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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE CURRENT ISSUE of the journal of the Royal African Society says in its editorial notes: "There are signs that the Germans are beginning to realise, more fully than they did before, the invincible resolution of the British Empire Solidly Dominions on the Colonial Against Surrender. question, and it is all to the good that German writers should call the attention of their readers to the solidarity of the British Empire in this matter." There can, of course, be no doubt of the determination of the Dominions, and of the Colonial Empire, also, to refuse to traffic in Native populations in the vain hope of appeasing German ambitions, and it is well that the inflexible resolution of Britons overseas should be made more widely known in the Mother Country, where a little clique of busy surrenderists loses no opportunity of propagating the idea that Germany must be re-admitted to Africa, and that the safe course is for the Imperial Government to take the initiative of discussions in that connexion. In our view there could be nothing more dishonourable or more disastrous, and we have no doubt that the vast majority of normal individuals in this country—tolerantly ready though they are to discover the truths they read about German behaviour to Germans and non-Germans in the Reich, in Austria, in Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere—are sufficiently alert to have decided in their own minds that it would be the most callous betrayal of African rights to re-admit Germany to that continent. Of the solidarity of the Overseas Empire there need be no fear. It is in Westminster and in the City that faintness of heart and misunderstanding are to be found.

GREAT BRITAIN has led the world in tropical medicine—though German propaganda has been so persistent that thousands of Britons resident in the tropics imagine quite erroneously that Germans have been the great pioneers and discoverers. It is to British Tropical Medicine specialists that the immensely improved health of tropical countries is chiefly attributable, and last week's Manson-Ross "Mosquito Day" luncheon in London gave Mr. Chester Beatty the opportunity of emphasising its over-riding importance in the success of commercial enterprises, a theme supported by the Prime Minister, who likewise spoke of tropical hygiene as both a contribution to the humanities and a very profitable investment. Mr. Chester Beatty quoted the wonderful success of the anti-malarial campaign undertaken by the mining companies in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia on the advice of Sir Patrick Manson, Director of the Ross Institute, and of equally satisfactory results on rubber estates in Malaya, and he might have mentioned that the Institute is to be thanked for similar good work on sisal plantations in Tanganyika Territory. Thus the discoveries of Sir Patrick Manson and Sir Ronald Ross pay dividends to countless thousands years after they have passed from this life.

\* \* \*

But an enormous amount of work remains to be done. Manson and Ross revealed the principles, the application of which continues to demand extensive

practical work and intensive research in minute detail. Malaria is only one of the diseases to be fought in the tropics: **Work Still To Be Done.** bilharzia, now being investigated by Sir Malcolm Watson, and a staff of experts in Southern Rhodesia, is another; sleeping sickness remains a terrible scourge in great districts of Central and Eastern Africa; plague, leprosy, dysentery and filaria still claim their victims. All these, or other ailments, are being investigated and combated by devoted workers in the field, while the scientific research which requires elaborate laboratory equipment, the most delicate technique, and a staff of highly trained specialists is concentrated in Keppel Street, where, under the shadow of the Tower of London University, the School of Tropical Hygiene and Medicine and the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene combine their labours in one vast organisation.

Research on an adequate scale costs money, much money, and one of the distressing facts of this war against tropical disease is that it lacks adequate support from the very men whose interests are most closely involved. The astounding figures given in the table—**Further Financial Support Necessary.** admittedly a rough one—submitted by Mr. Chester Beatty, and quoted on another page, show that the financial support given to the Institute is most unsatisfactory. That acute business men, the heads of great mining, agricultural or industrial enterprises in Africa and elsewhere in the tropics should be eager to instal the latest mechanical devices, employ expensive experts, and exploit new metallurgical processes, and yet fail to see that the health services upon which the success of their businesses so largely depends cannot be run on a pittance, is as remarkable as it is disappointing. In Keppel Street the best advice and the latest discoveries are at their disposal, with trained men to put them into practice, but schemes for extending the work in the tropical Dependencies, for establishing new organisations to co-ordinate the defeat of disease, are pigeon-holed for want of the money to finance them. The prestige of Great Britain herself is involved. The appeals of the Prime Minister and Mr. Chester Beatty should not be allowed to fall on deaf ears.

**QUITE FREQUENTLY** we are impelled by a sense of duty to comment upon the sins of omission or commission of the Colonial Office, which, on the other hand, we have often commended, and which has unquestionably been improved out of all recognition since Mr. Amery began about a decade and a half ago to re-organise that department on modern lines. It is, of course, still not as far-sighted, as receptive of new ideas, as well-informed, and as efficient as residents in and connected with the British East and Central African Dependencies would wish, but from quite considerable experience of its actions, reactions and inactions, we have no hesitation in dissociating ourselves from the sweeping judgment of the *New Statesman and Nation* that "every experienced person agrees that the Colonial Office is a deplorably poor

department. That we consider to be an unjust over-statement.

That the Office tends to undue complacency, often to unjustifiable trust in precedent and to compromise instead of ordered planning, and to consider the promotion of some individual instead of thinking first of the interests of the territory in which he is serving or to which it is proposed to transfer him—these things are undeniable, and so long as the present system prevails, they are to be expected. One of the great advantages of Lord Hailey's proposal for a Standing Colonial Committee for both Houses of Parliament is that public men deeply interested in the Colonial Empire would be able constantly to correct such errors, to discourage mere opportunism, to object to over-frequent transfer of officials, and, we trust, to demand the creation of that separate African Branch of the Colonial Service for which this journal has so long pleaded.

**A WARM WELCOME** is assured throughout East Africa and the Rhodesias for the inauguration this week by the British Broadcasting Corporation of regular news talks in Afrikaans in the Empire short-wave programme. **Broadcasting in Afrikaans.** Germany had led the way, purely for propagandist purposes, and at a time when Nazism is going to such great lengths to "integrate" Germans in British Africa, even though they may be naturalised British subjects, it is obviously important that this country should not neglect the large Afrikaans-speaking public of the Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, the Rhodesias, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory. Apart from its intrinsic value, the very courtesy of this gesture will exercise a strong appeal, and if these broadcasts reach anything like the standard of the present news talks in French, German and Italian, they will very quickly establish a potent influence. Only the man or woman who has lived or travelled in isolated parts of the world, and has had personal experience of the eagerness with which the evening news bulletins from England are awaited by the British residents, whether they dwell in a palatial Government House or in a temporary grass hut beside some alluvial diggings, can appreciate the importance of wireless in cementing Imperial loyalties. Flying, broadcasting and radio-telephony have wrought immense transformations in the life of East and Central Africa, and the constant improvement of communications, by their expedited and cheapened use is a matter of real moment to the whole Commonwealth.

**TOO LITTLE PUBLICITY** has been given to the remarkable success of the Native agricultural demonstrators who, under the auspices of the Southern Rhodesian Government, are engaged in teaching the local Natives how to improve the yield of their crops—a task which any agriculturist of experience will recognise as being full of pitfalls and as demanding tact and confidence in their



training. With commendable courage these African demonstrators take over a plot of ground among Native cultivations, of no better quality than the rest, often a plot which under Native cultivation has proved itself unable to produce a decent crop, and, by applying the teaching which they have had from the Agricultural Department, demonstrate by actual results that the land is not to blame, but that the faults have been the ignorance, carelessness or indolence of the Native plotter himself.

\* \* \*

The results achieved, not in isolated cases, but with convincing consistency, have their lessons for Europeans as well as African, for East Africans no less than Rhodesians. Whereas the ordinary yield on

Native plots in the Colony is less than two bags of maize to the acre, the demonstrators often double that output in the first year, redouble it in the second year, and sometimes have the pleasure of reaching well into double figures in time; there have been cases

in which the yield has risen to twenty bags per acre as the result of proper methods of preparing the ground, the sowing of better seed, and intelligent cultivation. These achievements are, of course, in amazing contrast to the normal Bantu results and methods, which, as elsewhere in East and Central Africa, consist in cutting down and burning all the timber, merely scratching the soil, growing repeated crops on the same field until the land is exhausted, and allowing erosion to proceed unchecked. It has been truly said, and not unkindly, that the un-instructed Native is a parasite on the land. The duty of the instructors is to make them useful agriculturists, and that of the "community demonstrators" to teach their fellows how to lay out better villages, build better houses of brick, make roads, organise sanitation and construct weevil-proof grain-bins. Much more is being done than is generally realised, and there is now proof enough that the African, if properly taught and encouraged, can and will help both himself and his compatriots to better conditions of life and greater success in the art of living.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### "Sun-Dials" of the Ancients

STRANGE STONE STRUCTURES here and there in the Nyanga district of Southern Rhodesia, famous for its many ancient ruins, terraced hillsides, and stone-lined pits, so puzzled a resident that she sent a photograph to the *Rhodesia Herald* and asked for an explanation. The picture certainly gave that impression, for five slanting stones on end supported slabs upon which smaller stones were laid horizontally, with one sharp-edged stone set erect in the centre, the whole structure being about four feet across and two feet high. The solution of the puzzle was provided by Mr. J. E. Turtton, a former Native Commissioner of the area, who had himself been so intrigued by these "sun-dials" that he had investigated them and their history. He found that they were built a good many years ago by the late Dr. Leo Frobenius's "scientific" expedition, which had used them as dining-tables!

### Magic Arithmetic

UNEXPECTED SNAGS lie in the path of the European teacher who would instruct the Native in arithmetic; and one of them is the existence among certain tribes of "magic numbers." Thus, says Dr. O. Raun in his "Arithmetic in Africa," the Kikuyu have no numeral for seven, but employ a "non-number word" in its stead; youths are forbidden to travel in groups of seven, to return on the seventh day, or to divide anything into seven shares, while the rolling of seven stones out of the wizard's calabash is accepted as a sign of death. Some tribes, as the Thonga, dislike counting at all, especially of people. "Why," they asked Mr. Inghod, "do you want to count us? Which of us do you wish to perish?"

### Awkward Developments

The actual term used by the Kikuyu for seven does not appear; call it four and three, and imagine a teacher setting sums to his class and finding them all sitting back doing nothing. "What's all this?" he would exclaim. "Sorry, sir," would be the reply; "we cannot do those sums, for they have a four and three in them." Worse still, picture an examiner

setting an arithmetic paper and striking the same snag: Even in Europe seven is a sacred number, though that does not save it from doing the same undignified work as the other numbers in the chilly service of arithmetical science. And what about thirteen? Very many British people will not sit down thirteen to dinner, occupy room No. 13 in a hotel, or berth No. 13 in a ship. Are they one whit better in that respect than the Kikuyu lads who will not travel in sevens?

### National Game Parks

A JUST BALANCE between the interests of farming and of game preservation is admittedly hard to attain; and while Kenya is rejoicing at the prospect of at last having game parks, if only on a restricted scale, elephants in certain parts of Uganda are apt to be a trouble to both Europeans and Natives. Further south, no great complaint has come from Southern Rhodesia, not even from the Wankie district, in which wild animals simply swarm, but farmers within twenty-five miles or so of the Kruger National Park of the Transvaal are sending out agonised S.O.S.'s about their sufferings from the lions which, bred, protected and pampered in the Park, are now seeking easy food outside its boundaries.

### Fearless Prides

Cattle on farms are stampeded, *kwails* are broken down, and stock are killed or injured by fearless prides numbering from four to ten lions each. That they come from the Park is established by their very fearlessness, for they are not to be frightened off by noise, lights or fires. Why should they be? In the perfect security of their Park home (or home Park) they have never encountered anything to startle, far less injure, them. Now farmers demand that the whole Park should be enclosed by a strong double fence. As the Kruger Park is 211 miles long and an average of 40 miles wide, enclosing 8,652 square miles, this would obviously be a long and expensive operation. Yet agriculturists could hardly be expected to fence their holdings at their own expense because of Government-protected lions.

# Germany's Claims to Colonies

Three New Books Within Five Weeks

OF THE DOZENS OF BOOKS published in the past few years dealing wholly or in part with German Colonial ambitions probably nine-tenths have been trivial or unreliable.

It is therefore a curious coincidence that three new works on this topic should appear within five weeks from men who have made a real study of this vital problem. The books are Mr. L. S. Amery's "The German Colonial Claim" (Chambers, 7s. 6d.), Mr. G. L. Steer's "Judgment on German Africa" (Hodder and Stoughton, 12s. 6d.), and Mr. F. S. Joelson's "Germany's Claim to Colonies" (Hurst and Blackett, 8s. 6d.). Each of these volumes has its individual character; indeed, the reader of one may well be counselled not to miss the others. The first two of the trio are here examined; the third will be reviewed in an early issue.

## Mr. Amery's Opposition to German Claims

No statesman has served British Africa more faithfully or forcefully in opposing the re-admission of Germany to Africa than Mr. Amery, who has been adamant, in or out of office, and who, if he had had his way, would have unified the administration of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory years ago, and thus cut the ground from under the feet of German Colonial agitators.

At the end of his book Mr. Amery writes (p. 186) that to yield to the German demand "would mean the dishonourable abandonment of millions of helpless Natives to a dark and outlook are inconsistent with the principles for which we have professed to stand. It would gravely imperil both the unity and security of the whole British Empire and weaken the bonds of our alliance with France. Last, but not least, it would only whet the appetite which we are invited to appease. To that demand there can be only one reply consistent with our safety and with our honour, a courteous but absolutely unequivocal refusal to admit that the question is open to discussion." Of the wisdom of that conclusion Britons in and closely connected with Africa will have no doubt.

## The Dangers of Concession

Having stressed the need for belief in ourselves, in British freedom, in the value to the world of the free associations of the British Commonwealth, in the moral justification of our trusteeship for dependent peoples, the author designates as a sheer delusion the idea that German ambitions can be met by partial surrender.

What we have to deal with is a demand put forward for the sake of power, economic power, for one thing, but even more for military and political power, for the extension of the Nazi doctrine and methods over the face of the earth. Concession to such a demand will only be interpreted as weakness and afford the pretext for fresh demands, which we shall be, both physically and morally, in a weaker position to resist. The policy of paying Danegeld has never been a success. Nor can good results ever come through yielding from fear to a claim which we know to be unjustified.

"The real issue is whether we believe that the principles of political and social freedom, the way of life for which we stand, are right and true, and make for the happiness of those who live under the pro-

tection of our flag and for the peace of the world. If we have not that faith in ourselves, or think that it makes no difference whether our ideas or Nazi ideas prevail, then, of course, we may as well hand over Colonies or anything else that is asked of us. But if we have faith in ourselves and in our mission in the world, there can be no other reply to the demand that we should surrender to other hands the tasks to which we are committed than a plain, straightforward refusal even to consider it. The matter is not open to discussion."

Elsewhere he gives the useful reminder that "it would be a grave mistake to underrate the temper of the movement represented by the African Defence Federation, or to assume that Tanganyika could be handed over to Germany without armed resistance on the spot, at any rate, without fatally estranging the loyalty of the British element in every part of Eastern and Southern Africa."

From his understanding of the German character, he dismisses the idea that the gift of Colonies would induce Hitler to abandon his other designs, since "the dynamism inherent in the Nazi conception of foreign policy thinks in terms, not of settlements, but of positions won in an advance which is naturally continued so long as there is no effective resistance." In fact, the world is back to the Pan-Germanism which Mr. Amery found when, forty years ago, he went to Berlin as correspondent of *The Times*. Now, as then, the German public is ceaselessly told of England's wickedness, of England's superfluity of the riches of the world, and of England's decadence, thus nourishing now, as then, the dream of a great German *Mittel-Africa*.

## German Colonial Administration Condemned

Like every other writer of standing who has studied the facts, Mr. Amery condemns German Colonial administration, emphasising that she had in her Colonial Service, "few first-class men, and an undue proportion of social and moral failures," that the administration of justice was never put upon any sure and stable basis, that brutalities were practised by many senior officials, and that there was continued failure on the part of the German Government to inflict adequate punishment for such misdeeds.

So many millions of Britons have absorbed the idea sedulously circulated by German propaganda that the Treaty of Versailles was harsh and unjust to the Reich that it is valuable to have the reply of Mr. Amery, who was secretary of the two British committees which towards the end of the War considered British policy in relation to the German Colonies and was afterwards Secretary of State for the Colonies. He quotes President Wilson's speech of April 6, 1919, emphasising that the peace must be one of justice—of justice "not only to Germany, but to the dead and wounded, to those who had been orphaned and bereaved by Prussianism, to those millions whose homes and lands, ships and properties had been destroyed by German savagery"—and Professor Temperley's statement that: "Whatever concessions might be made in other fields, where the Allies themselves were assuming the risks, none could be made as regards the Colonies, where the burden of miscalculation would fall well-nigh exclusively upon the helpless Natives."



While convinced that territorial concessions must be flatly refused, the author believes that there are "immensely hopeful possibilities in the mutual reduction of economic restrictions within groups of nations associated by geographical proximity, political sympathy or historical unity, and affording both a sufficient range of volume of market and of sources of supply to allow the maximum of effective economic development under modern conditions." He sees no reason why, in such a free co-operative grouping, Germany should not occupy the Continent of Europe a position as favourable as that of the United Kingdom under the Ottawa system. Promiscuous free trade makes no appeal to him, since he believes that economic nationalism has come to stay. So he would waive the most-favoured-nation clause in British commercial treaties.

