious thing to take away the vote from people who had once exercised it—but 40 years of experiment had produced the Transkei Council, a truly representative system in which all taxpayers voted, which had its annual legislative session, and which was the biggest thing of its kind in the continent, handling more money than even the Kano Emirate, held up as a triumph of indirect rule. More political progress had been made in recent years in South Africa than in any other part of British Africa, and these "despised" South African methods were going to be rubbed into the rest of South Africa.

Altogether, Mr. Lewin's all-consuming faith in the virtue of a vote was rather pathetic.

Rhodesia Organising Her Defence

The Southern Rhodesian Government has decided to compile a compulsory national register. Pending the necessary legislation, the voluntary register is being continued, both for individuals and industries, so that the authorities may ascertain what men are available for service and how many should be retained in industry. The response to the appeal issued by the Minister of Defence for volunteers has been very satisfactory. A man aged 76 is one of those who has offered himself for service, and many men over the age limit of 45 years responded.

The Empire Fauna Society

LORD ONSLOW, presiding on Monday at the annual general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, announced that 100 new members had been obtained in 1938, bringing the total to 949. The Zoological Society of London had 9,000 members; surely their Society could top the 1,000 mark this year. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had been most helpful to the cause of fauna preservation, and it was a good omen that his son was now Secretary of State for the Colonies.

With great pleasure Lord Onslow announced that the Belgian Ambassador had been elected a life member of the Society, which would henceforth hold its meetings on definite dates: May 1, July 24 and November 18, at one of which the silver medals awarded to Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton and Mr. C. W. Hobley would be presented. He welcomed the gazetting of a game reserve of 400 square miles in the Kota-Kota district of Nyasaland.

A member suggested that, in view of the valuable co-operation of the Zoological Society, its Fellows might be admitted to the Fauna Society at a reduced subscription; perhaps in that way a membership of 2,000 might be attained. A more moderate price for the annual banquet was also desirable, for not everyone could afford to spend £3 or £4 in an evening.

Police Marksman

The Tanganyika Native Police team competing for the East and West African Police Shooting Cup has secured second place with a score of 647 points, the winning team being Sierra Leone with 650 points. The top scorer of the Tanganyika team, which was captained by Superintendent J. R. Dyer, was Constable Abrach, with 83 out of a possible 84 points, the other scores being: Sgt. Kalunga, 82; Sgt. Isaac, 82; Recruit Justo, 82; Sgt. Ali, 81; Corporal Malimbella, 80; Corporal Jonas, 79; and Corporal Shabani, 78. Kenya, captained by Inspector J. C. Coleman, scored 623; Somaliland, led by Superintendent A. J. B. Temple, 620; Nyasaland, with Inspector F. B. Smith as leader, 619; Northern Rhodesia, captained by Inspector G. L. Arthur, 614; and Uganda, led by Superintendent W. J. Hubbins, 571.

England-Capetown Records

Mr. Alex Henshaw broke three records between England and Capetown when he arrived back in England last week. The outward and homeward flights occupied almost exactly the same time, roughly 30½ hours, and the total journey of over 10,000 miles was made in 4 days 16 hours 16 minutes. The records which Henshaw smashed were those of Flying-Officer Clouston and Mrs. Kirby Green, who flew from England to the Cape in 45 hours 6 minutes, returned in 2 days 9 hours 23 minutes, and took 5 days 17 hours over the whole trip.

Rhodesian General Election

Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has announced that the Southern Rhodesian Parliament will be dissolved and a general election held in the middle of April, the earliest date at which weather conditions permit. Mr. Huggins feels that in view of possible developments in the international situation the Government may need the widest emergency powers, and that it is desirable that these should be given by a freshly elected Parliament. Polling will probably take place on April 12.

E. A. Service Appointments

THE following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Mr. R. K. Tremlett, B.Sc., to be Agricultural Officer, Uganda.

Mr. D. D. O'Donovan, to be Registrar, High Court, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. G. Kerr, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Kenya.

Mr. W. H. Lamb, to be Installer, Automatic Telephone Exchange, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. Storr, to be Installer, Automatic Telephone Exchange, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. W. Northrop, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, to be Commissioner of Customs, Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. D. Cormack, D.C.M., Senior Postmaster, to be assistant Regional Director, Kenya.

Mr. J. Meredith, Postmaster, to be Senior Postmaster, Kenya.

Mr. C. D. Brokensha, Assistant Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Controller of Posts, Gold Coast.

Mr. J. B. Brown, Senior Assistant Treasurer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Finance Officer, Aden.

Capt. H. E. Fitzgerald, Chief Officer, Prison Service, Kenya, to be Head Gaoler, Uganda.

Mr. R. C. Cowthorpe, Senior Assistant Engineer, to be District Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Mr. J. Norman, Senior Clerk, to be Administrative Assistant, Kenya Uganda Railways.

Mr. J. Watson, Principal Assistant Treasurer, to be Accountant-General, Kenya.

News Items in Brief

Yeta, Paramount Chief of Barotseland, is seriously ill.

The East African Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral J. P. Somerville, is to visit Singapore during its spring cruise.

The annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday, April 22, at 11.30 a.m.