This, then is an amplification of the case which Mr. Amery has presented to his fellow countrymen with a pertinacity as praiseworthy as his authority is unquestioned. Detail has been deliberately avoided, the picture having been drawn in broad and arresting outline.

#### Views of a South African Journalist

Mr. G. L. Steer, a young South African journalist who not long ago paid brief visits to South-West Africa, Tanganyika Territory and the Cameroons, records his impressions in "Judgment on German Africa," a book both racy and more detailed.

His opinion of German Colonial rule is very poor: no African Colonial Power, he says, has ever stirred such a storm of Native resistance as did Germany in East and South-West Africa, and, like many another writer, he emphasises that the Teuton handled Natives better than he handled men, and generally failed to understand Native psychology. In all the territories Africans complained that the German likes to command but not to explain, and that he lacks that patience essential in Africa. He describes the German labour laws and practice as the worst which Africa knew before the War; brands the Nazi Colonial doctrine as pernicious, unhistorical, untruthful, uneducated; dismisses the "Colonial guilt lie" as a cunning fabrication; gives many instances of German inhumanity to Africans; and sums up German rule in South-West Africa as "ruthless suppression of Native rights, big garrisons, railway construction, white settlement."

He endorses the view so frequently expressed in these pages that it would be lunacy from the strategic standpoint to re-admit Germany to Africa. He writes, for instance:—

"The Sudan is defended by two British and two Egyptian battalions based on Khartoum, and by Sudanese battalions within call of Khartoum, a total of less than 10,000 men. Khartoum is linked with Tessenei, in Italian Eritrea, by a straight road through Kassala some 300 miles long. In Eritrea and Ethiopia there are nearly 200,000 metropolitan and Natives troops of Italy. A squadron of old Vickers-Vincent single-engined bombers defends the Sudan. To-day the Sudan can only be reinforced from British West Africa across the Cameroons, mandated areas held by both the Allied Powers, and across the northern end of French Equatorial Africa. . . . All reinforcements would have to be assembled by troop-carrying planes, travelling along a line which, by its very minimal distance of 1,000 kilometres from the southern boundary of Italian Libya, would be safe from enemy pursuit craft. . . . The occupation of Khartoum by Italian troops would enable an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal from the south, and

nobody has ever thought of parrying an attack from that direction. The communications from northward advance are ready-made in the Nile. I believe that Egypt would crumple up."

#### The Cameroons and the Sudan

And again:—

"Cession of the Cameroons to Germany would mean the abandonment of our last line of reinforcement to the Sudan in case of Italian attack, and therefore, in the long run, the loss of Egypt and the Suez Canal (unless the improvement of cadets and the replacement of material in the Egyptian army proceeds more rapidly than I conceive to be possible). Secondly, our sea-borne commerce with India, Australasia, and the East, as well as with South Africa, would be gravely endangered by the presence of an enemy Power in Duala."

Mr. Steer is equally convinced of the absurdity of transferring Tanganyika to Nazism:—

"A rearmed Germany in Tanganyika would not only smooth the way for South Africa's secession from the Commonwealth, seal the fate of Kenya, and double the menace that weighs upon the Sudan; she would possess herself of a prior claim on the gold of the Rand and the Copper of the Congo, while her barter system with a vassal South Africa would grow until it had absorbed the whole of the wool clip. There would be no one to oppose her. Her lead in air production and her alliance with Italy would make of Tanganyika an impregnable base from which to utter threats against our Imperial security until she had blown the flimsy thing to pieces. It is the realisation of this danger, quite as much as a desire to defend their own possessions, that has banded the settlers of Tanganyika and Kenya against transfer, and made it impossible for the British Government to surrender Tanganyika without the shedding of British blood."

#### A Surprising Conclusion

The author's final points are that the German people will one day tire of greasing guns with butter; will give up shouting, and want to talk, and that "when the hateful misunderstanding has ended," the former territories "might be handed back to Germany under Mandate, provided she can show that she has a good administrative service and that she abandons the theory that Colonies exist only to be exploited."

This is a surprising conclusion to a book which has chronicled Germany's Colonial shortcomings in considerable detail, for it assumes Nazism to be in striking contrast with the Germany which preceded it, whereas it is clear that Hitlerism is merely a brutalised development of the Pan-Germanism which has ruled for decades. Not until that canker has been removed once and for all from the German body politic would it be reasonable to trust expressions of willingness to talk or promises of good behaviour. Professor Temperley's reminder, as quoted by Mr. Amery, affords the basis for this inevitable decision.

Both of these books contain useful maps, but the indexing of Mr. Steer's detracts considerably from its value as a reference book.

#### Publication Postponed

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett announce postponement until the beginning of next month of "Germany's Claims to Colonies," by Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

# Problems of East African Development

## Millions Sterling Necessary for Road Construction

THAT MILLIONS STERLING are necessary for road construction in East Africa, that oil and mineral developments in the territories and in the Middle East promise to transform the whole outlook for the British Eastern African Dependencies, that more active steps for their development are urgently required, that measures to arrest soil erosion and to promote water conservation can be postponed only with grave risk, and that an Imperial preference on Empire-grown cotton should be introduced in Great Britain—these were some of the major points made at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Lord Chesham expressed the opinion that Tanganyika's most urgent need, next to dissipation of doubt about the permanence of British rule, was for all-weather roads, upon which the Imperial Government or the Colonial Development Fund ought to be pressed to spend literally millions of pounds, since progress was being held up as a result of inadequate transport facilities, the provision of which would encourage European settlement and promote the marketing of European and African produce within the country itself.

Motor traffic from his own settlement area to the Central Railway was, for instance, forbidden by the Administration for anything from one to three months during the wet season, and, similarly, traffic could not be maintained throughout the year from that same district to the Lupa goldfields, which badly needed fruit, vegetables, and dairy produce, the natural market for that mining area.

### Finance for Suitable Settlers

Another urgent need put forward by Lord Chesham was the provision of financial assistance for intending settlers of the right type. It was generally assumed in the Territory that a new settler should have at least £2,000 available, and in the case of his own lease it was stipulated that that minimum should be available. There were many men who could settle in the country with advantage to themselves and to Tanganyika but who could not find that amount of money. Whether by a Land Bank or in some other fashion, the Government of Tanganyika, or the Imperial Government directly or indirectly, ought to provide assistance.

Captain C. B. Anderson, endorsing Lord Chesham's views, said that East African development generally had always been regulated by the budgetary capacity of the individual territory; that was the ridiculous attitude which had always prevailed, and which needed to be overthrown. These Dependencies had enormous potentialities, the realization of which demanded the provision of capital far beyond their resources. In Kenya the Land Bank was working well, even though the rate of interest charged to borrowers was little below the commercial banking rate.

Mr. Leslie Orme thought the moment favourable to press for assistance from Imperial funds. Mr. Alex Holm reminded members that Kenya had pleaded for a Land Bank for ten years before it was established, and Mr. Wigglesworth expressed regret that a senior official had recently criticised the non-official demand for an inter-territorial Road Board, though he (Mr. Wigglesworth) felt that all non-official bodies of importance in all the territories had for years realised the desirability of such a measure of co-ordination.

Mr. F. S. Joelson was surprised that Tanganyika

Territory, which, because it had submitted convincing applications, had received from the Colonial Development Fund a larger sum than any other unit in the Colonial Empire, had apparently not been very active in exploiting the discovery that it was entitled to apply for financial assistance to the Beit Trust in respect of transport schemes. That Trust had benefited the Rhodesias enormously, and there was every reason to think that the trustees would be sympathetic to well-reasoned applications from Tanganyika.

### More Money Available from the C.D.F.

It was in his view most regrettable that, though the Colonial Development Advisory Committee was empowered to expend £1,000,000 each year in assisting the Colonial Empire, it had never been able to approve schemes exceeding about £750,000, and more often than not the total was not much above £500,000 for the year. That meant that in the last ten years the Colonial Empire had had spent upon it at least £4,000,000 to £5,000,000 less than the total authorised by the Imperial Government, the fault being in many cases that of the local authorities, who made proposals which were insufficiently documented or convincing. If East African bodies in Africa and in London were more alert in this matter, the Advisory Committee, which was manifestly sympathetic, would have good cause to expand the annual expenditure.

It was very frequently said that the Mandate precluded the establishment of a Land Bank in Tanganyika. Surely that was to import an unnecessarily restrictive meaning, for, provided applications were treated on their merits, the existence of such an organisation could not be held to contravene the principle of equal opportunity. Moreover, since the German Government had for years subsidised German settlers in Tanganyika, there could be no possible objection to similar action by the Imperial Government.

### Mining May Transform Eastern Africa

Colonel G. S. J. Scovell, Chairman of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., who has been connected with Africa on and off for some 40 years, and who has at different times visited every goldfield in East, Central and South Africa, insisted upon the need for greatly accelerated development of prospecting, geological survey, and mining throughout the territories generally. Kenya was, he understood, applying to the C.D.F. for a grant of £20,000 for a geological survey of the colony, and he hoped that the money would be quickly forthcoming.

During a recent visit to the Near East he had met some of the ablest American oil engineers in his experience, and they had assured him that the development of oil fields in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan in the next few decades promised to outstrip anything now known in America. Such immense progress must inevitably benefit East Africa—the whole economy of which would be changed if the present programme of drilling for oil on the shores of Lake Albert proved to be a commercial success.

While in Kenya he had expressed the view that the mining industry—which ranked third in export values in 1938 and seemed likely to beat agriculture this year—ought to have stronger representation on the Legislature, and he also felt that mining should



have its own representation on the Council of the Board, which would, he hoped, invite the views of the East African Chamber of Mines and other bodies concerned with the industry. It was disappointing to find that the annual report of the Board devoted only eleven lines to mining, which was only in its infancy in the territories, but had great scope for expansion, especially by small workers.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Board, while pointing out the changes that had come over the type of mining in East Africa in the last few years, welcomed the proposals and criticisms, and hoped that the mining interests in East Africa and in England would make unanimous suggestions to the Board, which was very ready to help.

#### Soil Erosion in Kenya

Major E. H. Ward, of Naivasha, deplored the closing of Messrs. Liebig's meat factory in Kenya, as a result of which de-stocking in the Native areas had come to a complete standstill; the Natives had lost confidence in the Government, which had vacillated so badly in this matter, but fortunately Mr. Brunage had been sent as District Commissioner to the area most seriously affected, and although he had a very stiff task to perform, it was to be hoped that he would succeed. Some officials had performed marvels by their keenness, but hitherto they had not felt assured of the backing of the Government.

The Masai had likewise a sense of insecurity, for, by arrangement with the Administration they had sold cattle to the meat factory, not for cash, but on the understanding that that cash should be handed to the Government and expended by it in building a pipe-line from the Little Kedong River to a point 22 miles away, through the Masai could see no sign that any start had been made with the work; they were asked later for a second consignment of cattle, but naturally refused.

Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Commissioner for Lands and Settlement, replied that the problem was to expend in the best possible fashion the sum of money available from the sale of the cattle, that proposals to that end had been promptly framed, and that there could be no question of any breach of faith by the authorities. The Water Board had to approve all water schemes, and that body, of which he was a member, had discussed this project with the local European land-owners who would be affected. The result was that, as part consideration to them, for allowing the pipe-line to go through their land, they are to receive a certain amount of water on their own properties. The scheme was proceeding as fast as possible, although there might be delay in obtaining piping.

#### The Masai Agreement

Mr. Geoffrey Peto could not congratulate the Government of Kenya on accepting the money resulting from the sale of Native cattle and leaving the Masai with the impression that they would get their water some day. There should, he considered, have been prompt performance of the undertaking. Why, even in England a local authority which levied a rate in anticipation of a service which it did not render for many months would be most severely criticised, and justly so. He was not surprised that the Masai, when asked for a second consignment of cattle, replied: "What about that pipe-line?"

Captain Anderson, one of the land-owners affected, said it was the Masai who initiated the proposal; indeed, three or four times in the past they had unsuccessfully sought to get water piped from the Little Kedong, and when they were asked to supply cattle to the meat factory, they saw and seized their

opportunity. He did not think that the Government had in this case let the Natives down, or that the Masai accused the Government of unjustifiable delay.

Mrs. Ward was of the opinion that the Native failed to comprehend the inconsistencies of Government action: several years ago, for instance, they had been encouraged to produce greater crops, a policy now largely reversed on account of a realisation that increased Native production without proper precautions caused serious soil erosion.

Major Ward said that the Kenya Arbor Society had been pressing since 1935 for legislation to protect cover on the banks of streams, and that legislation had at long last been drafted to give the authorities full powers, and, in particular, to prohibit the clearing of cover within a distance of 30 feet of the bank of a stream. Mr. Mortimer, who said that the draft legislation was largely due to the activities of Major and Mrs. Ward, believed it to have the support of every Government department concerned, and was certain that Mr. Gurney, the new secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, who had been closely concerned in the drafting of the legislation, would not fail to bring the inter-territorial aspect of the matter before that Conference.

Mr. Joelson mentioned that Tanganyika appeared to be several years ahead of Kenya in the matter of water surveys, conservation and control. He referred to the valuable work done, especially in Northern Tanganyika, by Sir Edmund Teale and Mr. Gillman, to the visit of Mr. Kanthack, to Mr. Gillman's detailed study of the population problems of the Territory from the standpoint of water supply, and to the step taken by the Government when he retired from the Railways of asking him to devote himself to the great problems of water supply.

#### Kenya Highlands Order-in-Council

The view expressed by *East Africa and Rhodesia* some weeks ago that the Colonial Office had been most misguided to publish the Kenya (Highlands) Order-in-Council in present circumstances was generally endorsed, it being felt that, having withheld it for so many years, it was most inappropriate to issue it at a time when relations between Europeans and Indians were better than for a long time past, and when the maximum amount of co-operation between the different sections of the community was necessary.

Mr. Mortimer said that the Order-in-Council was an outcome of the Carter Commission, which had recommended such a proclamation, and for which the European community in the Colony had pressed, though admittedly it had expected the Order to be promulgated years ago. The Order merely defined the boundaries of the White Highlands, the limits of which were not stated in any legislative measure.

The mention of the Indian community was that the Carter Commission exceeded its terms of reference in recommending not merely an order to define the boundaries, but that a Board should be set up to make recommendations in regard to the use of the Highlands, and, in effect, to preserve them for European occupation. It was probably true to say that almost all the Indians would have been content to leave the matter in its old form, by which reservation to Europeans was an administrative practice, not a legislative enactment, but they were dissatisfied with the further steps recently taken, against which they were protesting on the grounds of Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention of St. Germain. India had been a high contracting party to that Convention, and their claim was that Indians should therefore enjoy equal rights with other British subjects.

### Imperial Preference on Cotton

Mr. A. J. M. Cameron said that if any other part of the Empire had suddenly imposed an import duty on cotton from India, the Indian public, and doubtless the Indian Government, would have protested vigorously; yet Uganda, which was chiefly affected, was expected to take calmly India's new duty on cotton imports. When such a tax had been introduced in 1921 it was stated by the Indian Government to be designed to increase the growth of long staple cotton. Having failed in this respect, it was abolished, but now it had been re-introduced for purely financial reasons, and without regard to other countries within the Empire. The Uganda Government, anxious that the Native grower should receive the highest possible price for his cotton, had appointed a Cotton Commission only a few months ago, had itself halved its export tax on cotton, and had persuaded the Kenya and Uganda Railways to reduce their freight rates to the coast. Yet immediately those sacrifices had been made in East Africa, this impost was brought into operation in India. He considered it most unfortunate, and urged the Board to study the question of appealing to the Government for an Imperial preference on Empire-grown cotton.

Mr. Orme added that cotton growing in East Africa might be very seriously hit by the proposals that immense stocks of American cotton should be sold abroad with the aid of a subsidy and that some 2,000,000 bales of U.S.A. cotton should be bartered for tin and rubber. If, as was suggested, that deal went through and that quantity of cotton were held in this country by the Government as a war reserve, it must inevitably induce spinners to carry less than their normal stocks of raw materials; if only from the fear that the cotton would be put on the market one day and reduce the price level.

### Lord Hailey Joins Advisory Council

The Chairman announced that Lord Hailey had accepted the invitation of the Board to become a member of its Advisory Council.

It was agreed to give special consideration at the next meeting to the Report of the Kenya Settlement Committee.

### Two New Advisory Bodies

The Governor of Tanganyika Territory has reconstituted the Railways Advisory Council, with the General Manager as Chairman, and a membership consisting of the Financial Secretary (or his nominee) and four non-official members holding office for two years from appointment. The non-official members so far selected are Mr. A. B. Massie, M.L.C., Mr. J. R. Leslie, and Mr. D. K. Patel. The name of the fourth is to be announced shortly. Similarly the Governor has appointed a Ports Advisory Committee to assist the General Manager. The Comptroller of Customs has been appointed the official member of this Committee, which is also to have four non-official members, of whom three, Mr. R. V. Stone, M.L.C., Mr. D. K. Patel, and Mr. I. S. Davis, have been nominated.

religion, art and history combine to make up what we may call the fundamentals of human nationalism, and we live in a nationalistic age.

"I venture to say that there is no institution in the Empire that is to-day fulfilling one of the first needs of human understanding and Imperial responsibility more efficiently than this School, of which I am so proud." (Applause.)