One of Lord Nuffield's free "iron lungs" was sent by air on Friday to Kampala, where an outbreak of infantile paralysis is reported to have occurred.

Of the 57 medical practitioners in Northern Rhodesia, 21 are Government officers, and seven of the private doctors are women. Eleven dentists are on the register.

Southern Rhodesia's marriage rate of 24 per 1,000 of the European population is the highest in the Empire, Zanzibar coming second with 13.1, while Great Britain lags far behind with only 8.6.

Flying at high altitudes has often been advocated as a cure for whooping cough, but it has not, we believe, yet been practised in East Africa. Two children in Southern Rhodesia have, however, now been taken for a flight to a height of 13,000 ft. for this particular purpose.

A recent conference of the Directors of Public Works in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika decided to adopt the Ministry of Transport road signs, which will, however, be in yellow and black, these colourings being considered more suitable for African landscape conditions than the black and white signs used in this country.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Good News from Luiri

A CIRCULAR issued to the shareholders of Luiri Gold Areas, Ltd., states that under the terms of the reconstruction scheme 598,196 shares, with rs. 3d. per share credited as paid thereon and a liability of 9d. per share, were offered as of right to shareholders in the old company. These shares have all been issued, those not subscribed for by shareholders having been taken up by other parties who purchased from the liquidator the rights not exercised. In addition, 169,000 shares have been subscribed for in cash at par, i.e. at 2s. per share.

Since the reconstruction of the company the main incline shaft in the Dunrobin mine, previously sunk to the 3rd level, has been reconditioned and new electrically-driven pumping equipment installed. The shaft has been sunk on the old ore-body to the 4th level, where a plat has been cut and loading arrangements completed.

The ore exposed in the shaft for 90 ft. sunk averaged 21.7 dwt. per ton over a width of 52 ins. A winze to the east of the incline shaft was also sunk from the 3rd to the 4th level in ore averaging 24 dwt. over a width of 20 in. exposed. On the 4th level development from the shaft was begun and an east drive advanced 94 ft. on the old ore-body in values averaging 27 dwt. over 26 in. wide, while a west drive advanced 47 ft. on a new ore-body in values averaging 4.8 dwt. over 60 in. width. The No. 10 vertical shaft, situate about 650 ft. south of the main incline shaft, was sunk from 85 ft. to a total of 200 ft.; connexion was made at the 3rd level to improve ventilation.

A new plant was brought into operation in October, and the mill has been reconditioned and enlarged. It is now estimated to have a capacity of treating 5,000 tons monthly, but in the first instance about 2,500 tons will be milled monthly. The milling of average mine ore, estimated at about 4 dwt. per ton, began on February 5.

Immigration to Copperbelt

Mr. P. F. Brannigan, Solicitor-General (Chairman), Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephenson, Captain A. Campbell and Mr. W. Totman, Acting Chief Immigration Officer, who constitute the Committee appointed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to investigate alien immigration in the mines of the Protectorate, have completed their tour of the Copperbelt. This Committee is not concerned in any way with any scheme of Jewish immigration into N. Rhodesia, a matter entirely outside its scope.

Pneumonia

Remarkable success is reported to have attended the treatment of pneumonia among Native employees in the Witwatersrand gold mines with a new drug known as "M and B 693." A report on the results achieved is to be submitted to the Permanent Mandates Commission, the question having arisen from a statement in a report of South-West Africa that the mortality rate among Natives on the mines was unduly high, mainly as a result of pulmonary diseases.

Hardinge Ball Mill

Reference to the expansion of their great business in overseas markets was made at last week's annual meeting of International Combustion, Ltd., makers of the Hardinge ball mill and other machinery. Mr. G. C. Usher, the managing director, spoke appreciatively of the welcome he had received from many clients during his recent visit to the Rhodesias, and of the work of Mr. W. J. Cotterell, their representative.

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—During January 2,800 tons were milled. Estimated mine profit: £1,776.

Gabait Gold.—Treated in January, 1,015 tons of ore and 1,680 tons of accumulated tailings. Yield: 734 oz. fine gold.

Kagera Mines.—Output for January: 32 tons tin concentrates; 350 oz. unrefined gold, the estimated value of which was £2,300.

Rosterman.—Report for January: Milled.—From reefs, 2,485 tons; from development, 515 tons. Gold produced: 1,269 fine oz. Development: 387 ft. Main shaft sunk a further 25 ft. to a total of 798 ft.

Globe and Phoenix.—During January 6,000 tons were milled for a recovery of 4,009 oz. fine gold; profit: £17,352. Development: 5th level sunk 16 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 6th level driven, 11 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 6th level driven 9 ft. av. 1 dwt.; 10th level driven 20 ft. av. trace; 10th level driven 30 ft., av. 5 dwt.; 10th level driven 30 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 10th level driven 15 ft., av. 40 dwt.; 10th level driven 21 ft., av. trace; 11th level driven 80 ft., av. 2 dwt.; 11th level sunk 18 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 12th level driven 52 ft., av. 8 dwt.; 12th level driven 45 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 12th level raised 37 ft., av. 2 dwt.; 37th level driven 98 ft., av. 1 dwt.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields

An extraordinary general meeting of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., is to be held in Eldoret on February 28 to consider, and, if approved, pass a resolution to include in the articles of association a clause allowing that any debenture may provide for the appointment by the debenture holder of a person to be a director of the company.