## School of African Studies

### Support of Lord Harlech & Lord Winterton

THE REPORT of the expert Committee which is investigating the possibilities of the settlement in Northern Rhodesia of German refugees—"involuntary emigrants," as they have been called—is expected by the end of the summer at the latest, and possibly in a few weeks, said Lord Winterton, the guest of honour at last week's annual dinner of the School of Oriental and African Studies.

Many refugees were being trained for work in tropical Dependencies, and he urged that any who went to British possessions should be welcomed. They helped to fill up vacant land and to remove the aspersions cast on Great Britain by her enemies that she was not doing all she ought with her Colonies. Under the British flag they would find that they could live peaceful and happy lives.

From a national and Imperial standpoint, continued Lord Winterton, it was a danger that Great Britain had in the School for Oriental and African Studies fewer teachers than other countries possessed for similar purposes—a point too often overlooked being that in war those teachers would be invaluable in combating the anti-British propaganda which, being sent over the air even now, would then be greatly intensified. The B.B.C. broadcasts in Arabic had unquestionably been most successful.

The time had passed when the mere presence of an Englishman abroad was enough to get business; nowadays a man had to look for trade, and in that search two things were essential—knowledge of the language of the country and mixing with the people socially. It was a pity that more foreign students were not being attracted to London; too many were going to Germany or Italy.

### Help of British African Governments

Lord Harlech, presiding for the first time as Chairman of the Governing Body of the School, said that great developments had taken place since the previous annual dinner. Nine British Colonial Governments in Africa had agreed to vote between them an annual contribution of £2,350 a year for five years for the School's work in connexion with African languages, and the Sudan was making an annual grant. During the past session courses in 12 distinct African languages had been given to students, and the year had seen the publication of the first part of Dr. Tucker's invaluable work on the Nilotic languages of the Southern Sudan.

"Nowadays," concluded Lord Harlech, "it is not only Government officials and missionaries who have to know African vernaculars; but if British commercial enterprise is to hold these markets, British traders must also know African languages. After all, the thought, the habits, the ideas, the *rite* of a people, are only understood and apprehended by a knowledge of its language. And it is not merely a question of practical utility—I would say of practical necessity—to know the language of people among whom you live and work; it is the essential channel of spiritual and political understanding.

"Gone are the days when the European expected Asiatics and Africans to conform to his ways and language. Race relations are now on a much more egalitarian footing, and the European who wishes to succeed in any endeavour in Asia or Africa must face the necessity of understanding the language, the culture and the self-respect of the non-European with whom he is thrown in contact. Language, race,

(Concluded at foot of left-hand column.)



## Tropical Medical Research

### Strong Appeal to Commercial Interests.

THE PRIME MINISTER was the guest of honour at last week's annual "Mosquito Day" luncheon of the Ross Institute for Tropical Hygiene.

Mr. A. Chester Beatty, who presided, said, in proposing the toast of Sir Patrick Manson and Sir Ronald Ross, that he did not think any of them realised what the discoveries of those two great men had meant to the comfort of the present generation living in the tropics, and the great benefits that would accrue to future generations. By their epoch-making discoveries and life-long devotion to research, they had made fit for habitation enormous areas throughout the British Empire, which was under a great debt to them. That work had been ably continued and developed by the London School of Tropical Hygiene and Medicine and by the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene.

Though the School and the Institute had played a great part in the industrial and agricultural development of the Empire, when some heads of agricultural and mining companies were asked for contributions, they looked as if they were being invited to make a donation to a charity.

His own experience had impressed upon him that one of the greatest factors in operating any concern in tropical and generally unhealthy climates, where it was impossible for the field staff to have their families with them, or perhaps even to live alone in reasonably healthy conditions, was the tremendous turnover in the skilled labour. Just as soon as a man began to meet the problems and get to grips with the operating staff, fell ill and another inexperienced man had to take his place. That process was repeated again and again. Even if he did not have to leave his job, the fact of not being in perfect health marred his efficiency to a very great extent.

#### The Business Factor

A company with a heavy turnover among the skilled staff was one in which there was inefficiency, and one with high working costs. There had been endless examples of heavy loss of capital owing to the attempted development of areas in which, had it not been for bad health conditions, the enterprise would have been a success.

Mr. Chester Beatty instanced the result of Sir Malcolm Watson's visit and advice to the great mines of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, advice that was implemented by the companies. When the anti-malarial measures were begun in 1929 the cases of malaria were 90 per 1,000; by 1938 they had fallen to 15 per 1,000—and some of those cases were contracted on camping trips and not in the healthy mine zone. The death-rate in the Copperbelt was now 6.4 per 1,000, or less than half that of Kensington (13.3 per 1,000), though, of course, there were more older people living in Kensington than in the Copperbelt. The result was that the companies were able to command the very best engineering skill and to avoid constant changes of management. He knew of one rubber estate in Malaya on which the death-rate had been reduced from 232 per 1,000 in 1911 to 0.08 per 1,000 in 1938.

It was his strong conviction that the heads of agricultural, mining and other companies ought to study the problem and help to enlarge the capacities of the London School and the Ross Institute as an Empire research centre for combating tropical diseases of all kinds. That work should not be handicapped for lack of money, and should be much more generously supported than in the past.

The Chairman then submitted an astonishing table showing the approximate annual production of some main commodities which had especially benefited by the discoveries of Manson and Ross, and the staggeringly low contributions made for research by the various industries. The figures apply to production within areas of the Empire that are more or less malarial and in which the health problem is a most urgent one:—

	Total production	Contributions to London School and Ross Institute
Gold production of British Empire ...	£20,119,000	£353
Tin production of British Empire ...	61,000 tons	£823
Tea production of British Empire ...	717,000,000 lb.	£704
Rubber production of British Empire ...	504,400 tons	£883
Copper production of N. Rhodesia ...	224,400 tons	£650
Diamond Exports of Gold Coast ...	£548,000	
of Sierra Leone ...	£858,000	£105

Another point which Mr. Chester Beatty emphasised was that the London School and the Ross Institute should be built up into a great research laboratory for the British Empire, one in which young men could be trained so that in due course they might take charge of new branches in various tropical centres. Such branches would constantly consult the London centres, where the older men of wide tropical experience were assembled. In that way a great amount of duplicate research work would be avoided.

#### Appeals by Prime Minister and Mr. Chester Beatty

"Please do not think," concluded Mr. Chester Beatty, "that we are here to ask you to make a charitable contribution for the work of the London School and the Ross Institute. We want you to see the School and get an idea of the scope of the work, and to prove to the corporations you represent that this research work is one of the soundest lines to follow. It will, in my opinion, yield results of far-reaching importance, and the money spent on it is an expenditure just as important as the installation of new plant and the introduction of new metallurgical processes. This is my considered opinion based on actual results. The great value of this work has been definitely proved over a number of years in an endless number of cases."

The Prime Minister referred to his family's connexion with the School of Tropical Medicine, which began when his father, as Colonial Secretary, was deeply distressed at the many deaths of Colonial officials, particularly in West Africa. He called Sir Patrick Manson and started research into the problem; and Sir Patrick's wonderful work was followed and crowned by Sir Ronald Ross's discovery of the relation between the mosquito and malaria.

"I think it will be one of the outstanding achievements of the British race," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "that these two great men made these important discoveries, with their enormous potentialities for humanity and the development of our tropical territories. Their labours were not only a contribution to humanity but a very profitable investment. There is an enormous work still to be done, and the London School of Tropical Hygiene and Medicine and the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene are the instruments to do it. By my presence here to-day I have tried to show the importance the British Government attaches to that work."

**National Unity.**—“As in ancient Greece, so in the world to-day democracy is fissiparous and egotist; by instinct unless guided by a statesmanship which can look beyond the popular concepts of the day. It does not lie with us to censure the lamentable narrowness displayed since 1918 by many European States, when our own democracies, one and all, have turned their eyes inward and nursed themselves with dreams of effortless prosperity and peace. We can always take broad views of any question which demands sacrifice from others; but when the prospective cost or service comes nearer home our vision tends to contract. It is for these shortcomings that we are paying now; and it will not suffice to correct them only for so long and in so much as may be forced upon us by the spectre of another war. We can still, with the help of Providence, forge a co-operative brotherhood of nations to save the peace for this year or another year or even for a short period of years.”—*Sir Eduard Grigg, M.P., in the "Observer."*

**Mental Freedom.**—“We are at a stage in the history of European civilisation when the fate of mental freedom is in the balance. And if there is one thing that universities and their graduates should care for it is mental freedom. If not, if humanity and civilisation will perish. Physical servitude is bearable—and we are all in bondage more or less to the State, to our fellows and to our own responsibilities—but mental servitude, even with physical well-being, is death in life. Along whatever path we may go we should never forget the lesson learnt as students that the hallmarks of an educated man or woman are a constant desire for truth, a hunger for knowledge, a balanced judgment and a proper consideration for the views of those who may not agree with us.”—*Sir Robert Pickard.*

**Polish Mobility.**—“The Polish Army could easily get to Danzig before German troops from the Reich if trouble started, as the strategical position would not give the Germans a chance. They would have to come from East Prussia, and from there not a single bridge crosses the Vistula to the territory of the Free City, whereas the Polish hinterland has at its disposal three railways and seven roads leading right up to Danzig. There, as a glance at the map must show, speculation about a successful surprise with military support from the Reich is quite childish.”—*"Dobry Wieczor," of Poland.*

**Danzig.**—By threatening the mouth of the Vistula Hitler is doing more to unite Poles of every party than anything else could do. For the nation and the State an unmenaced outlet to the sea is a condition of existence. For this reason the only thing the Poles can discuss is a variant of the present condominium; but no incorporation of the city of Danzig in the Nazi Reich. Neither the burghers nor the German people can point to a single essential gain to be derived from such a step. It is notorious that the former have no enthusiasm for the Swastika. Forster himself said not long since that there were at the most 5,000 Nazis in Danzig. Hitler resorts now to one, now to another of his bag of arguments when a new step is to be justified. One time it is 'living room,' another 'self-determination,' another something else. He cannot have it every way. By all means self-determination, but of whole peoples—as Wilson meant it—before we start talking about cities. Let us start with the Czechs and Slovaks, and go on to the Tyrolean Germans.”—*Mrs. W. J. Rose.*

**France Firm.**—“Does peace consist in invading the territory of other States, in constantly presenting fresh claims capable of bringing on a conflict, in condemning people to poverty, imposing on them unceasingly increased armaments which would render useless the international collaboration that is offered them? Thus the nations most in favour of free collaboration must resolve to oppose threats to their vigilance and firmness. Such is the reasoning, such the will of France. Certain people hope that France, invincible when united, will allow herself to be demoralised by an alternation of threats and promises of peace. It looks as though it is desired to wear France down by this new form of war without battle, this war of uncertainty, renewed anxiety, hope deceived. But our will has not wavered and will not waver. We know that we are called upon to defend our country and our liberties, our beliefs, our ideal of human dignity. If a just and equitable peace is desired, we are ready to make it. If an attempt on peace is made, the weight of our arms will make itself felt.”—*M. Daladier.*

# Background to

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs.

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**Hitler's Objective.**—“In Danzig, so far from there being any 'oppression,' the 400,000 Germans enjoy an absolute and unfettered freedom in the regulation of their domestic affairs. They are permitted to carry on the Government in accordance with Nazi principles, to hoist the Nazi flag and comport themselves as full-blooded Nazis. Not even Dr. Goebbels's propaganda machine dares to suggest that Germans in Danzig are bludgeoned by Polish police or shot down by Polish soldiers. The Danzig Germans, in fact, enjoy far more autonomy than was ever claimed for the Sudeten Germans under the famous Karlsbad Points. Yet Hitler is every whit as clamant about Danzig as he was about the Sudetenland. His real objective in the case of the Poles is not 'self-determination' or 'equality,' but just domination pure and simple.”—*The "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

**Tunisia.**—“A free zone in Jibuti, Italian representation on the Suez Canal, and the Addis Ababa railway are matters of subsidiary importance which, from the French point of view, could be settled overnight. But with the Tunisian problem is bound up the vital question of French sovereignty over the Protectorate. No French Government could possibly accept a return to the 1896 Convention—or at all events its indefinite application—since this would make it possible for the Italians ultimately to swamp the French element in the Protectorate and establish a formidable system of squatters' rights, not easy to dispute either by argument or force. But if the Italian Government put up proposals which, while improving the lot of their nationals in the Protectorate, neither infringed nor threaten to infringe French sovereignty and control, the way will at last be open to useful discussion. Until then, it is felt, there is no hope of a successful issue, and, since failure might well prove more dangerous than no conversations at all, there the matter rests for the moment.”—*Paris correspondent of "The Times."*

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



# to the News

## Financial Barometer of the Week; Market Movements and Trends

**Opinions Epitomized.**—"In aircraft production we are ahead of schedule."—*Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Minister.*

"There is no encirclement; there is only insurance."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin in the "Observer."*

"Herr Hitler is content to play the part of 'Jack the Ripper' among the small States of Europe."—*Lieutenant-Commander R. Fletcher, M.P.*

"No limitations which may delay victory must be imposed on the employment of force."—*Lieut. General Horst von Metzch in "Defence Policy."*

"If strong nerves are the weapons of the new war, quiet and confident minds may be worth as much as guns and aeroplanes."—*"Evening Standard."*

"After a cold and dispassionate examination of the situation there are not in Europe at present problems so big and so active as to justify a war."—*Signor Mussolini.*

"On an average every 100 women are producing only 75 girl babies, which means that every hundred women will only produce 75 future mothers."—*Lord Dawson of Penn.*

"To-day any attempt to make concessions to Hitler, unless accompanied by all-round (including German) disarmament, would be bitterly resented by a vast majority."—*Lord Astor.*

"If we are not prepared to defend others we shall be unable to defend ourselves, for if the law against violence founders we are certain sooner or later to be its victims."—*Sir Norman Angell.*

"In Russia conscientious objectors are required to work in the more unpleasant forms of civil occupation, such as infectious diseases hospitals, and in more awkward forms of life."—*Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.*

"As a Cabinet member of some years' standing, and having inside information, I am amazed at the completeness of our defenses and the readiness of preparations which I find all around me."—*Mr. Leslie Burgin, M.P.*

"The Hitler Youth Corps is a corporation emphatically masculine in style of uniform; manly, too, as regards its unconditional point of view, brutality, and harshness of outlook."—*Herr von Schirach, Hitler Youth Leader.*

"When Lady Simon sees me looking unhappy she points to a motto hanging on the wall of her sitting room at 11, Downing Street. It says: 'To escape criticism, say nothing, do nothing, be nothing.'"  
—*Sir John Simon, M.P.*

"Though the number of workers in Germany has risen to 16,393,700 in 1938; they earn 23,754,000,000 marks; in 1929, under the Republican régime, 14,759,900 workers earned 23,339,000,000 marks."—*"Wirtschaft und Statistik."*

"We shall never agree to our Lebensraum becoming a part of the German Lebensraum. We shall never purchase good-neighbourly relations with Germany at the price of unilateral concessions, political isolation and the abandonment of real independence."—*"Gazeta Polska."*

"Why die for Danzig? Because if Poland loses her control in that area, Germany can send troops to East Prussia, dominate the Baltic provinces, encircle Poland, take Upper Silesia and advance along the Cracow-Lwów railway into the Ukraine."—*Professor Robert Senecourt.*

"Growing discontent is reported among the German army in Prague, composed mainly of conscripts under 21, who find it impossible to fraternize with the inhabitants, their pay of 6d. a day being inadequate in a hostile country."—*Prague correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

"British letter-writers to newspapers who write after every one of the Führer's speeches that here is yet another offer of peace if we (the British) would only take it, would do well to study German reaction to anything which is not onesidedly 100% its own standpoint."—*Mr. Robert Powell, in the "Spectator."*

"It might appear at first sight that the increased h.p. tax will stimulate light car sales. We, whose bread and butter depend on the production of small cars, will be relatively less affected than makers of more powerful cars, but it is only a matter of degree—being beaten to our knees as compared with a knock-out blow."—*Lord Perry, Chairman, Ford Motor Co. of Great Britain.*

**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% .....	67	0 0
Kenya 5% .....	108	0 0
Kenya 3½% .....	97	15 0
N. Rhodesia 3½% .....	98	10 0
Nyasaland 3% .....	91	0 0
N. Ind. Rlys. 5% A. debts. ....	86	10 0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts. ....	83	0 0
S. Rhodesia 3½% .....	97	15 0
Sudan 5½% .....	105	12 6
Tanganyika 4½% .....	103	0 0

Industrials		
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1) .....	4	18 ½
British Oxygen (£1) .....	3	17 0
British Ropes (2s. 6d.) .....	6	6 6
Courtaulds (£1) .....	1	5 0
Dunlop Rubber (£1) .....	1	5 0
General Electric (£1) .....	3	17 9
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1) .....	1	10 3
Imperial Tobacco (£1) .....	6	7 6
Int. Paper Canada .....		351
Prov. Cineinograph .....	19	0
Turner and Newall (£1) .....	3	46 3
U.S. Steels .....		464
United Steel (£1) .....	1	4 4½
Unilever (£1) .....	1	16 0
United Tobacco of S.A. .....	4	3 9
Vickers (10s.) .....	19	6
Woolworth (5s.) .....	3	2 7½

Mines and Oils		
Anaconda (\$50) .....	5	3 9
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) .....	2	2 6
Anglo-American Investment .....	19	4½
Anglo-Iranian .....	3	19 6
Ariston (2s. 6d.) .....	10	7½
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.) .....	3	6 3
Bibiani (4s.) .....	1	6 9
Blyvoor (10s.) .....	9	3
Burmah Oil .....	4	1 0
Consolidated Goldfields .....	3	5 0
Crown Mines (10s.) .....	15	8 9
De Beers Deferred (50s.) .....	6	17 6
East Daaga (10s.) .....	1	1 3
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.) .....	3	10½
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.) .....	2	9 4½
Gold Coast Selection (5s.) .....	1	2 10½
Grootvlei .....	3	18 9
Johannesburg Consolidated .....	2	4 4½
Klerksdorp (5s.) .....	2	6 6
Kwahu (2s.) .....	1	10 0
Lyndhurst .....	1	4½
Marievale (10s.) .....	17	9
Mexican Eagle .....	9	0
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.) .....	2	14
Rand Mines (5s.) .....	8	12 6
Randfontein .....	1	19 4½
Royal Dutch (100 fl.) .....	34	7 6
Shell .....	4	2 6
Simmer (2s. 6d.) .....	19	3
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.) .....	3	10 0
S. A. Towns (10s.) .....	9	6 6
Sub. Nigel (10s.) .....	10	17 6
Wakfontein (10s.) .....	3	0 0
West Wits. (10s.) .....	5	2 6
Western Holdings (5s.) .....	12	6

Banks, Shipping, and Miscellaneous		
Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) .....	2	2 6
British India 5½% prefs. ....	100	45 0
Clan .....	5	12 6
E. D. Realisation .....	3	0
Great Western .....	30	15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank .....	87	0 0
L.M.S. .....	14	10 0
National Bank of India .....	29	15 0
Southern Railway def. ord. ....	14	10 0
Standard Bank of S.A. .....	14	5 0
Union-Castle 6% prefs. ....	17	4

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

## PERSONALIA

The Rev. F. Tyrie is on his way home from Eldoret, accompanied by Mrs. Tyrie and their son.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. Chrystall, M.C., who has been promoted Colonel, formerly served in the Sudan.