To Visit Geita

Lord Stonehaven and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, two members of the board of Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., will shortly revisit that company's properties in the Geita area of Tanganyika Territory, for which they expect to leave by air in the middle of next month.

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Where Sisal Grows Best Its Root System Studied

VALUABLE INFORMATION as to the best conditions for the cultivation of sisal is given in an article by Mr. J. Glover, of the Amaní Institute, in the current issue of the *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*.

One conclusion that stands out is that the present East African practice of setting sisal $8 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. brings the plants far too close together. Mr. Glover studied the root system of sisal by the method devised for the coffee plant by Mr. F. J. Nutman, also of Amaní, and he found that, far from the roots being confined to a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. (as stated by Tobler) or $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. (Braun), very many of the roots of four to five-year-old plants are over 5 ft. in length, while bearer roots may spread from 10 to 15 ft. Obviously, then, there must be great competition among the roots of adjacent plants set out $8 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Dewey's generally accepted opinion that sisal grows best on a soil with good drainage, a fair degree of fertility, and sufficient lime for an alkaline reaction is modified by Mr. Glover. "In East Africa," he says, "the sisal plant has been grown for the most part on acid soils for many years, and there is no evidence that the yield of leaf or the strength and fineness of the fibre suffers in any way." While alkalinity, if not excessive, suits the sisal plant, five-year-old specimens in a soil with acidity averaging a pH of 4.8 had bearer roots extending to a depth of 30 inches and radially to a maximum of 10-15 ft., while feeders were found as deep down as 40 inches.

Swampy conditions are fatal to sisal; in fact, the roots are so sensitive to water that presence of a water-table causes the death of roots to a height of 12-18 inches above it.

Mr. Glover's study of the root system has supplied the explanation of Mr. G. W. Lock's discovery at the sisal experiment station that clean weeding markedly increased the growth-rate of sisal, but that, combined with deep cultivation, a precisely opposite result was noted. There is no doubt that one effect of deep cultivation is to cut many of the wide-ranging and important bearer roots which lie near the surface, so that the plants are deprived of a large part of their absorbing area. Weeds not only compete with sisal plants for nourishment through the roots, but also interfere with the full benefit of rainfall by their leaves obstructing its passage to the soil. The importance for sisal of rainfall and the physical nature of the soil cannot be over-estimated, Mr. Glover concludes.

Tanganyika Trade

Tanganyika's domestic exports for the first 11 months of 1938 were valued at £3,365,440, which, owing to the fall in world commodity prices, represented a decrease of 26.7% on the corresponding figures for 1937, but imports at £3,183,842 showed a decrease of only 10.5%. Increase in exports were recorded for gold, which rose by 20% in quantity and 12% in value; ghee, 20% in quantity and 21% in value; refined sugar, 62% and 65%; and tea, 52% and 52%. Though sisal increased 9% in quantity, it fell 33% in value, as did coffee by 14%; cotton decreased 20% in quantity and 37% in value; copra, 48% and 70%; groundnuts no less than 84% in quantity and 85% in value; and tobacco by 37% and 41% respectively.



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COMPANY MEETINGS

British South Africa Company**Sir Dougal Malcolm's Address**

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the British South Africa Company was held in London last week.

Sir Dougal O. Malcolm, K.C.M.G., the President, said that the profit and loss account showed a balance of just over £402,000, as compared with nearly £687,000, a falling off of about £285,000. This was almost wholly accounted for by the diminution in the balance of profit on realisation of investments. This profit at just under £9,000 was less by about £258,000 than it was in the previous year, but the year had been throughout an extremely difficult one from the point of view of market operations.

Dividends and interest at £498,000 were up by a little over £100,000, but mining revenue was down by about £97,000. Adding the £402,573 profits to the £625,888 brought forward, they had £1,028,461 available, out of which the directors recommended a dividend of 1s. per share and a bonus of 3d. per share, both less income tax at 4s. 3d.

Railway and Mining Interests

As regarded their railway interests, assuming that the Railway Commission approved the accounts of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., the Rhodesia Railways Trust, which held the entire share capital of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and in which this company held an 80% interest, should receive a dividend of £100,000. In terms of the Railway Act rates had been reduced as from January 1 this year to an extent estimated to involve a loss of revenue for a full year of just under £240,000 after providing for a dividend which should come to the Rhodesia Railways Trust about this time next year of £125,000. These reductions were additional to those granted to the Northern Rhodesian copper-mining companies in respect of their traffics as from October 1 last.

Mining revenue for the year at just under £200,000 was about £97,000 less than it was for the year before. The production of copper from Northern Rhodesia at a little over 200,000 tons was about 4,000 tons greater, but its value at about £8,210,000 was nearly £3,000,000 less, the average price of copper having been just under £40 for the year, as compared with just over £55 for the year before.

The total amount of the gross dividends distributed by the three great copper producers—Rhokana, Roan Antelope, and Mufulira—in their last year of account ending on June 30, 1938, was about £3,100,000, and for the first six months of their current year they estimated their net profits at Rhokana, including nothing in respect of any dividend from that corporation's shareholding in Mufulira, £806,000; Roan £712,000; and Mufulira £547,000—a total of £2,155,000.

What Copperbelt Development Has Meant

It was only about eleven years ago that it was realised that a very important copper district had been found in Northern Rhodesia, and it might perhaps be of interest if he gave a few figures illustrative of what the development of the copper mining industry since then had meant to a district which previously was very thinly populated by Natives and practically unknown to white men. The mines supported a community of 60,000 people, of whom 6,000 were whites, about half the white population of the territory, and practically all of them mine employees or their dependants. The current annual

expenditure on white wages was about £1,250,000, while Native wages and food called for about £500,000, and Northern Rhodesia and United Kingdom income tax and National Defence Contribution for about £1,200,000 per annum.

Out of the total estimated revenue of the Government of Northern Rhodesia for the year 1938 of a little under £1,400,000, 56% or £750,000 was expected to come from income tax. Of this it was anticipated that 78%, equal to nearly 44% of the total ordinary revenue of the territory, would be collected from the mining industry.

Area Open to Public Prospecting

The systematic prospecting of the area within which exclusive prospecting rights were assigned to Loangwa Concessions, Ltd., was completed at the end of last year. Before that Loangwa's whole undertaking was taken over by Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd. The whole of Loangwa's original area, amounting to about one half of Northern Rhodesia, was now again open to public prospecting. By the end of 1938 it was anticipated that Rhokana Corporation and Rhodesia Minerals Concession, Ltd., would similarly have completed their prospecting work within the areas assigned to them, and that these areas, amounting to about another quarter of Northern Rhodesia, would then also be thrown open. It was the policy of the company to give all possible help and encouragement to individual prospectors who might try their luck in the areas thrown open.

The Royal Commission sailed for Rhodesia at the end of April. The main question referred to it was whether any, and if so what, form of closer co-operation or association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland was desirable. Lord Bledisloe, the Chairman of the Commission, and the other five members had made a very extensive tour throughout Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and went exhaustively into a very wide range of local problems, and their report was still awaited. Mainly with a view of trying to be of such assistance as he could to the Commission, he went out to Rhodesia at the same time and gave evidence.

Validity of Mineral Rights

One member of the Commission addressed to him some questions about the validity of the Company's mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia. He need not go further into that now, however, because quite recently in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council one of the unofficial members brought forward a motion requesting the Government to refer the question of the rights of the British South Africa Company to precious and base minerals in Northern Rhodesia to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for investigation in order that a decision as to their legality might be obtained. This was replied to by his Excellency the Governor, on the instructions of the Secretary of State, in the following terms:—

"The most careful consideration has been given by his Majesty's Government to the questions connected with the mineral rights of the British South Africa Company in Northern Rhodesia in the light of legal advice received, and they have reached the conclusion that those mineral rights which have been referred to in the motion put before this Legislative Council cannot be challenged and are valid."

Nothing could be more complete or more satisfactory than that. It was a full and sufficient answer to anyone, if there was anyone, who might hereafter feel an inclination to question the validity of one of the main foundations of their undertaking.

Beira Railway Company

Baron Emile d'Erlanger's Address

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Beira Railway Company, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday.

The Secretary, Mr. A. J. Lavington, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, Baron Emile d'Erlanger, the Chairman of the company, said:

"As presumably you have all had a copy of the report and accounts, I will ask your permission to take them as read. (Agreed.)"

"On page 5 of the report you will find particulars of the traffic results for the year to September 30 last, as compared with those of the previous year. The gross revenue for the year, at £1,036,142, was £63,869 higher than that of the previous year, but as expenditure increased by £63,454, the net revenue was higher by only £414. This increase in expenditure was due partly to increased traffic, and to certain adjustments in the wages of the staff employed on our line as from March 1, 1938, equal to an increase in pay of about 4%, and also to increased contribution to the Rhodesia Railways pension funds.

Trade and Traffic of the Rhodesias

"The percentage of expenditure to receipts was increased by 3.5% to 46.6%, but is still remarkably low for a railway company operating in these times. The principal item of note in the traffic is that of general merchandise, which showed an increase of 169,719 tons, and the revenue therefrom an increase of £116,945, indicating that trade conditions in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia were well maintained.

"The copper and copper matte traffic from the Northern Rhodesian and Belgian Congo mines, at 284,219 tons, was well maintained, there being only a trifling decline of 1,894 tons, as compared with the previous year. As stated in the report, the railage of zinc from Northern Rhodesia fell by 10,918 tons owing to a shortage of water for power at the Broken Hill mine, and the railage of chrome ore fell by 23,931 tons, due to a reduced demand from the United States. Asbestos traffic, at 55,662 tons, showed a decline of 4,189 tons.

"The traffic in maize, at 93,890 tons, showed a decline of 58,671 tons, due to the crop having been affected by drought. These were the principal traffics dealt with during the year, and broadly speaking, the decline in the exports of minerals and maize, the latter always depending on the rains, were more than offset by the rise in the volume and revenue from import traffic.

Profit and Loss Account

"Turning to the accounts you will see on the credit side of the profit and loss account that the net receipts of the line amounted to £553,408, an increase of £414 over the previous year. Adding £6,363 for miscellaneous receipts, and £7,989 the balance of interest account, there is a total of £567,782 for disposal.