Mr. G. J. L. Burton has been appointed Chief Research Officer to the Department of Agriculture in Kenya.

Captain G. N. Burden has been selected to be the first officer in charge of the Nyasaland Labour Office in Johannesburg.

Major F. Kennedy, Staff Quartermaster, is on leave from Tanganyika pending retirement from the King's African Rifles.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, Chairman of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., has joined the board of British Shareholders Trust, Ltd.

Engineer-Captain H. G. T. Howes, R.N. (retd.) and Mr. J. S. Ross have been appointed Honorary Trout Wardens in Uganda.

Mr. G. B. Johnson, of Zanzibar, has been appointed a member of the Council of Makerere College, *vice* Dr. W. L. Webb.

Mr. T. A. C. Rubie, who served for some years in Uganda before being transferred to British Somaliland, is now on leave pending retirement.

Sir Clement Hindley, who visited East Africa a few years ago, has been elected President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1939-40.

Mr. L. A. Russell, Provincial Commissioner at Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia, is shortly coming home on leave pending retirement.

Major Vidick, of the 14th Regiment of the Line, has succeeded Colonel Labeye as Directeur de la Force Publique in the Belgian Colonial Ministry.

Major J. Minnery, the Game Ranger in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Arusha to Banagi Hill, while Captain M. S. Moore, V.C., is on leave.

Mr. H. L. Bayles, formerly Treasurer in Tanganyika Territory, and now Financial Secretary in Nigeria, is due to arrive in England on leave on June 9.

Mr. Alfred Buxton, a former missionary in Ethiopia and in the Belgian Congo, has been appointed deputy secretary of the National Church League.

A presentation was recently made by the Njoro Settlers Association to Mr. Jack Kinscy, who has been the hon. secretary of the Association for the past 11 years.

Mr. E. D. W. Crawshaw has been appointed Assistant Registrar of Titles in Tanganyika Territory.

Engineer Rear-Admiral S. R. Dight, who has been placed on the retired list, served in H.M.S. Weymouth off the East African coast during the early part of the War.

Mr. H. A. Bailey, Assistant Chief Accountant of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, is on his way home on leave pending retirement after 20 years' service.

Mrs. L. G. Cotterell, Mr. A. Stadler, Mr. G. W. Hatchell and Mrs. D. C. Hodgson have been appointed members of the Cinematograph Censorship Board for Tanga.

Sir Dougal Malcolm, President of the Chartered Company, who underwent an operation for acute appendicitis recently, has had a relapse, but is now making slow progress.

Mr. R. A. J. Maguire, the Tanganyika District Officer, who has served in the Mandated Territory for the past 18 years, has been promoted Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

Lord Plymouth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been compelled to resign his office through ill-health.

Mr. W. G. D. H. Nicol has been appointed a non-official member for Kenya on the K. U. R. Advisory Council, during the temporary absence from the Colony of Captain C. B. Anderson.

Mr. J. Sykes, Vice-Principal of Makerere College, has been appointed Deputy Director of Education in Uganda, in succession to Mr. R. S. Foster, who has been transferred to Zanzibar.

We regret to learn of the death in London of Captain G. H. H. Gordon, a former settler in Southern Rhodesia. He was the youngest son of the late General Sir Alexander Hamilton Gordon.

The Rev. W. J. Wright, formerly Dean of Nairobi, has withdrawn his acceptance of the office of vicar of Lower Beeding, Sussex, and has been appointed to the rectory of Lambourn with Abridge, Essex.

Mrs. Koppel-Compton has been elected Chairman of the new Mlanje Nursing Association organised in Nyasaland. Mrs. Borrowman is Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Garden has agreed to act as hon. secretary.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb was last night installed as Deputy Master of the Royal Colonial Lodge of English Freemasons, of which Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn is Worshipful Master.

Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship of Magdalene College, Cambridge, of which he was once a member.



Mr. P. E. W. Williams, who has been a Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika for the past 12 years, most of which time has been spent in Tabora, has been transferred to Uganda as Inspector of Schools in the Protectorate.

The search for Mr. E. Littleton Hay, a British business man, who was in Southern Rhodesia until recently, has been abandoned. He disappeared while flying over a lonely jungle in Central Malaya, following a visit to the Federated Malay States.

Mr. C. E. Harrison, the retiring President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, announced at the annual general meeting that the secondary industries of the Colony now employ 4,322 Europeans and 12,377 Natives. Mr. S. Cooke was elected President for the current year.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, formerly H.M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa, and Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, and now a settler in Kenya, and Mrs. Franklin have arrived in England on leave. They are staying in Oxfordshire.

Lieutenant G. N. B. Spencer, who has served with the King's African Rifles in Tanganyika for the past three years, has arrived home on leave. His wife is a daughter of Mr. E. G. Howman, Chief Inspector of Labour in the Territory, and formerly of the Native Affairs Department of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Ian Orr-Ewing, M.P., who was a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Commission, will address a joint meeting of the East African and Rhodesian Groups of the Over-Seas League this afternoon on "Impressions of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland." The meeting will be held at the headquarters of the League at Park Place, St. James, at 3.45 p.m.

Major L. M. Hastings, the Southern Rhodesian M.P. and tobacco planter, will broadcast a message of greeting to the King in a "Round the Empire" programme to be radiated on Empire Day, May 24. The programme has been arranged by the Canadian Broadcasting Company, and will be relayed by the B.B.C. in their programme to Africa at 6.15 G.M.T. on May 24.

We regret to report the death of Major-General J. E. Swann, who in 1885 was in Suakin with the Sudan Brigade, after the Nile Expedition had failed to rescue Gordon, while during the Somaliland operations in 1902-04 he was at one time base commandant and later in command of the lines of communication. He was twice mentioned in dispatches, and created C.B. for his services.

The late Colonel Sir Melville Heyman, a pioneer of the 1800 Column to Rhodesia, a member of the original Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia, and for many years a prominent citizen of Bulawayo, has been commemorated by a bronze tablet in St. John's Church, Bulawayo, which was unveiled by Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor, and dedicated by the Ven. M. McC. Gibbs, Archdeacon of Matebeleland. Sir Melville was a devoted church worker, and his wife laid the foundation of the first St. John's Church in Bulawayo. He was born in 1859 and died in November, 1938.

## Tribute to Mr. Libert Oury

SIR MONTAGUE BARLOW, Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, Ltd., writes:—

Many eloquent tributes have already been paid in the Press and elsewhere to Libert Oury—tributes which are some measure of how sadly his death is lamented and how great is the debt which East Africa generally, and many important undertakings connected with that country, owed to him.

It is not necessary to catalogue the numerous African companies or concerns with which he was connected; and of so many of which he was the Chairman and the guiding spirit. Director since 1910, and subsequently Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Mozambique Company; Chairman of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company and of the Port of Beira Development, Ltd.; a director of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Railway Companies—these were a few of his many interests in East Africa. To all he brought great qualities of financial foresight, business energy and sound judgment. He had the courage of a great pioneer, and it is difficult to believe that either the Trans-Zambesia Railway or the great bridge across the Zambezi could have become accomplished facts at the time they did without Oury's foresight and determination.

His contributions to the development of East Africa were warmly appreciated by the authorities, and were recognised by decorations from the Belgian, Portuguese and British Governments.

There is one further aspect of his many-sided character to which I should like to bear personal tribute. I had the pleasure, first as a director and then as Chairman, of sitting for many years and working in close contact with him on the board of the British Central Africa Company. His courtesy, his great charm of manner, and his willingness to co-operate in any sound activity directed to the commercial, financial and social development of East Africa were unfailing: he was, in the best sense of the words, an inspiring colleague, and all who had the privilege of working with him will greatly miss not only his sound financial instinct and his business initiative and experience, but also, and perhaps most of all, his kindly help and friendship.

## Voluntary Service in Uganda

PATRIOTIC residents of Uganda have come forward in large numbers to enrol in the Voluntary Service Register, and, according to the *Uganda Herald*, many non-British subjects have offered their services. The East African Tobacco Company afforded an excellent example. Mr. Georgiadis and the whole staff joining up immediately. The newspaper also says:—

"One foreigner who has not yet filled in his form is a certain ardent Nazi, who, by what may have been the action of someone with a sardonic sense of humour, was one of the very first Europeans to receive the National Service Handbook. It has been suggested to the Nazi that he should respond to this leg-pulling by filling in Section 15 of the form with these words: 'I am ready to take over the administration of Uganda on behalf of the Fuehrer!'"

The King has become Colonel-in-Chief of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

## Southern Rhodesia's Budget "Code Word: 'Confidence'"

**£1,000,000 Estimated from Income Tax**

THE MAIN FEATURES of Southern Rhodesia's budget, as introduced in the Fifth Parliament of Southern Rhodesia by Mr. J. H. Smit, the Minister of Finance, have already been telegraphed and published in these columns. An ampler report received by air mail permits some further facts to be added.

On March 31, 1938, the balance in hand for the previous year was £172,325; the revenue for 1938-39 was forecast at £3,514,500, and expenditure at £3,585,000, entailing a deficit of £70,500, to be met from the accumulated surplus. For the current year Mr. Smit estimates the revenue at £3,676,900 and expenditure from revenue votes at £3,770,210, giving a deficit of £103,210, towards which the accumulated balance of £101,825 is to be applied.

"This is the first time," said the Minister, "that there has been a budget for a deficit, but it is quite possible that we may have over-estimated our expenditure or under-estimated our revenue to some extent, and that we shall finish up on March 31 with a small balance in hand."

Total amount to be devoted to defence and police services, has risen to £600,000, of which £432,000 is being met from revenue and only £168,000 from loan account. These figures, of course, budget for peace; expenditure would necessarily be very much greater in the event of war.

### Sustained Economic Prosperity

In Southern Rhodesia a period of sustained economic prosperity was experienced during the past financial year, and apart from a decline in the United States demand for asbestos, the Colony was little influenced by the world recession in trade. Mineral output had established a record at £7,695,736, and the tobacco crop totalled 26,872,000 lb., but maize was affected by adverse climatic conditions.

The first complete census of secondary industries in the Colony had showed a net output value of about £4,000,000, with a total salaries and wages bill of £2,250,000, proving that the secondary industries were playing a steadily increasing part.

Income tax, estimated at £1,000,000 for the current year, would exceed by £53,000 that of 1938-39, which for the first time since its imposition exceeded the revenue from Customs duties. The loan expenditure for the current financial year was estimated at £1,683,907, as compared with a total estimate of £1,837,338 in 1938-39. Further funds had in this way been provided for school, hospital and administrative buildings, for telegraph and telephone development, for water supplies, and for the Electricity Supply Commission and the Cold Storage Commission. Next year should see the completion of the major programme of strip roads.

Including short-term borrowings, the public debt of the Colony is approximately £13,370,500.

### Good Fascists Forego Coffee

There is a great scarcity of coffee in Italy, because the principal coffee-producing countries require to be paid for their exports in gold, which the Italian Government is disinclined to expend upon what is regarded as a luxury. Signor Starace, the secretary of the Fascist Party, has therefore enjoined true Fascists not to drink coffee, in order that Italy may "cheat those countries which want gold instead of goods in exchange for it."

### Governor Gives Uganda a Slogan

THE APPEAL for voluntary national service has met with a response in every way admirable," said Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, in his opening address to the Uganda Legislative Council. The Church Missionary Society, the Mill Hill Mission, the White Fathers and the organisation controlled by the Mother Superior at Nkokojeru had placed their personnel at the Governor's disposal, and many members of the general public had expressed the desire to undergo a course of preliminary training to fit themselves for any duty which they might be called upon to undertake. The question of key industries would soon be settled, and, as was obviously essential, the closest contact was being kept with Kenya in this matter of national service.

With regard to the Ordinance empowering the Protectorate to raise a loan of £827,000, arrangements had been made for the issue of £614,400 3½% stock to be added to the old 1955-1905 stock issued at 97½ in 1933. The Crown Agents had been able to sell the stock to the market at 98, and as it was a further issue of the old stock the expenses of a public issue were avoided and a maximum life of 26 years was obtained.

If a new line of stock had been created, continued the Governor, it was very unlikely that its currency would have been more than 20 years at the most. The effective yield was approximately £3 13s. 4d., which for a 26-year stock in present circumstances was extremely satisfactory.

### The Financial Position

Though the books had not yet been finally closed, the revenue of the Protectorate last year might be taken at £1,864,000, or £107,000 above the original estimate, and recurrent expenditure at £1,593,000, or £25,000 less than the estimate. Revenue therefore exceeded recurrent expenditure by some £271,000. Having regard to the circumstances, great caution had been exercised in framing the estimates for the current year, revenue being put at the conservative figure of £1,711,400. Last year only £426,000 was spent out of the £561,000 vote for non-recurrent expenditure. After writing off £40,500 depreciation in investments—which was a book-debt, not money spent—the surplus at the end of 1938 was £1,696,000, about £66,000 more than the estimate when the budget was prepared.

It seemed certain that the public works extraordinary expenditure would fall short during the year by something like £100,000 of the total works inserted in the budget, and the position was being reviewed. The country might expect substantial capital expenditure during the next two or three years, projects for application for help from the Colonial Development Fund were in hand, and a sharp check would have to be put on non-reproductive expenditure.

"I should be sorry," concluded Sir Philip, "if the idea got about, as the result of any remarks made from this chair, that anything like a substantial depression is impending. The finances of the country are entirely sound, and I feel justified in saying that the code word of Uganda for the next two or three years is 'Confidence.'"

The annual general meeting of the Royal Empire Society will be held on May 23 at 3 p.m.



## E. African Cotton Growing

### Points from the B.C.G.A. Report

UGANDA holds pride of place among the British cotton-producing Dependencies in Africa, not excluding the Sudan; and its supremacy is well revealed by the graph published in the report for 1938 of the British Cotton Growing Association.

From 40,000 bales (of 400 lbs) in 1919, the line of the graph goes sailing up to 200,000 bales in 1929, to over 200,000 in 1933, and attaining its peak with 402,200 bales in 1938. Beneath it climbs the Sudan, its only real rival, beginning low down with less than 20,000 bales in 1919, beating Uganda with 160,000 in 1927 and with 250,000 in 1932, but coming a bad second in 1938 with 331,500 bales. Down at the bottom of the picture crawl Tanganyika, Kenya and Nyasaland combined, reaching 100,000 bales in 1936 and 1937, but falling off to 75,000 bales in 1938.

#### Phenomenal Progress in Uganda

Such has been the phenomenal development in Uganda since the late Mr. K. E. Borup, helped by the B.C.G.A., introduced 62 bags of cotton seed into the Protectorate. In the following year the yield was 54 bales of cotton, valued at £256. In 1938 the cotton exported from Uganda was valued at £3,427,948, which, owing to low world prices was £840,000 less than in 1937, but was £100,000 larger than that of any recent year. Uganda cotton and cotton seed exports last year totalled £3,734,887, being 80% of all the domestic exports, which were valued at £4,668,966.