"On the debit side, general charges amount to £5,603, which includes the loss of £2,535 on the Savoy Hotel after charging £2,000 for depreciation. The item reserved for taxation—£170,000—is the amount your auditors consider necessary to provide for our liability to September 30, 1938, for British, Dominion and Mozambique income tax and National Defence Contribution. The items of debenture interest and sinking fund call for no special comment.

"From what I have said, you will see that we have

had a very good year, and, in the circumstances, your directors have considered that it would be sound policy to make a special provision of £50,000 out of profits for the rebuilding of some of our properties. Many of our properties are of wood and iron construction, and were erected during the early period in the history of the company, and are now quite unsuitable for modern conditions. As far as can be ascertained at present, a number of the buildings will have to be demolished before the original cost has been fully covered through the operation of the depreciation account, and it is to meet an anticipated shortfall in the amount set aside annually that the provision of £50,000 has been made.

"I mentioned last year that one of the conditions under which the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., work our line at cost has always been that we contribute to their pension funds in respect of their staff employed on our line. For the year under review the company's contributions to these funds amounted to £35,345, as compared with £19,843 in the previous year. This increase of £15,502, is mainly due to the company's share in the increased contributions to the non-contributory fund recommended by the actuaries in their report and valuation of the fund as at September 30, 1937.

"The non-contributory fund was closed to new entrants to the Railway service on July 31, 1931, and a contributory fund for employees joining the service on and after August 1, 1931, was brought into operation on October 1, 1938. As the company's contributions to the pension funds are based on the pensionable emoluments of the staff, the effect of closing the non-contributory fund and the establishment of a contributory fund should, subject to any large increase in the staff employed, or in the basic rate of contribution, be a gradual reduction of the company's annual contributions to the funds.

Results of the Year's Work

"Turning to the balance sheet, you will find that capital expenditure for the year amounted to £6,146, mainly for additional sidings, crossing loops and shunting legs at various stations on the line. The Savoy Hotel stands at £58,454, an increase of £1,423 over last year's figure, due to the fact that we were compelled to build new Native quarters.

"The item of debtors, £58,380, is almost entirely represented by the amount due by the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., for net earnings outstanding at September 30 last, which has, of course, since been paid. Investments, at a book value of £375,848, consist principally of £325,000 in gilt-edged securities, the balance being mainly an investment in our own 5% Debenture Stock, and in the 4% Debenture Stock of the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd.

"The market value of our investments at September 30, 1938, showed a depreciation on book value of £4,024, or just over 1%. Owing to the political uncertainties and general unrest abroad, which it is unnecessary for me to tell you has affected all markets throughout the world, there has been further depreciation since that date. We can only hope for an early improvement in the international situation. The loan to the County Borough of Great Yarmouth stands at £50,000, and we have £244,983 in cash.

"On the other side of the balance sheet, the loan capital is represented by £1,980,000 5% First Debenture Stock. A further £21,000 of the stock was drawn in November last for redemption at par on January 1, 1939, out of the sinking fund, and was in fact redeemed on that date, so that the nominal stock outstanding at the moment is £1,959,000.

"Renewals expenditure amounted to £48,957, representing the cost of relaying and re-sleeping a

section of the line during the year. When this work is finished, all the line will have been completely relaid, re-sleepered, and stone-ballasted during the 13 years since 1925, and there should be no further large expenditure on renewals for some years.

"The result of the year's working, after making the special provision of £50,000 to which I have already referred, is a surplus of £214,454, to which must be added the balance of £30,203 brought forward from last account, making a total available balance of £244,657. I propose that a dividend of 2s. per share, less tax at 3s. 9d. in the £1, be paid, absorbing a gross sum of £105,000; that £60,000 be transferred to reserve account; that £40,000 be transferred to dividend equalisation account; and that the balance of £39,657 be carried forward to next account. The reserve fund will then stand at £360,000, and the dividend equalisation fund at £60,000. We wish to build up this dividend equalisation fund to safeguard our members.

"You will have seen in the report that reductions in rates and fares were brought into force on January 1, 1939. In view of our very satisfactory financial position, we felt we were able to fall into line with the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and surrender the surcharge of 5% to 10%, according to the categories of the goods, imposed during the economic crisis of 1932. This surrender of revenue is estimated to cost the company £39,000 for the nine months in the current financial year during which the new rates will be in force, or £53,000 in a full year.

The Outlook Favourable

"As I have previously explained to you, your line is an integral part of the Rhodesian Railway system, and depends on the two Rhodesias for nearly all of its traffic. When therefore our financial position permits, it is manifestly in our interests to contribute towards the reduction in rates on the traffic in which we are both interested. We have also reminded you in the report that the reduction in rates granted to the Northern Rhodesia copper mining companies, in consideration of the extension of their traffic agreements until 1956, came into force on October 1, 1938.

"I mentioned last year that we had decided to build a railway station in Beira. Plans of the station have been prepared and have been approved by the Portuguese authorities, and work will now proceed.

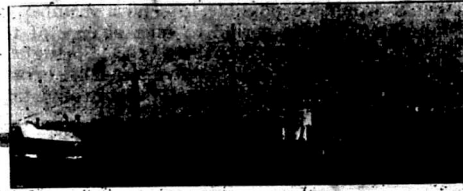
"In conclusion, you will probably like me to make a few remarks as to the present position. So far we have had traffic returns for two months of the current financial year, i.e., October and November, 1938. The net receipts for these two months were £90,900, as compared with £106,800 in the previous year, when, as I told you last year, they were exceptionally high, and £71,000 in the corresponding months two years ago. These net receipts are after taking into account the reduced rates under the copper agreements, but not the general reduction in rates, which does not take effect until January 1, 1939. The copper mines are working with effect from January 1, 1939, to 100% of the agreed basic tonnage, and should this quota continue I do not anticipate any substantial drop in copper traffic. There have been good rains in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the prospects for maize are good, although the outlook at the moment for the export of chrome ore is poor. Our most remunerative traffic—import of general merchandise—has so far been well maintained, and if nothing untoward happens in world affairs, we may look forward to a very fair year.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted; the two retiring directors, Baron d'Erlanger and Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, re-elected; and the auditors re-appointed.

Fuelling The Flying-Boats

THE Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd., which has done so much to promote the development of civil aviation in the territories by the provision of fuel depots, has now had built a special 600-ton tanker, the m.v. "Africa Shell." She will carry 560 tons of aviation gasoline on a draft of 11 ft., which will enable her to get over the bars at the mouths of African rivers, and has a maximum speed of 11 knots. This vessel has been fitted out in Greenock, Scotland, and has just completed her trials.

When the "Africa Shell" is in service aviation gasoline for the Empire air route will come from



THE "AFRICA SHELL"

overseas into the ocean installations at Mombasa and Beira, whence the fuel will be transported by the "Africa Shell" to the waterside depots at all the intervening points of call along the route. From these depots supplies will be pumped aboard the Shell aviation fuelling launches, and from them aboard the Empire flying-boats. Thus from the time of leaving the refineries until it reaches the flying-boat the aviation gasoline will have been handled in bulk the whole way.

The commander of the vessel, Captain Dove, has served on the African coast since 1934.

Of Commercial Concern

Lord Hailey has joined the board of the East Indian Coal Company.

During the calendar year 1938 Beira wharves handled about 120,000 tons less than the 1937 total of 1,274,088 (short) tons.

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is to spend £155,000 on extending its electrical plant, previous highly optimistic estimates having proved inadequate.

The actual revenue of the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services for the year ended September 30 last was £699,374, and the actual expenditure for the same period was £695,274.

In the financial year ending July 31, 1938, Bulawayo Municipal Council passed building plans to the value of £335,968, an increase of £79,905 over the amount for 1937, and £100,418 over 1936.

Of the 147 non-official immigrants who entered Tanganyika Territory during November last, 16 were British, 29 Germans, and 71 British Indians. Ten new Government officials arrive during the month.

The total export traffic received at the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first 10 months of 1938 was 393,908 tons, an increase of 24,252 tons over the corresponding period of 1937. Import traffic handled at Kilindini from January to October 31, 1938, was 141,740 tons, an increase of 3,829 tons compared with 1937.

Cotton in Mozambique

Appeal for Help to the E. C. G. C.

THAT THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT has asked for the assistance of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in regard to cotton growing in Mozambique was disclosed at a meeting of the Council of the Corporation in Manchester last week. Sir Richard Jackson, who presided in the absence of Lord Derby, said that the position in Mozambique in the matter of insect pests was causing anxiety in the neighbouring British territory of Nyasaland. The Corporation attached considerable importance to the question, and was considering whether it would be possible to send a member of its staff for a limited period to take charge of the work in Mozambique, provided the Portuguese authorities would undertake to give specialised training to a well-qualified Portuguese who would take over in two or three years.

The report of the Executive Committee states that various sums have been contributed by the Corporation during the past five years to finance experimental cotton growing schemes. Taking an average of five years from 1928-29 to 1932-33, the annual output of cotton from the territory was 22,200 bales, but the average output during the succeeding five years was 55,300 bales.

Largely owing to the drop in commodity prices, the territory's revenue for 1938 fell considerably, and though the Government had assured the Corporation that it would endeavour to see that its basic part of the work financed by the Corporation grants would be done, it was improbable that its cost would be met wholly from ordinary revenue.

In addition to experimental work, the Corporation's grants had helped to accelerate the adoption of mixed farming and peasant settlement schemes, which are of great importance to the future of cotton production.

At the request of the Governor, the Corporation had accordingly agreed to continue its financial assistance to the territory for the development of cotton growing, and the Director of Agriculture had submitted a scheme covering a further five-year period, and involving capital expenditure of £3,050, capital recurrent expenditure for clearing £200 a year for five years, and ordinary recurrent expenditure of £4,830 per annum.

The greater part of the capital expenditure was required for a tractor with tree-felling, dam-making and anti-erosion equipment, and a grant for this and other capital expenditure had been authorised.

The Executive Committee, however, hesitated to commit itself further, as Mr. Parnell was shortly to visit the territory to advise the Agricultural Department on various matters. If his report involved further proposals for expenditure, they would be considered very sympathetically, and the Executive Committee preferred to consolidate the whole of the Corporation's assistance in one grant.