The report notes with pleasure that the Uganda Government has accepted the recommendations of the Cotton Commission with regard to the reduction of the cotton tax from two cents to one cent per pound of lint, and that the Kenya and Uganda Railways reduced railway freights and harbour dues by nearly 40% as from January 1, 1939, so that it is anticipated that, despite lower world values of cotton, the average price paid to the grower in Uganda for the 1939 crop will be at the 1938 level.

India was by far Uganda's best customer for cotton, taking 350,000 bales in 1938, to Japan and China's 33,989 bales and the U.K.'s 23,650 bales (only 8,842 in 1937). But the U.K. took 122,716 tons of cotton seed.

There was no major outbreak of disease among the cotton in 1938, and a promising new variety of seed, B.P. 52, was distributed to growers.

#### Developments in the Sudan

The Sudan's production of lint cotton in 1937-38 at 331,540 bales was only slightly below that of the previous season: the Sakel variety accounted for 1,178,102 kantars (1 kantar = 90 lb.) and American for only 161,858 kantars.

The Gezira crop of the Gezira Plantations Syndicate was excellent, giving the high yield of 4.53 kantars of unginned cotton per feddan (1 feddan = 1.038 acres). The Kassala Company had nearly 7,000 more acres under cotton than in 1936-37, and obtained the exceptionally high yield of over 4.75 kantars per feddan, production being 47,125 bales.

An area of Abel Magid watered by an extension of the Gezira canal system was set aside to provide an alternative livelihood for White Nile cultivators. The scheme is run by a Native board of management under the Inspector of the Department of Agriculture and Forests.

The Gash Delta area of 31,850 feddans produced 63,000 kantars, chiefly of the "1730" variety, but an attack of pink bollworm reduced the crop. In Tokar only 28,116 kantars were yielded by 20,000

feddans owing to a bad flood and climatic conditions. American irrigated cotton on the Zeidab estates of the S.P.S. yielded 3.06 k. per k. and rain grown in the Nuba Mountains showed an improvement over the previous year.

Following the establishment of a cotton sales office in Port Sudan, the bulk of Government cotton and much of the S.P.S. and K.C.C. crop was again sold by auction. As for the future, the report anticipates a crop well above the average this season in the Gezira, and in the Tokar the 1938 flood was better than that of the previous year.

Kenya recorded a decreased crop for the first time for many years—20,910 bales, against 22,166 in 1937. Exports were 12,249 bales, valued at £104,115, compared with 17,797 bales in 1937. Nyanza Province supplied 80% of the total crop.

Tanganyika also recorded a reduced crop—44,249 bales, compared with 61,783 in 1937—but the quality was generally well above the average. Though the price of cotton has reached the lowest for many years, the Director of Agriculture considers that cotton is still one of the most profitable crops for the African peasant. The two ginneries inspectors maintained by the B.C.G.A. have brought about appreciable improvements not only in increased efficiency and savings in costs, but also in better working conditions.

#### Nyasaland's Increased Output

Nyasaland's export of cotton showed a considerable increase over the two previous years, reaching a total of 17,134 bales; some 2,500 bales were exported to P.E.A. on account of the higher prices paid in that territory, the Portuguese Government subsidising cotton production in their Colonies. The B.C.G.A.'s ginneries at Port Ferald, Chirimo and Balaka turned out 6,261 bales in 1938. The introduction of an auction scheme for marketing seed cotton in Nyasaland was so successful that, with minor modifications, it will be continued in 1939.

The report concludes that the reaction of growers to the prevailing low values of cotton may result in a temporary diminution of interest and a policy of restriction with a return—where that can be—to a more profitable crop; but as most other tropical products have fallen in price just as badly as cotton, the choice of the growers is limited. Under these conditions cotton cultivation is not likely to be abandoned to any great extent; at the same time present values are somewhat against increased production and, until some revival in prices takes place, some of the Empire fields will probably mark time. In others, namely Uganda and the Sudan, the circumstances are such that the acreage is not likely to be much reduced, but, of course, crops may fall off for other reasons.



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## Germany and Colonies

### Oxford Branch of Colonial League

VISCOUNT STONEHAVEN, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Oxford branch of the Colonial League a few days ago, said that to return to Germany her former Colonies would be a perfect calamity.

"The various nations in Africa," he continued, "live together comfortably and peacefully, but once let in Germany and you will alter that peaceful state of affairs at once. It is useless to think, as some people in this country do, that you will preserve peace by giving way to the German demands. You will never buy off Hitler by handing over Colonies. The most you will do is to postpone a war."

"Hitler does not realise what the British Empire is, just as the Kaiser failed to realise what it was. If Germany forces the issue with us to-day, she will find us five times as formidable as we were in 1914, and if there is a war, there can be no doubt how it will end."

The Duchess of Atholl also spoke against the return of Colonies, saying that to hand them back would not mean a more peaceful world, but a world in which the position as it was in Europe to-day would be reproduced in another part of the globe.

#### Renewed Propaganda in Germany

General von Epp, leader of the German Colonial League, said in a recent speech at Wueppertal that Hitler will decide how and when Colonies will be returned to Germany, and that it is necessary to strengthen her connexions between Germans in the Colonies and the homeland, because behind the Fuehrer's strong arm must be the concentrated power of the whole nation facing the world.

The Reich Colonial Congress, which opened on Sunday last, has started new propaganda for the

return of Germany's former Colonies, the burden of the publicity being that the Axis Powers will support each other in obtaining what they regard as their "vital rights."

According to German Press reports, big-game hunting, Colonial forestry, and all other aspects of Colonial life are to be included in the educational syllabus of a Hermann Goering Academy for German Forestry which is shortly to be inaugurated by Field-Marshal Goering, ample funds being provided by the Nazi Government.

#### Defence Measures in Tanganyika

To allay public uneasiness the Government of Tanganyika has issued a *communiqué* in regard to the defence position. It states that more officers and other ranks are required for the K.A.R. Reserve; that the new Naval Volunteer Reserve, organised on the lines of the Kenya unit, is now in training; that the permanent police and the police reserve have been increased by 200; and that 200 special constables are also being trained. Reinforcements of about 400 men will thus be available for Dar es Salaam and Tanga, in addition to the troops. The Government also promises air training for reserve pilots. The Man-Power Committee is now sitting. Some 1,450 enrolments have been made on the voluntary register, and the voluntary service pamphlet has been translated into Gujerati for the use of the Indian population.

## News Items in Brief

A fountain illuminated by coloured lights is to be constructed in Salisbury at a cost of £1,750 as a permanent commemoration of Southern Rhodesia's Jubilee.

When Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister for Air, visited the training school at Hanworth last week he saw several volunteers from overseas, including one man from Kenya.

The Planters' Group of the Royal Empire Society will hold its annual meeting on Thursday, June 1, at 6.30 p.m., which will be followed by the annual dinner at 7.45 p.m.

The Government of Uganda is appealing to the public to return as many empty oil drums as possible to local oil companies, which are anxious to maintain large stocks of petrol and oil in the Protectorate.

Messrs. Gerrard & Sons, the well-known taxidermists, with a large East African *clientèle*, have been commissioned to prepare and mount the skin of "Mick the Miller," the famous greyhound known to thousands of greyhound racing enthusiasts in this country.

At a Lusaka meeting called by Mr. E. H. Cholmeley, the local M.I.C., the findings of the Blédissloe Commission were severely criticised, and it was decided to form an association to protect and promote the interests of Europeans in the Protectorate. A preliminary committee was elected consisting of Messrs. Ashton, Botha, Cholmeley, Du Buisson, Evans, Frost and Kirby.

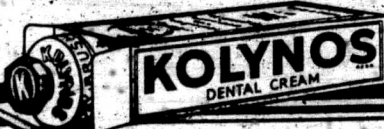
That a relationship exists between fluctuations in economic conditions and in marriage rates seems to be confirmed by the experience of Southern Rhodesia, where the marriage rate of 24.1 per 1,000 of the population in 1929 fell to 20.5 in 1932, the lowest point of the depression, but rose gradually to 25.6 per 1,000 in 1938, the highest level on record in the Colony. Birth registrations between 1937 and 1938—from 1,308 to 1,469—were remarkable, male births (756) predominating.



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## LATEST MINING NEWS

**K. G. M. S. Results****Dividend Maintained at 10%**

KENYA Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., is again paying a dividend of 10%, this time for the year ended December 31, 1938. The annual report states that, after providing for depreciation and other charges, the profit for the year is £20,331, which, with £12,457 brought forward, makes a total of £20,331. After providing £4,742 for income tax and N.D.C., £15,588 is carried to the balance sheet, so that maintenance of the dividend considerably strengthens the financial position.

Production during the year amounted to 6,235 oz. fine gold and 865 oz. silver, realising £44,919, compared with £41,993 during 1937. Ore reserves on December 31, 1938, were estimated at 93,236 tons, averaging 7.89 dwt.

In his annual report the general manager states that several new ore-bodies have been found, but they are of comparatively little importance. On the 5th level of Blackhalls reef results are definitely encouraging, and have increased the ore reserves by some 6,300 tons, averaging 11 dwt. Future prospects on that level are very promising. Preparations for stopping the ore reserves are well advanced, and have been completed for about 28,533 tons. From the stopes and development work altogether 10,139 tons of rock have been hoisted, yielding 5,072 tons to the mill. Ore reserves on this reef total 51,554, av. 9.22 dwt.

Little work has been done on the M.K. reef beyond straightening and securing the shaft and the old stopes. Ore reserves on this reef are estimated at 12,494 tons, av. 7.16 dwt. On the M.K. reef results have been disappointing; ore reserves on the reef are estimated at 6,838 tons, av. 11.20 dwt. On the Steels reef stopping has yielded considerably more than was calculated in the reserves of last year.

Concluding his report, the manager says that the year under review has been a transitional period. Additions to the mill and the provision of the sorting floor have nearly doubled the scale of operations, and at the same time Blackhalls mine has been brought to the stage of production of the major part of the supply to the mill. While this change and expansion were in progress ore from other parts of the property were treated, a 75% increase in the tonnage treated and a 30% increase in the tonnage milled were obtained for the year, and although of much lower grade than last year, it yielded an increase in the output of bullion. At the same time the gold content of the ore reserves has been maintained.

**Rhodesia Broken Hill Report****Increased Profits Despite Water Shortage**

An increase in net profits from £156,935 to £165,475 is recorded in the annual report for 1938 of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company.

After providing £7,370 for income tax and £13,150 to write off development expenditure during the year, the credit balance is increased from £127,270 to £272,219. Current assets on December 31 exceeded current liabilities and provisions by £740,501. Considerable capital expenditure remained to be made in connexion with the sinking and equipment of the ore-hoisting shaft, additions and alterations to the treatment plant, and the supply of additional power.

Owing to the necessity for conserving water in the early part of the year, zinc production for the 12 months showed a reduction from 14,030 long tons in 1937 to 10,215 long tons. Vanadium production, however, was considerably larger, the output being 717.63 long tons; the over-all recovery from the fused vanadium oxide plant was 70.22%, against 58.9%. Lead production declined from 559 to 273 long tons. Consumption of sulphuric acid was slightly more than the net production (15,602 short tons) and the stock on hand fell from 586 to 430 short tons.

During the year 17,444 ft. of diamond drilling were accomplished. Of this footage 2,338 ft. was in connexion with the selection of a suitable site for the new service shaft, and 15,101 ft. was drilled in the exploration of ore-bodies. In the middle of November a preliminary calculation of the ore reserve was made, which, on the data then available, indicated 1,200,000 tons of sulphide ore averaging 35.5% zinc, 23.5% lead, and 17.5% sulphur, and 2,200,000 of oxide ore averaging approximately 23% zinc and 7% lead.

During the year the Davis shaft was sunk to its final depth of 1,115 ft. A site was provisionally selected for the new service shaft, and after testing by means of diamond drilling the location was found to be suitable. This shaft, which will be used for the hoisting of ore, men and material, is situated approximately 500 ft. S.E. of the Davis shaft. The development footage accomplished during the year totalled 4,886 ft., which compares with 2,995 ft. for 1937.

The annual meeting of shareholders will take place on June 5.



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**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

**THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

## Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Audara Syndicate (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Bushfield Mines (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	45s. 0d.	46s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	9s. 10½d.	10s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1½d.	1½d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 3d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 7½d.	2s. 7½d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1½d.	1½d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	3d.	3d.
Kentan (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	3d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	3d.	3½d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	6d.	7½d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Luri Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	3½d.	3½d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Rezende (1s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	3s. 10½d.	4s. 1½d.
Rhodesia Katanga (£1)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	6d.	6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	21s. 9d.	22s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 1½d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	13s. 9d.	14s. 6d.
Rhodana (£1)	£10 2s. 6d.	£10 15s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 3d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	14s. 3d.	15s. 1½d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (£1)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Wafende (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	15s. 7½d.	15s. 7½d.
Zambesia Exploring (£1)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.

## GENERAL

	Last week	This week
British E. A. Corporation	1½d.	1½d.
British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 9d.	23s. 0d.
Central Ljhe Sisal (£1)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (£1)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
East African Land	7½d.	7½d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (£1)	24s. 9d.	24s. 9d.
Imperial Airways	29s. 0d.	33s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 1½d.	1s. 1½d.
Lewa Defd. (1s. 8d.)	8d.	8d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	2s. 1½d.	2s. 9d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesia Railways	24s. 4½d.	24s. 4½d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
(6% Pref. 21s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (£1)	24s. 6d.	27s. 4½d.

## Mining Personalia

Mr. R. Murray-Hughes has left England again for South America.

Mr. P. H. Truscott, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has left this country for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. F. Skerl, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has arrived home on leave from Tanganyika.

Mr. J. H. Harris, Stud. Inst. M.M., has returned to England from Tanganyika on leave.

Mr. W. J. Hughes, M. Inst. M.M., mine superintendent of Kavirondo Gold Mines, has left Kenya on leave, and is coming home via South Africa.

Mr. D. Avery Johnston, discoverer of the Koa-Mulimu property in the Kakamega district of Kenya, and latterly manager of the Chunya Goldfields property in the Lupa district of Tanganyika Territory, has arrived in London on leave.

### Mashaba's New Address

The registered office of the Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company has been transferred to 15 George Street, London, E.C.

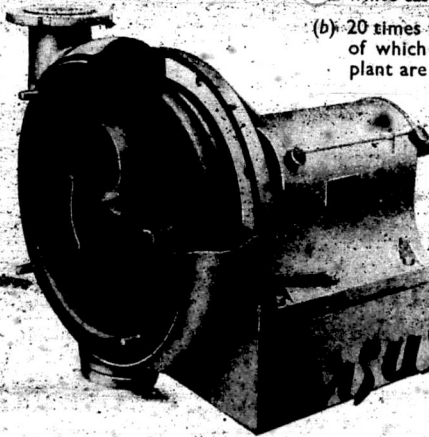
# Rubber

The performance of Vaeseal Pumps is summed up in the following report of a user—

The life of the pump is quite equal to

(a) 15 times that of lining in special chromed white cast iron.

(b) 20 times that of lining in manganese steel of which other types of pumps in our plant are usually made.



# Steel

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## COMPANY MEETING

## East African Lands and Development Company, Ltd.

### The Earl of Denbigh's Address

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the East African Lands and Development Company, Ltd., was held in London last week.

Colonel the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, G.C.V.O., Chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. J. F. Corp, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman expressed deep regret at the death of Sir Edmund Davis, who had been a director of the company since 1902. He continued:—

#### Further Redemption of Debenture Stock

During the year under review there was no change in the issued share capital of the company, which remains at £24,100 in 482,000 shares of 1s. each, to which the previous 5s. shares were written down under our 1937 scheme for the repayment of 4s. per share, of which 1s. was repaid in cash and 3s. per share in debenture stock.

During 1938 we redeemed in cash 25% of the debenture stock, reducing it to £54,225. We now intend to issue a notice giving the debenture holders the requisite month's notice that 20% of the outstanding debenture stock will be redeemed in cash at par on June 19. The remaining balance of stock will then be £43,380. We are able to make this further cash redemption having to realise any of the investments, as during the year we have been accumulating funds for the purpose. After the forthcoming redemption has been effected, shareholders will have received from the company in under two years cash payments totalling £53,020.

General reserve was increased on the year by £5,000, transferred from profit and loss account, and stands now at £20,000. Creditors, at £6,538, are £1,700 higher than the previous year; this includes reserves for National Defence Contribution and other accruing liabilities and contingencies.

#### Kenya Income Tax

Our profit balances are subject to Kenya Colony income tax, but there is nothing to worry about in that, because, under the law affecting dual income tax within the Empire, we shall in due course claim a rebate on United Kingdom income tax to approximately the same amount as can be claimed from us for Kenya income tax. Kenya income tax on companies is at the rate of 2s. in the £.

Your board has never been among those who believe that the introduction of income tax would be detrimental to the interests of Kenya. It was predicted at one time that the cost of collection would be great, and it was even budgeted for 1938 that the tax would only bring in about £40,000 per annum to the Kenya revenue. The actual result for 1938 was an income tax revenue of over £100,000, of which, according to official statements, by far the greater part was derived from non-residents. As such non-residents in the United Kingdom get the benefit of the dual tax rebate the true effect is an indirect transfer from the U.K. Treasury to the revenues of the Colony and this seems only right and proper, seeing that it is from the Colony itself that the taxable profit is derived. This additional revenue has enabled the Kenya Government to maintain the public services without having to increase

other forms of local taxation, and even to reduce some of the previous local taxes.

The next item on the balance sheet is the credit balance at profit and loss account. After deducting the amount shown, including the transfer of £5,000 to general reserve, there remains an unallocated balance of £1,760 to be carried forward.

On the assets side, the cost of our freehold land and development thereon, after crediting the *pro rata* cost of the land sold during the year, is written down to £28,618. This is represented by our land holding unsold at December 31, 1938, of 72,268 acres, which is held on freehold tenure from the Crown, and the improvements thereon. The items, livestock, buildings, plant, equipment and stores are all small and well written down.

The reduction in our investments at cost, less amounts written off from £33,574 at December, 1937, to £15,158 at December, 1938, is almost exactly balanced by the debenture redemption amounting to £18,075 in March last year. The next item on the assets side, account, £5,266, represents our 50% ownership of the Mberere Sisal Estate of about 2,700 acres, of which about 700 acres are planted up, the estate being equipped with the necessary machinery. There was a small first experimental production last year, and production has been resumed in March this year, but as the world price of sisal is still very low, being actually below the cost of production on a good many estates, we are cutting this year only what would otherwise go to seed by ploughing, and maintaining the estate with the utmost economy.

Finally, there are the items of cash in hand, £5,406, and debtors in London and East Africa, £49,828. Most of the debtors in East Africa are, of course, in respect of the outstanding balance of purchase price of land sold on instalment terms, payment of which is secured on the land itself. These items together show an increase of £13,883 on the year, which you will agree is very satisfactory.

#### Sales of Land

The profit and loss account for the year is set out in the usual detail, the result being a credit balance of £8,241 carried to the balance sheet. The main item is profit on sale of land, £9,074 on the sale of 19,473 acres, which compares with £10,123 in the previous year on the sale of a rather larger acreage. May I pay tribute to the settlers and others who bought land from us for the businesslike way in which they have complied with their obligations?

With regard to the current year, we have since January 1 sold 5,700 acres, and, in addition, granted leases with option to purchase over a further 1,250 acres, making a little under 7,000 acres dealt with in the first four months of the year.

As mentioned last year, dairy farming, for which our land is especially suitable, is proving one of the best prospects in the Colony. Owing to the higher world prices for butter, the Co-operative Creameries in Kenya have been for some time paying out to the dairy farmers a much better price for their butter-fat. The Co-operative Creamery in our district, which we helped to finance when it started about 10 years ago, has recently redeemed its outstanding 6% debentures, and we have had our money back in full with interest. I should like again to congratulate the veterinary section of the Department of Agriculture on its admirable work, also the Co-operative Creameries in Kenya on their highly efficient organisation.

Sir Humphrey Leggett seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; the Earl of Denbigh was re-elected a member of the board; and the auditors were re-appointed.

## North Charterland's Progress Interplanting With Cotton

THE North Charterland Exploration Company (1937), Ltd., announces a net profit of £3,151 for 1938, compared with a loss of £980 for the period from March 18 to December 31, 1937. The debit balance of £979 has been eliminated, £401 has been reserved for income tax, and £1,768 is to be carried forward to next year's accounts.

Five estates were worked by the company during the year, and each earned profits. The total tobacco crop was 293,944 lb., of which 255,055 lb. were sold at an average of 8d. per lb. The tobacco warehouse was kept busy throughout the grading and selling season. At the three auctions held on the company's floors 780,243 lb. of tobacco were sold, and a further building has been erected to provide ample room for sales during 1939. Six estates are being operated for the 1938-39 season, and the prospects are promising.

### All-Round Improvements

The transport business in Nyasaland, operated by a private company styled the North Charterland Transport Company (Nyasaland), Ltd., and registered on July 1, 1938, paid an initial dividend of 10% for the first six months of the company's working, and an expansion of business is expected.

The average monthly turnover in the retail store at Fort Jameson for the year was 65% higher than the corresponding average for the previous period. All stocks have been heavily depreciated, which, coupled with the fact that a certain percentage of administrative expenditure has been charged against store trading, accounts for the lower profit.

Examination into mining offences was undertaken, but these occurrences did not warrant exploitation. Certain tailings from crushings during past years were tributed.

The annual meeting will be held on June 2, in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

### Soil Erosion in Kenya

After having travelled 4,000 miles through Kenya, Dr. Pole Evans, Chief of the Plant Industry Division of the Agricultural Department of South Africa, has issued a report on soil erosion in the Colony in which he says that conditions in the Native reserves are distressing, the Government's policy towards the reserves encouraging the denudation of the country of grass. Like so many other experts, he considers goats to be one of the chief causes of erosion, and he recommends the closing of vast areas in order that there may be a chance of recovery.

NON-NATIVE cotton in Tanganyika, says the report for 1938 of the British Cotton Growing Association, is mainly grown as a catch-crop in young sisal; last year it amounted to 4,250 bales of 400 lb., i.e. under 10% of the total crop of the Territory. Whether it is wise for the sisal planter to grow catch-crop cotton in this way is discussed in the quarterly notes of the Mlingano Sisal Experiment Station.

The Mlingano interplanting trials were made with (i) cotton, (ii) beans, (iii) maize, and (iv) clean weeding only; and the sisal agricultural officer—Mr. G. W. Lock—writes that before cutting it was difficult to detect any difference between the plots by eye and that negative results were expected. Nevertheless, the analysis of yields showed that both maize and cotton significantly depressed fibre yields below that obtained from the control plots.

Maize and beans were sown during the first two years of the sisal. They were not signally successful crops, especially during the second season. Also in view of the wide spacing, it was not anticipated that the sisal would be affected to any appreciable extent. However, it can now be seen that the maize diminished the sisal yield by over half a ton per hectare compared with uncropped sisal.

Such results should not be regarded as absolutely condemning the interplanting of maize or cotton in sisal; the right interpretation, in Mr. Lock's view, is that it appears preferable to do without these crops in young sisal under Mlingano conditions, but if for economic reasons an intercrop facilitates keeping sisal clean, then the practice is infinitely preferable to neglecting the sisal plantation when young.

## Tanganyika Crop Prospects

FOLLOWING satisfactory rains generally throughout Tanganyika Territory, except in the Tanga district and northern Korogwe, adequate food crops are expected. Good coffee crops are forecast from the Northern Province and Mbeya, and picking is proceeding in Bukoba. Cotton picking promises a fair yield in the Lake Province, and good crops are anticipated from the Northern and Eastern Provinces, but more rain is needed in the Tanga Province. Pyrethrum and tobacco in the Iringa district have improved on earlier expectations. Tea is reported to have flushed well in the Southern Highlands. An improvement in the groundnut position is reported from the Lake and Western Provinces, but production will probably fall below the average of the past five years.

Swarms of migratory locusts have failed to damage crops in the Lake Province, and large bands of hoppers have been destroyed in the west of the Western Province, but a swarm of red locusts has damaged crops in the Bugufi sub-district of Biharamulo.

Considerable increases in the exports of certain products from Tanganyika during the first quarter of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1938, are recorded in the monthly bulletin of the Tanganyika Trade and Information Committee. Sisal exports increased in quantity by 25%; gold by 35%; hides, 38%; grain, 27%; copra, 91%; and tea, 55%. Among the exports which show a decrease are coffee, 19%; cotton, 51%; ghee, 11%; sugar, refined, 42%; groundnuts, 91%; and sesame, 24%.

# NYASALAND

"Darkest Africa in Fairest Mood"

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AND  
MOUNTAIN SCENERY  
GOOD ROADS



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The Publicity Office, Blantyre, Nyasaland or The Trade and Information Office, His Majesty's East African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.



## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter.**—No business has been passing in Kenya, which is nominally unchanged at 169s. per cwt. (1938: 129s.).

**Castor Seed.**—May-June is firm. Bombay to Hull has advanced to £11 12s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £11 10s.; 1937: £14 2s. 6d.)

**Cloves.**—Quiet and unchanged, with Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f. 7½d. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7½d.; c.i.f. 6 13/16d. per lb. (1938: 8½d.; 1937: 10d.)

**Coffee.**—A limited demand for coffee realised steady prices. A. 57s. 6d. to 73s.; B. 53s. to 65s.; C. 49s. to 58s. 6d.; peaberry, 60s. to 67s. per cwt. London stock of East African, 108,601 cwt. (1938: 86,729 cwt.; 1937: 86,328 cwt.)

**Copper.**—April statistics show an increase of 17,000 tons to 523,000 tons in world stocks of refined, following the poor level of United States consumption, which is very sensitive to the domestic price, producers having failed to reduce it to 10½ cents. But an improvement in U.S. demand is possible, as is indicated by the fair volume of buying at 10 cents, and the maintenance of the price at that level. Standard for cash, £41 12s. 6d. to £41 13s. 9d. for three months, £42 to £42 1s. 3d. per ton. (1938: £38 6s.; 1937: £60 2s. 6d.)

**Gopra.**—East African f.m.s. firm at £10 15s. per ton c.i.f. for June shipment. (1938: £11 10s.)

**Cotton.**—Business moderate in spot; American middling, 5 38d. per lb., with June 4 75d., August 4 55d., and October 4 42d.

**Cotton Seed.**—Quietly steady, with May £6, June £6 1s. 3d., and July £6 3s. 9d. per ton for Egyptian black to Hull. (1938: £4 7s. 6d.; 1937: £5 10s.)

**Gold.**—148s. 5½d. per ounce. (1938: 140s. 1d.; 1937: 140s. 9d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Continue to advance; May and June are £12 per ton, July £12 1s. 3d., August £12 3s. 9d., and September £12 5s. 6d. to Randam (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg. (1938: £10 5s.; 1937: £14 12s. 6d.)

**Hides.**—Firm, but business small. Mombasas, 70/30%, 12 lb. and up, 6d.; 8/12 lb., 5½d.; 4/8 lb., 6½d.; 0/4 lb., 6½d. per lb. (1938: 6½d., 6½d., 7½d.)

**Maize.**—Quiet, with East African No. 2, 23s. 3d. down to 22s. 6d. per qtr. according to position. (1938: 27s. 6d.)

**Pyrethrum.**—Business done in Kenya flowers at £146 per ton. Japan on 60s. July-August shipment at £108 to £110 per ton, but no business is reported. (1938: £120, £83.)

**Sisal.**—The price has eased 5s. per ton, but there is little selling pressure. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £17 to £17 5s.; No. 2, £16 5s. to £16 10s.; No. 3, £15 12s. 6d. to £15 17s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f., for May-October shipment, optional ports. (1938: £16 15s., £16 10s., £16; 1937: £29, £27 15s.)

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that production during April amounted to 225 tons, making a total of 3,758 tons for the 10 months to the end of April, 1939.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce that the output of sisal and tow from the company's property during April totalled 132 tons.

**Soya Beans.**—Firm, with May £9 3s. 9d. per ton, usual Continental ports for Manchurian float. (1938: £7 13s. 9d.)

**Tea.**—Prices were irregular at the London auctions, Nyasaland averaging 10 65d., Kenya 12 56d., Tanganyika 10 5d. per lb. (1938: 12 85d., 13 3½d., 13 25d.)

**Tin.**—Slow, with standard for cash, £225 7s. 6d., and three months £2 10s. less per ton. (1938: £167 17s. 6d.; 1937: £249.)

**Tobacco.**—Imports from Southern Rhodesia during March were 419,568 lb. of leaf and 6,439 lb. of strips; from Nyasaland, 60,809 lb. of leaf and 116,426 lb. of strips; and 8,626 lb. of strips from Northern Rhodesia. This represents approximately 8% of the Empire total, which is about 25% of world imports.

**Wheat.**—Kenya firm, with Equator 22s. and Governor 23s. per qtr.

## Empire Air Services

The Government has offered to buy out shareholders of Imperial Airways, Ltd., at a price equivalent to a little over 32s. 9d. a share. It was announced a few months ago that the Government had intended to set up a public corporation to acquire the existing undertakings of Imperial Airways and British Airways. The total outlay will be £2,659,086 in the case of Imperial Airways, and £262,500 in the case of British Airways, plus £311,000 repayment of advances made by the principal shareholders.

The house-boat "Richard King," to be used as a rest-house for Imperial Airways' passengers at Mozambique, has been completed and is being towed to the port from Durban. It has 30 separate cabins, fitted with modern beds, and with running hot and cold water in each cabin. The boilers and engines have been removed, and the boiler room on the upper deck has been partitioned off and converted into bathrooms. What was the engine room is now a cocktail bar.

### Flying Scholarships

Two flying scholarships of £50 each have been founded by a Rhodesian who desires to remain anonymous, and who offers a third such scholarship if twelve other sportsmen will volunteer to provide £50 apiece. The *Rhodesia Herald* has promptly contributed £50, and the Salisbury Flying Club will organise the scheme.

## Air Mail Passengers

Among passengers arriving home on May 8 were Mr. W. F. Baldock, of Dar es Salaam; Miss M. L. Symons, of Kisumu; Captain A. D. G. Orr and Mr. V. A. Pearson, of Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on May 8 included Mr. H. F. Cook and the Hon. H. Baden-Powell, from Nairobi; Mr. C. Smith, Mr. M. Ridley, Colonel C. M. Truman and Mrs. M. Truman, from Kisumu; and Colonel W. Nicholls and Mr. Pelham-Burn, from Port Bell.

Homeward passengers on May 12 included Mrs. Lister, from Dar es Salaam; Miss Magrath, from Kisumu; and Mr. Parsons and Mr. Fairfax-Lucy, from Khartoum.

Outward passengers who left on May 12 included Mr. Humble, for Kisumu. On May 13 passengers included Lord and Lady Davidson, for Beira, and the Earl of Verulam, for Salisbury. On May 19 Mr. B. M. Smallwood is booked to leave for Nairobi, and Mr. R. G. Turnbull will leave for the same town on May 26.

Passengers leaving Southampton include Miss J. Broderick for Kisumu on May 20, Mr. R. G. Turnbull for Nairobi on May 26, Mr. A. S. Gibb and Mr. G. Granville Ross for Nairobi, and Dr. E. Muir for Blantyre on May 27.

COFFEES IN KENYA

at

NAIROBI and KILINDINI

The East African Coffee Curing Co., Ltd.

MILLERS OF  
EAST AFRICAN  
and  
CONGO COFFEES

## Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Llandoverly Castle," which left London on May 11 for East Africa, carries the following passengers to—

**Mombasa**  
 Adams, Mrs. H.  
 Allen, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
 Allen-Turner, Mrs. G. M.  
 Baderie, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Bardon, Miss M.  
 Beck, Mr. W.  
 Berg, Mr. & Mrs. G.  
 Birbeck, Miss J.  
 Bishop, Mrs. V. M.  
 Blandford, Mr. J. F. F.  
 Brettel, Miss E.  
 Bunner, Miss P.  
 Bunny, Dr. & Mrs. R.  
 Carter, Mr. J. L.  
 Chambers, Mr. A.  
 Cooper, Miss N.  
 Corrie, Mr. & Mrs. S.  
 Coxon, Mrs. S. N.  
 Crockart, Mr. D. H.  
 Deegan, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.  
 Eaton-Evans, Ms. T.  
 Edge, Miss S.  
 Elliston, Mr. & Mrs. F. S.  
 Ertein, Mr. R. L.  
 Faithfull, Mr. D.  
 Gellely, Capt. T. H. S.  
 Grigor, Mrs.  
 Hadfield, Mr. & Mrs. C. S.  
 Harmer, Mr. L. B.  
 Harris, Miss N.  
 Hogan, Miss T.  
 Holloway, Mr.  
 Hubbard, Mr.  
 Hughes, Mr. J.  
 Jensen, Mr. P.  
 Kent, Mr.

Lachman, Mrs.  
 Lien, Mr. B.  
 Lyall, Mr. J. A.  
 Macintyre, Miss M. V.  
 McNabb, Mr. & Mrs. K.  
 Medlicott, Miss D.  
 Meerloo, Mr.  
 Mugeridge, Miss D. R.  
 Neumann, Miss I.  
 Peck, Mrs. C.  
 Pink, Miss A. L.  
 Potts, Mr. & Mrs. P. R.  
 Rampley, Miss R.  
 Riordam, Miss M.  
 Shepherd-Smith, Mrs. R. M.

Shorman, Mrs. C. E.  
 Simon, Mrs. E.  
 Singer, Mr. A. H.  
 Stuart-Watt, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.

Sutton, Miss V.  
 Sykes, Mr. R.  
 Sykes, Mr. W.  
 Towers, Miss A.  
 Turner, Mr. H. G.  
 Turner, Miss E. E.  
 Twohey, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Vanhegan, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
 Verling-Brown, Miss L.  
 Vernal, Mrs. L. E.  
 Watson, Mr. R.  
 Wright, Mr. P. D.

**Tanga**  
 Oborn, Miss W.

**Zanzibar**  
 Hull, Mrs. H.  
 Kingdom, Mr. & Mrs. H. E.  
 Taggart, Miss R. V.

**Dar es Salaam**  
 Bell, Mr. G. R. L.  
 Duncan, Mrs. D. J. M.  
 Engler, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
 Faithorn, Mr. & Mrs. P. H.

Hindson, Mrs. L.  
 Hobbs, Mr. A. G.  
 Jacobs, Miss E.

Passengers marked \* embarking at Marseilles.