Meanwhile the Committee has authorised continuation for another year of a grant for recurrent expenditure at the rate of the two grants now in force, namely £4,740 a year.

Trends in the Motor Trade

THE results of the 1937 census of motor vehicles in Southern Rhodesia have just been published by the Department of Statistics. Excluding motor-cycles, the number registered was 10,579, or about nine to every 20 adult persons of the European and Asiatic population—against eight to 20 in 1936—while there was nearly one private car to every three adults and one commercial vehicle to every seven adults.

Of private cars, those of British make constituted 21% of the whole, numbering 2,868 (2,509 in 1936) against 10,749 (9,791 in 1936) American and Canadian cars, and 215 (112 in 1936) of other non-U.K. makes. Of commercial vehicles 459 (388 in 1936) were of British make, 5,235 (3,928) American and Canadian, and 53 (26) of other origin. All business coupes were of American or Canadian manufacture.

Power Securities Corporation

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., which company is extensively interested in electrical power undertakings in East Africa, state in their annual report for 1938 that gross income for the year amounted to £137,362. After payment of all expenses, income tax, and providing for N.D.C., there is an available balance of £95,298, to which has to be added £19,384 brought forward. From that sum £25,375 has been paid on Preference dividends, and £30,000 has been transferred to general reserve, leaving a balance of £56,307, from which the directors propose to pay a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 7%, less tax, absorbing £40,600. The carry-forward will thus be £15,707. A valuation of investments, loans and participations held by the Corporation on December 31 last, has been made by the directors, who state that in their opinion the aggregate is substantially higher than the figures appearing in the balance sheet.

Revenue Northern Rhodesia

The actual revenue of Northern Rhodesia for the first nine months of 1938 amounted to £1,116,643, compared with £668,778 for the corresponding period of 1937 and a total estimate for 1938 of £1,392,407. Expenditure amounted to £814,442, against £651,262 to the end of September, 1937, and a total estimate for 1938 of £1,392,359.

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Market Prices and Notes

Aloes.—Aden, in slow demand at 50s. to 55s. per cwt.
Butter.—Kenya, steady and unchanged at 118s. per cwt. (1938: 109s.)

Castor Seed.—Bombay to Hull for Feb.-March, steady at £10 11s. 3d. per ton. (1938: £12 12s. 6d.; 1937: £13 5s.)

Chillies.—Mombasa spot: supplies are small and sellers quote 72s. 6d. to 75s. for good quality. Sudan spot in bond 62s. 6d.; shipment scarce at 64s. c.i.f.

Cloves.—Zanzibars, unchanged at 8½d. for spot, and 7½d. for c.i.f. Madagascars firmer; spot (in bond) 8d., and c.i.f. 7d. per lb. (1938: Zanzibars, 8½d.; Madagascars, 6¾d.; 1937: 9d.)

Coffee.—Demand was good for best qualities at the London auctions last week, and firm prices were realised.

Kenya "A," 63s. to 126s. per cwt.; "B," 61s. to 86s.; "C," 55s. to 60s. 6d.; peaberry, 65s. to 131s. 6d.

London stock of East African exceeds all other countries at 59,036 cwt. (1938: 57,122 cwt.)

Coffee consumption in the U.K. may benefit from a proposed propaganda campaign, a committee of the English Coffee Trade now being engaged in the details of the scheme. At present our consumption is only ¾ lb. per capita, compared with 3½ lb. in Europe and 14½ lb. in U.S.A. The 5% increase in U.S.A. deliveries this season, which has been absorbed through increased per capita consumption, is attributed largely to propaganda.

According to a New York correspondent of Messrs. E. Schlüter & Co. the scarcity of desirable qualities in Brazil is attributable to the deterioration of old, good plantations, while in new districts soils are not suitable for production of soft growths. Another reason is that low prices have led planters to take less care in production. There does not appear hope of better quality, many plantations having deteriorated beyond recovery.

Deliveries of coffee for 1938 issued by the Brazilian Coffee Institute from all sources increased by 12% from 24,450,000 bags in 1937 to 27,334,000 bags. Deliveries of Brazilian rose 31% to 17,210,000 bags, but deliveries from other countries declined 11% to 10,124,000 bags. 8,004,000 bags were eliminated from Brazilian markets last year, about half the quantity of 1937.

Copper.—Quiet and easier at £42 6s. 3d. to £42 7s. 6d. for standard for cash, and 6s. 3d. higher for three months. (1938: £42 3s. 3d.; 1937: £55 17s. 6d.)

Copra.—Improvement in demand has continued, and East African f.m.s. is higher at £10 per ton, c.i.f., for March shipment. (1938: £11 10s.; 1937: £19 1s. 3d.)

Cotton.—Spot business moderate, with good to fair Uganda easier at 5 3d., and Sakellariadis 6 9d. per lb. (1938: 4 35d.; 1937: 9d.)

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull, steady for Feb.-April at £6 7s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £4 7s. 6d.; 1937: £6 3s. 9d.)

Gold.—Easier at 148s. 4½d. per oz. (1938: 139s. 9d.; 1937: 142s. 1½d.)

Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machined) easier for Rotterdam/Hamburg at £10 6s. 3d. for February, £10 7s. 6d. for March, and £10 10s. for April. (1938: £18 7s. 6d.; 1937: £13 15s.)

Gum Arabic.—Firmer, new crop cleaned Kordofan natural 34s. 6d. for Feb.-March shipment and 35s. 6d. for cleaned, c.i.f. Natural spot, 35s. 6d., and cleaned, 37s. 6d.

Hides.—Inquiry for Mombasas has been more active, and 70/30% for 12 lb. and up, are 6½d. for 12 lb., 5½d. for 4/8 lb., 6½d.; 0/4 lb., 6½d. (1938: 7½d., 7½d., 7½d.)

Lead.—Good soft pig net for current month is slightly easier at £14 5s. to £14 6s. 3d., as is third following month at 2s. 6d. higher. (1938: £14 16s. 3d.)

Maise.—Unchanged and nominal at 24s. to 25s. per qtr. for East African No. 2. (1938: 28s. 6d.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers continue to command the high price of £136 to £138 per ton; Japanese best quality are unchanged at £96. (1938: Kenya, £109; Japanese, £75.)

Sisal.—Demand has been steady without causing any alteration in price. With the exception of No. 3, the demand for which has caused an advance: Kenya and Tanganyika No. 1, £16 15s. to £16 17s. 6d., No. 2, £15 10s. to £15 15s.; No. 3, £14 17s. 6d. to £15 per ton for March-May shipment, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: No. 1, £18 12s. 6d.; No. 2, £18; No. 3, £17 10s.; 1937: No. 1, £28; No. 2, £26 15s.; No. 3, £25 10s.)

Tanganyika exported 8,449 tons of sisal during January, of which 2,722 tons were sent to Belgium, 1,681 to Germany, 1,055 to Canada and 889 to Great Britain. During December Kenya exported 1,658 tons of sisal and Uganda 100 tons.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that the production of sisal and tow from the company's estates during January amounted to 370 tons, making a total of 2,865 tons for the seven months ended January 31, 1939.

Soya Beans.—Manchurian afloat are quiet for February at £8 6s. 3d. per ton, usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 12s. 6d.; 1937: £8 15s.)

Tea.—Bidding at last week's London auctions was average, but prices declined a little. Nyasaland, 11-02d. per lb.; Kenya, 11-87d. (1938: Nyasaland, 13-5d.; Kenya, 13-4d.)

Tin.—Business has been quiet and quotations are easier. Standard for cash, £214 2s. 6d., and three months still shows a backwarranty of 20s. (1938: £180 7s. 6d.; 1937: £229 10s.)

Tobacco.—Auctions in Nyasaland will re-open in Limbe on April 3, the first three days being devoted almost entirely to flue-cured tobacco. Dark-fired tobacco from Native Trust lands will be on offer on April 17.

Tortoiseshell.—At the first auctions this year, demand was fair, and a good proportion sold; good coloured shell being very firm, although thin shell, pickings, and hoof were all lower. Zanzibar shell, medium to bold, 15s. to 40s.; small to medium, 5s. to 10s.; chicken, 3s. to 4s.; Hoof, fair to good, 3s. to 10s.; and yellowbelly, fair to good, 4s. to 10s. The next auctions take place on March 30.

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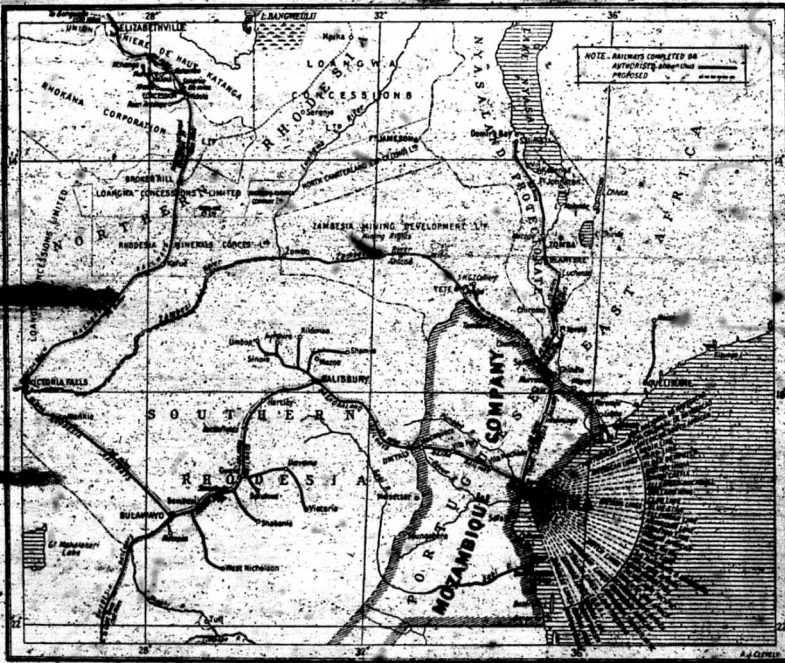
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CAPE TOWN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 9
CARNARVON CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	—
DUNBAR CASTLE	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 4	Mar. 10	—
WINCHESTER CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 16
DURHAM CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 16
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