Miller, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. J.  
 Mitchell, Mrs. A. J.  
 Molloy, Mr. M. A.  
 Morris, Mr. & Mrs. A. L.  
 Olson, Dr. & Mrs. O. A.  
 Richards, Mr. & Mrs. P.  
 Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. P. A. P.  
 Taylor, Miss A.  
 Thomas, Mr. S.  
 Waring, Mrs. D. H.

**Beira**  
 Jopling, Mrs. L. E.  
 McLaren, Miss C. A.

## Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Ussukuma," which arrived at Southampton from East Africa on May 14, brought the following passengers from—

**Beira**  
 Curtis, Mr. & Mrs. S.  
 Norris, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Quinn, Mr. C.  
 Torrence, Miss L.  
 Welsford, Mrs. D.

**Tanga**  
 Suffern, Mr. T. H.  
 Williams, Mr. J.

**Mombasa**  
 Bedford, Mr. L.  
 Bleack, Miss D.  
 Lord Egerton of Tatton.  
 Huntley-Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. H.

**Dar es Salaam**  
 Glover, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
 Packard, Mr. J.  
 Spare, Mr. A.

Lachance, Rev. W.  
 Martin, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
 Richardson, Mrs. E.  
 Taylor, Mr. W.

## 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 May 3).—**Cherangani, 0.81 inch; Eldama, 0.02; Fort Hall, 0.15; Fort Fernan, 0.23; Gilgil, 0.30; Kaimosi, 2.35; Kapsabet, 0.10; Kericho, 0.24; Kiambu, 0.77; Kilifi, 3.26; Kinangop, 0.38; Kipkarren River, 0.26; Kitale, 1.08; Kori, 0.43; Lamu, 0.70; Limuru, 0.63; Lumbwa, 0.40; Mackinnon Road, 0.16; Makuyu, 0.37; Malindi, 2.35; Menengai, 0.29; Meru, 0.03; Miti-biri, 0.09; Miwani, 0.32; Molo, 0.26; Mombasa, 0.72; Naivasha, 0.47; Nakuru, 0.18; Nandi, 0.02; Nanyuki, 0.21; Narok, 0.22; Ngong, 0.05; Njoro, 0.37; Nyeri, 0.48; Rongai, 0.28; Ruiru, 0.02; Sagana, 0.17; Songhor, 0.64; Sotik, 0.59; Thika, 0.70; Thomson's Falls, 0.20; and Voi, 0.01 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended May 1).—**Amani, 1.10 inches; Arusha, 0.93; Bagomoyo, 0.91; Biharamulo, 1.40; Bukoba, 0.21; Dar es Salaam, 0.72; Iringa, 2.39; Kigoma, 1.76; Kilosa, 0.37; Kilwa, 2.51; Kinyangiri, 1.94; Lindi, 1.20; Lushoto, 0.89; Lyamungu, 1.66; Mahenge, 3.08; Mbeya, 0.61; Morogoro, 0.46; Moshi, 0.75; Mwanza, 0.12; Musoma, 0.10; Mwanza, 0.14; Ngomeni, 0.94; Songea, 1.18; Tabora, 0.07; Tanga, 0.65; Tukuyu, 3.16; and Ute, 0.55 inch.

**Uganda (Week ended May 3).—**Butiaba, 0.18 inch; Entebbe, 1.01; Hoima, 0.10; Jinja, 0.65; Kabale, 0.28; Lira, 0.95; Masaka, 0.32; Masindi, 0.21; Mubende, 0.03; Namasagali, 2.64; Soroti, 0.36; and Tororo, 0.83 inch.

**Nyasaland (Week ended April 29).—**Chisamba, 0.50 inch; Lauderdale, 0.42; Likanga, 0.61; Limbuli, 0.11; Mini Mini, 0.47; Titea, 0.13; and Zoa, 0.08 inch.

The building contracts for the new home of the School of Oriental Studies on the site of London University in Bloomsbury have been signed, and the foundation stone is to be laid this summer. It is hoped to move into the building during the long vacation of 1940, so that the academic year may begin in the new quarters that autumn.

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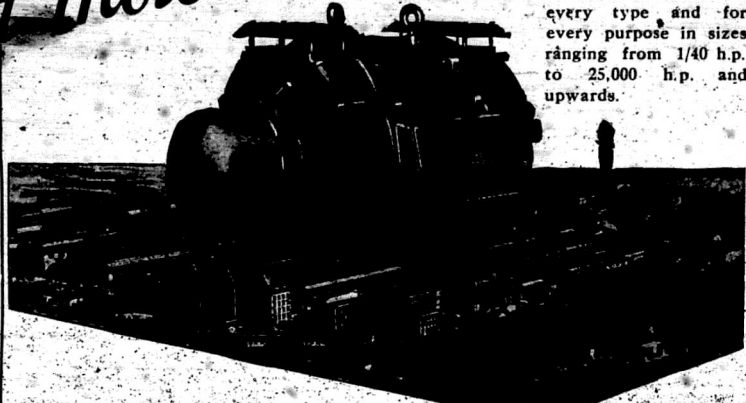
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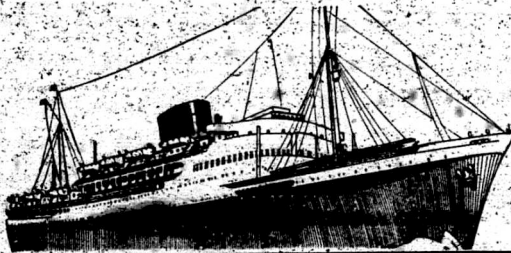
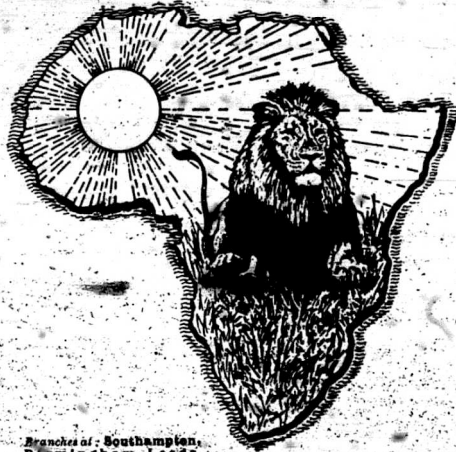
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRIME MINISTER carries in these fateful days so heavy a burden of responsibility that there rules in the Press a general and generous determination to eschew captious criticism, and to express misgivings only when silence would be detrimental to the national interest. In the foreign policy debate in the Commons on Friday Mr. Chamberlain made what appear to us to have been most unfortunate references to Germany's Colonial ambitions, references which were not disputed by any subsequent speaker and have not produced that dissent in the newspapers of this country which they will assuredly have invoked in British Africa in particular and in the Overseas Empire as a whole. Once again the head of the Government has encouraged Herr Hitler to feel that his Colonial aims and claims can in due course be realised, that Great Britain's contribution to "appeasement" will be the transfer to German rule of millions of Africans. That is a plan which British Africa will resist to the uttermost, by force of arms if necessary, and it is a tragedy that that truth should seemingly be hidden from the Prime Minister, and that, unaware of the temper of British Africa, he should unwittingly mislead the Mother Country, and, still worse, reinforce the Colonial propagandists in Germany, who, of course, will exaggerate his words to serve their own ends.

Mr. Attlee, leader of the Labour Party, pleading for a positive Colonial policy, asked for a declaration (i) that Great Britain believed that all Colonial possessions should be held on the principles of the Mandate; (ii) that they should be held for the good of the inhabitants of the territories and for the good of the world as a whole; and (iii) that they should be subject to international supervision. As to (i), far from introducing a new conception into British Colonial administration, the Mandates were framed upon British Colonial ideals and practice, and the Labour leader was thus making a point many years out of date. Point (ii) is equally operative in the British Colonial Empire—and in the most striking contrast with Nazi Colonial policy as laid down by its official experts. With regard to (iii), everything depends upon the definition of the all-too-indefinite suggestion. If the words were intended to resuscitate one of the schemes for the internationalisation of the non-self-governing Colonial territories of the Crown, they would be vigorously rejected by the communities concerned, which are proud of their British nationality or protection, and are not prepared to be deprived of it. If the underlying thought was that the obligation upon each Mandated Territory to make an annual report to Geneva has improved the standard of administration, is it not likely that similar advantages would flow from the adoption of Lord Hailey's proposal for the creation of a Standing Colonial Committee of both Houses of Parliament?

If Mr. Attlee's words were open to misinterpretation, the reply of the Prime Minister was much more regrettable. Having expressly admitted that "the Colonial question would have to play a part" in a long-term peace policy with Germany, if one could be reached, he added that this country was not prepared to buy peace at the price of concessions which would lead only to further demands, "but surely that does not mean that we would refuse to discuss any method by which we could satisfy reasonable aspirations on the part of other nations, even if it means some adjustment of the existing state of things." It is deplorable that, yet again, words should have been used which can have only the one result of suggesting British readiness to yield to pressure. At the very least, it should have been made clear that there could be no question of territorial concessions to Germany, and that the remarks were merely a repetition of the earlier offer to adjust any economic grievances of which Germany can show proof. She has ignored those reiterated overtures because she realises that she has no substantial case, and she continues her clamour, simply because her one and only aim is territorial, which to her means strategic advantages. In a later passage Mr. Chamberlain agreed that there could be no serious negotiations until all aggressive designs had been abandoned. Whatever protestations Nazism may make are manifestly worthless, and to present Germany with potential air, naval and military bases in Africa in the fond hope that she will abstain from using them is to beg not merely of the six years of Nazi tyranny, but of the last sixty years of German history. To permit the re-establishment of Germany in East or West Africa would constitute the great betrayal, one which must at all costs be averted.

\*\*        \*\*        \*\*

**A** LEGISLATURE which strives to act as a Council of State is much more likely to achieve results than one in which the Government representatives and the Opposition are anxious to score points at the expense of each other, and sometimes of the country which both are supposed to serve—for gibes and counter-gibes inevitably produce friction, and are consequently better calculated to prompt an attitude of non-co-operation than of friendly helpfulness. We, who hold tenaciously to the right, the sacred right of free speech, and believe that candid and constructive criticism constitutes a real public service, should be the last to suggest that any member of any Legislative Council should keep silent if his conscience prompts him to speak, but we have no doubt that in countries still in the early stages of development elected or nominated members of a Legislature who oppose simply for the sake of opposition misjudge their function. Fortunately, it is seldom that they err in that way, but it is nevertheless worth noting that Mr. W. Tait Bowie, the senior non-official member of the Nyasaland Council, said in his address of welcome to the new Governor that he and his colleagues never looked upon themselves as an official Opposition, "but when we oppose any measure it is because we think we are discharging our duty."

Indeed, the only true justification which any individual can advance for agreement to sit, as an adviser to the Government and as a representative of the general public is a determination to serve both to the best of his ability. That truth has not always been realised, and some Governments in Eastern Africa have in the past by their tactlessness conveyed the impression that they have underrated the importance of the views of non-official Councillors. Latterly, however, there has been a welcome improvement in that respect. The appointment of non-officials to the Executive Councils on a basis which gives them an almost equal voice with the Government itself in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia has been a most important step in the right direction, and the Governor's announcement last week that Tanganyika Territory is to break with the practice of a wholly official Executive Council is warmly to be welcomed. By thus increasing the responsibilities and influence of non-officials a Government can encourage abler men to give their time and talents to the service of their adopted country—and Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Nyasaland's new Governor, made a good point when he emphasised that "the interests of the territory" mean in the last analysis the security, prosperity and happiness of the men, women, and children who live in it," and that a Government's duty is to promote prosperity and real happiness. Mutual recognition of this fact should assure harmony between Government and governed, and when good relationships have been disturbed, it has usually resulted from failure to remember that prime principle or to exercise a normal measure of good sense in some other direction.

\*        \*        \*

The latest session of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, in which country relations between officials and non-officials are markedly cordial, itself provided an instance of official shortsightedness against which the non-official members very properly protested. They are generous in devoting their time to meetings of the Finance Committee of the Council, which assembles on two, three, or even four occasions monthly, and, that being the case, they resent, to quote Mr. Tait Bowie's own words, being asked "to approve, advise, and express an opinion on expenditure which has already been incurred." It is an affront to a Finance Committee which meets so often that the local Government should, without any reference to it, invite the Secretary of State to authorise certain items of expenditure, and it is high time for such actions, whether many or few, to be discontinued. Why should it not be laid down by regulation that all proposed expenditure must in the first place be laid before the Finance Committee of any Colony, and that applications which require reference to the Secretary of State should indicate whether the proposal has met with the unanimous support of the Committee, and, if that is not the case, be accompanied by a fair statement of the views of those who opposed the proposal?



IT IS ASTONISHING to find a writer in the quarterly journal of the Royal African Society asserting that "the Cameroons and Togoland are not of great strategic importance; and therefore advocating the retrocession to East And West Germany by Great Britain and Africa Must France of those two former Stand Together German Protectorates, subject, however, consent of the Native populations. Why, it may be asked, should a newspaper essentially concerned with East and Central African affairs deal editorially with such a West African proposal? Because the transfer of any African territory to Nazism would inevitably sharpen the appetite of Totalitarianism for further African areas; because surrender in one case would undermine resistance in others; because men in East and Central Africa who set store on British adherence to pledges given to Africans cannot be indifferent to proposals for a deliberate breach of such undertakings in West Africa; and because the Cameroons, far from being of small strategic importance, would be enormously valuable to a Germany bent on world hegemony.

Modern aircraft operating from the Cameroons could reach every important objective in East, Central, and South Africa, and modern submarines and other commerce-raiding craft operating from the Gulf of Guinea could take a terrible toll of traffic bound for Europe from South Africa and South America. Since East African and Rhodesian passengers and cargoes would, in time of war, inevitably be sent via the Cape, this grave threat of attack by German vessels based on the Cameroons is of the most direct importance to our particular public, which has increasingly realised in recent months that East Africa, even if it were disposed to parry a German threat to itself by condoning a great territorial surrender in West Africa, would merely be postponing an immensely stronger bid for Tanganyika Territory—which, in due course, would seal the doom of Kenya and Uganda and other African territories also. Modern rapid travel and transport have knit Africa into an organic whole, so that it is impossible to-day to separate actions in one area from immediate reactions in the others.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### To and Fro, Hither and Thither

GOVERNMENT GAZETTES may make dry reading, but in them be "unco' short," as the Scotsman said of the tales he sought in the dictionary, but even the briefest are capable of imaginative expansion, like a simple mathematical expression of a couple of terms which, in expert hands, can be stretched into a series getting more and more complicated as it goes along, until, after three dots, it ends in infinity. Take a recent Tanganyika Gazette. A medical officer is recorded as having been transferred on April 6 from Tanga to Dar es Salaam—which is all very right so far as it goes; but the very next line contains the official information that on April 13 he was re-transferred from Dar es Salaam to Tanga! Which is intriguing, and not so satisfactory to the tax-payer, or, probably, to the doctor.

### The Public Pays

One can picture that M.O. getting his orders, settling up his office affairs, making a last round of his patients, collecting his personal boys and baggage, taking a lubricated farewell of his P.C. and other friends, embarking in Tanga, and arriving in due course in Dar es Salaam. April 6 being on a Thursday, he would have assumed duty on the Monday, taking over his new office, with its multitude of official papers to read and digest, new patients to see and overhaul, to say nothing of having to report to his chief, the D.M.S. Then came instructions to return whence he had brought himself. The cynic might ask if H.O. in Dar es Salaam uprooted him from Tanga to see what he looked like and how he was "growing," and then, satisfied, replanted him in his original bed. Perhaps someone just blundered, as happened at Balaclava. One thing is certain: that double trip cost money and time, for which the public has unknowingly to pay the bill.

### Eating Biscuits with a Teaspoon

THE C.M.S. missionaries who went to Uganda in the late nineties had their share of the dangers, and discomforts inseparable from the life of pioneers, and at times—though not often enough—they can be persuaded to tell of some of the troubles which beset them, such as the enhanced value of Epsom salts; or of Native assistants who wiped operating knives on their *kansus*, but always they speak with good humour and with a smile at the retrospect. Mr. J. H. Cook—who, as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, is entitled to the very honourable title of "Mr." in preference to that of "Dr."—followed his brother, now Sir Albert Cook, to Uganda in 1899, taking four months on the journey from the coast; and at the dinner recently given in his honour in Kampala by Uganda friends after his absence of twenty years from the Protectorate, he recalled that the biscuits in the many tins brought up-country by the party were found on arrival to be a mass of crumbs. "So," said he, "for a year and a half we had to eat them with teaspoons!" It was a minor disaster, no doubt, but not without its humour, and well-worthy of record.

### Refrigerator Dangers

DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS have in recent years become one of the greatest comforts to life in the tropical African Dependencies, especially in outlying stations and on estates on which ice was not available. But they have their dangers, and promote a false sense of security, many cases of enteritis and colitis having occurred among Europeans owing to the food placed in the "frig" not being in an absolutely fresh condition. The Industrial Advisory Committee of the Ross Institute points out that the chief risk is the decomposition of meat, which occurs because adequate cooling of the centre takes considerable time, during which a slight decay, started beforehand, may greatly increase and give rise to food poisoning. A warning from so authoritative a source is not lightly to be disregarded.

# Impressions of the Rhodesias & Nyasaland

## Mr. I. Orr-Ewing Addresses Joint Meeting in London

MR. IAN ORR-EWING, M.P., gave a most interesting summary of his impressions of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, which he visited as a member of the Bledisloe Royal Commission, in an address before a joint meeting of the East African and Rhodesian Groups of the Over-Seas League last week. Sir Claud Hollis presided in the absence, owing to illness, of Mr. Alex Holm.

Mr. Orr-Ewing prefaced his remarks by explaining that the ratio of Europeans and Natives in Southern Rhodesia was about one to 23, in Northern Rhodesia about one to 130 Natives, and in Nyasaland about one European to 880 Natives. Thus out of a total population in the three territories of some four and a quarter million people, 68,000 only were Europeans, of whom 55,000 were in Southern Rhodesia. After referring to the success of the small-workers in Southern Rhodesia's gold mining industry, Mr. Orr-Ewing continued—

### Distinctive Architecture

Another example of the initiative of Southern Rhodesia lies in the fact that a distinct type of architecture is being developed in the Colony. Many of the newer countries have been content to adopt an attitude of copyism, which may produce delightful results, but which does not interpret the spirit of the people. But nobody who has seen the remarkable developments in Salisbury or Bulawayo can imagine the amount of copyism in the spirit of the people. It is remarkable that in spite of the strong architectural influence from the Union, Southern Rhodesia has managed to develop for itself a very delightful form of architecture.

Turning to the prospectors and small-workers, many of whom work on a small capital, they are able, by the munificence of Government, to replenish their resources from the local treasury. In fact, the impression I had was that anybody who cared to take the trouble, and who had the necessary knowledge, could get all the support he wanted. That enterprise on the part of the Government has added to the numbers of the miners, and is to the undoubted benefit of the country as a whole.

That aspect drove me to think seriously of the proportion of the European population engaged in mining and in the towns, compared with those occupied with agriculture. It was somewhat disappointing to find that the agricultural element of the European population was not increasing, whilst the industrial and town population was.

### Tribute to Missionary Enterprise

As to missionary enterprise, like all parts of Africa which have only recently emerged from the early stages of development, the mark of missionary enterprise is real and very deep, and practically no development could have taken place in Southern Rhodesia without missionary assistance. Again I felt a certain sense of regret that there seemed to be a damping down of the enthusiastic help of the Government as regards their support of missionary enterprise. There were two lines of thought: one was that the control of education should be left freely at the disposal of those in control of mission units, and the second how much of the control should be exercised by the Government, or whether the Government should carry the whole responsibility for the future educational development of the Native:

"I could not help getting the impression that perhaps Southern Rhodesia had not yet quite reached the stage when there should be discouragement as regards missionary enterprise. That question, of course, is bound up with Native policy, and it seemed to me that every possible attempt was being made to work out a Native policy fundamentally our own. That may not sound difficult, but in that particular area it is extremely difficult. In the south there is the Union, where a Native policy has had to be evolved—some might think at a rather late stage—under circumstances of extreme difficulty.

"But the effect of that policy was bound to be felt in Southern Rhodesia, where the same policy could not be followed owing to differences in climate and inhabitants. Notwithstanding, the difference in Native policies lies in the fact that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland come under the Colonial Office. Though the divergence of the policies in the northern countries and Southern Rhodesia is wide, it is not very deep, for there is a real realisation among the European inhabitants that success in that part of Africa can only be achieved by the formation of a policy which will carry the Native progress in pace with European progress.

### Southern Rhodesia's Native Policy

Southern Rhodesia's methods are subject to certain safeguards of the European, safeguards concerning the European in trade and work which, in my opinion, were inclined to be over-stressed. The effect of the Trades Conciliation Act in Southern Rhodesia, though it may not be severe at the present moment, acknowledges a principle which, if carried to its conclusion must have the effect of excluding employment of skilled Native labour in the only market where skilled Native labour can find an outlet. Against that it is the declared policy of the Government to create a market for that labour outside those areas where that market now exists.

"In Northern Rhodesia, governed by the Colonial Office type of administration—about which there are a great many people who would like me to inveigh against the cost and methods adopted—we have a country, in which the development of its mineral resources is bound up with its success. I could not help being struck with the contrast of big-scale copper mining there with the small-worker's efforts in Southern Rhodesia in winning gold.

A noticeable feature in Northern Rhodesia was the struggle that anybody not producing minerals had in finding a market for their products. The further one gets from Beira the more difficult it is to dispose of agricultural products. Another point is that the northern part of Northern Rhodesia is equidistant from the West coast, and that 90% of the products of Northern Rhodesia have to find their outlet to the south or the east.

"I was struck by the fact that the coal for the Northern Rhodesian mines comes up from Wankie, while the coal used in the Katanga district, just over the border, comes all the way from Belgium, and it also seemed to pay the Northern Rhodesia and it also seemed to pay the Northern Rhodesia companies to use coal from Southern Rhodesia, but one wonders whether the Belgian policy of developing the Congo as a Belgian enterprise has not something in its favour.

"Another striking impression in the Northern



Rhodesian Copperbelt was the small number of Englishmen and Scotsmen working there, as against the large number of miners from South Africa. That is in strange comparison with the Belgian mines, where 80 to 90% of the staff are Belgians brought out by the Union Minière from Belgium.

#### Settlers in Northern Rhodesia

Settlers in Northern Rhodesia have shown great courage and initiative. When I was there life was extremely pleasant, but it was by no means nice all the year round. I got the impression of courage, endurance and enterprise on the part of the settlers which would be hard to beat anywhere in Africa. It is a country where openings for the settler who wishes to develop agricultural land are limited by the activities of the tsetse fly, and by accessibility to the railway. Between those two limits the area occupied by the European settlers is very restricted.

Missionary enterprise in Northern Rhodesia has been very great. One had the impression that they were dealing with a difficult Native community. The sparsity of the Natives in many parts make the setting up of centres of education and health services difficult, and comparison with similar work in Southern Rhodesia would be unfair. One interesting development was that in the Copperbelt there is a distinct co-ordination of work between all kinds of missions, so that no effort was wasted.

In Nyasaland, with no mineral enterprise, the situation is very different. I make no bones about it when I say that Nyasaland appeared to be scenically the most attractive of the three territories. There you find a facility of access to markets for agricultural products as in Northern Rhodesia before you reach the port of export.

#### Intelligent Nyasaland Natives

Future development there showed as great possibility of success and advancement as in the Rhodesias. The type of Native who, as a result of most intensive and missionary education, is an extraordinary intelligent man—he is more trustworthy in competition with Natives in surrounding countries—is not only a copyist but very able in learning new forms of agriculture. True, he is still working on a subsistence basis, but as regards the future I believe that with the slightest assistance he would develop such enterprise as would enable him to supply a market both for his fellow-producers and for the European producers as well.

To sum up, there is, firstly, the economic problem. If we are to continue on the historic lines of policy which this country has always adopted in regard to overseas settlement, namely education and development, not exploitation, we must recognise the fact that they cost considerable sums of money, and if we are to spend that money in developing these territories—especially those without minerals—it is from the taxpayers of this country that that money must come. Are people in this country prepared to look on the development of those territories as a long-term investment, which not for many years but in the far future will produce some return, or not? Unless we are prepared to face that, these territories will tend to go back rather than forward.

That remark does not apply to countries whose revenue enables them to develop social services, or to districts capable of absorbing large numbers of Europeans. There is a line beyond which you cannot go in the *laissez faire* method of development.

It is a question which, unless tackled, is liable to be left until it is too late. For that reason we included in the report of the Royal Commission the suggestion of a Development Board working under a Territorial Council to study the possibility of the three territories jointly in an effort to find out what should be done if sufficient capital were forthcoming.

As regards Native policy, we cannot at this stage say that any part of Africa is developing a Native policy which is static. We hope we can see that the effect of European colonisation in Africa on the Native mind and life is something which is lasting. But I do not believe that is so very deep when we remember the effect of the Roman occupation of England on the inhabitants of this country. True, the impact of our presence in Africa, owing to the tremendous modern development of European civilisation, is more severe on the African social structure than was that of the Roman occupation on England. Europe is probably further ahead of Africa today than Rome was in advance of England. But if we follow that parallel, we must not be too sure that what we are doing in Africa has a lasting effect of benefit to the Native.

#### What Our Neighbours Are Doing

We must not overlook what our neighbours and other nations are doing in Africa. We have recommended the establishment of a Services Board, charged with the duty of seeing what services could be co-ordinated in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Native policy differs as between Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the one hand and Southern Rhodesia on the other and all differ from the policies of their Belgian and Portuguese neighbours. Are we right, for instance, in thinking that we should not employ Natives except on short term contracts, and not encourage them to bring their wives and families to industrial units? In the Congo the reverse is the case. In the Rhodesias they tend towards establishing a compound life for the Native employee, constructing excellent but barrack-like compounds for him. In the Congo, where they develop the long-term policy of employment, they encourage the Native to bring his wife and family to live in compounds run on lines similar but superior to those in a Native village.

I saw both systems, and the industrial, social and hygienic results of the Belgian system far outweighed our own, while living conditions in the Belgian Copperbelt were superior to ours—but on the differences of those systems depends far more than the industrial result. We found there was a breakdown in consultations which took place in an attempt to co-ordinate education systems in the Rhodesias. Why? Because there was a different policy as regards the extent to which the Native should be trained. Which policy was better? It is not for me to say, but the fact that they exist make it impossible to co-ordinate the education systems of the two countries for the moment.

Our problems in Africa are vast and we must not overlook our vital national responsibilities. We are engaged in what must be the final experiment in the world of seeing whether a highly civilised people can develop, not only to their own advantage but to the advantage of the inhabitants, a large part of the world which, compared with us, is 2,000 years behind. Nobody has yet solved that problem, and it is one which is becoming more difficult with every year of our more rapid progress compared with the slower progress of the Native. It is an acute problem, which must be solved within the next few years.

# Prime Minister & German Colonial Claims

## Mr. Chamberlain's Statement in the House of Commons

In the course of the Foreign Office debate in the House of Commons on the international situation last week, Mr. C. R. Attlee, leader of the Labour Party, said there remained a problem which they should consider—the Colonial problem.

"Not one of us would be prepared to buy peace by concessions to violence. It would be a costly peace, but I believe we should set our house in order by making a clear declaration of where we stand on the question of Colonies and on the question of the division of the world. I am not going to argue the rights and wrongs of these Colonial demands. The important fact is that it is being driven into masses of the people that they are kept out of what they might consider their rights by the enormous possessions of the British Empire. I do not believe there is the slightest basis for it, but the fact that there is not a basis for it does not take away the power of the idea.

"We ought to have a positive Colonial policy for the world, but dependent on the abandonment of aggression, and I believe that if we could get a declaration that we believe that all Colonial possessions should be held on the principle of the Mandate, that they should be held for the good of the people of those countries, and for the good of all the people of the world, under international supervision, we should be putting ourselves right with the world, and we should be giving something on which peace lovers in other countries would have some hope.

"I think that up again to the question of how we are to get rid of the war machine. There is an immense amount of work to be done in the world, work of construction, in which Germany and Italy could bear their full part; whether it be in Europe or in Africa or in any other continent. We could do it internationally with international credit. We could get a proper allocation of markets and of work. We could get a enormous rise in the standard of life, but it does mean that someone must give a lead in getting away from the narrow imperialist view and thinking only of narrow national interests."

### Mr. Chamberlain's Comments

Mr. Chamberlain said in the course of his speech: "What surprised me in Mr. Attlee's speech was that he did not seem to realise that what he was saying would find not only acquiescence but agreement on my part. He spoke of the necessity of a peace policy which would envisage the terms upon which in certain circumstances a settled peace could be established.

"He recognised that in these terms the Colonial question would have to play a part. I agree that we in this country are not prepared to buy peace at the price of concessions which would only lead to further demands, but surely that does not mean that we would refuse to discuss any method by which we could satisfy reasonable aspiration on the part of other nations, even if it meant some adjustment of the existing state of things.

"Mr. Attlee said, and I think he truly said, you cannot talk about peace terms in an atmosphere which is entirely without a basis of confidence in the good-will of those with whom you have to talk. There are many problems which would be easy of solution if one could be assured that they would be discussed in an atmosphere of good will. There are many concessions which might without too

great difficulty be made if one could be quite certain that those concessions would be used only for the purposes for which they were given, and not used to bolster up some strategic aim.

"I agree that you cannot profitably discuss your final peace terms until you are satisfied that there has been a renunciation, at any rate an abandonment, of any design of aggression against other peoples. The German Government have declared that they have no such intention. The trouble is that Mr. Attlee is not alone in not believing that, and that is a position which has been brought about by the German Government themselves.

"I would therefore say to Mr. Attlee that if we could have such a renunciation—I put it in a different way: if we could have the conviction that there was no intention of aggression or of the further use of force in the relations between Germany and other countries—(Hon. Members: Or threats)—or threats, then I think you would find that we should not be backward in stating what in our views were the lines on which we could discuss terms for permanent peace."

Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.

### Viscount Stonehaven and the Prime Minister

It was revealed on Monday that Viscount Stonehaven, former Chairman of the Conservative Party organisation, had refused the presidency of the Kincardine and Western Conservative Association owing to his strong disapproval of the Prime Minister's attitude on the Colonies question.

Interviewed by the *Daily Express* correspondent in Brussels on Monday, Lord Stonehaven said:—

"I quite agree with Mr. Chamberlain over all he has done for the sake of peace, but I think he does not realise the importance of standing firm on the so-called Colonial problem. No Colonies should be restored to Germany. One should not even talk of a possible discussion over the Colonial question, because it would be misleading even for Germany, as Great Britain has no intention of handing over Colonies to her.

Besides, the Germans do not need Colonies. It may be said that they need raw materials, but the answer is simple: Germany has all the necessary facilities in the Mandated Territory to purchase raw materials, or to operate mines with a view to getting such raw materials. And Germany takes more than full advantage of those facilities."

### Dr. Goebbels' Tirade

Speaking in Cologne last week Dr. Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, said, according to *The Times* correspondent:—

"Britain declares that all that we have taken in the past year could have been done by negotiation. That is enough to make one laugh. Negotiate with Britain! We made them offers in 1935 and 1936, but we acted when we became firmly convinced that we would make no progress by other means.

"It is a pity that the Western Powers conduct an ostrich policy in the matter of Colonies. Do they think that fifty years hence, when 80,000,000 Germans become 130,000,000, that the earth will remain distributed as at present? It will be wise for London and Paris to face that problem. Germany has to face it. We desire that the Colonies be and remain our property and we never will or can give up that claim."



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## British Government's Policy On Return of Germany's Colonies

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—In your leading article, under the heading of "Empire soundly against" in your issue of May 18, on the question of the inadvisability of returning ex-German Colonies in Africa to Germany, I am afraid that you are very much under a delusion if you think for one moment that the present Chamberlain Government will refuse to hand back these Colonies.

As for public opinion on this matter, of what value is it to them? One has only to study events since Munich to understand the obstinacy of the Chamberlain administration to be guided by such opinion. Far more are they to be affected by the expression contained in your article that "a little clique of busy surrenderists lose no opportunity to propagate the idea that Germany must be re-admitted to Africa."

The sooner residents in ex-German Colonies realise that there is little hope of the Government acting otherwise than returning these Colonies to Germany, the better. One has only to read the leading articles of *The Times* and to follow correspondence that appears in that paper from time to time to ascertain the true opinion of the Government, viz.—the famous Sudetenland article, despite Government denials to the contrary at the time. There can be little doubt that the policy of appeasing Germany is the minds of the Government. A further confirmation of this can be seen in Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons on Friday last, concerning which please watch developments.

You will recall in a letter of mine in your issue of December 20, 1938, I called the attention of your readers to the speech of the Colonial Secretary, which I said in effect was far from satisfactory.

I take this opportunity of challenging Mr. Chamberlain or any of his Cabinet Ministers to deny categorically that it is their intention to return some, if not all, of the African Colonies to Germany.

Royal Empire Society, Yours faithfully,  
W.C.2. J. R. CRESSWELL GEORGE.

## Colonial Group in London

### A Further Letter from Major Simnett

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—Indisposition has put me behind with my reading, and I have only lately seen your issue of April 27, which contained Mr. Sweetland's letter.

I am afraid I cannot agree with it, or with his suggestion that the present Colonial Group must necessarily confine itself purely to social functions. My view on that is the same as that expressed in the last paragraph of your subjoined note—but only Sir Evelyn Wrench could deal with the point, and he is not at present in a position to do so. I know no reason why, if both the Societies so desired, the Colonial Empire Union should not be reconstituted as a link between the Royal Empire Society and the Over-Seas League.

Kew, Yours faithfully,  
Surrey. W. E. SIMNETT.

## Queer Ideas about Colonies

### Small Regard for Vital Facts

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—A Mr. Kay Layder—of whom I have never previously heard in connexion with African affairs, but who has claimed in a local newspaper to tell the "Truth Behind Hitler's Colonial Claim"—has delivered himself of the astonishing, and somewhat egocentric, conclusion that:—

"I agree that overseas Colonies are to-day much more of a liability than an asset, and I am all for fixing up Germany with as many of her former overseas Colonies as we can persuade Herr Hitler to accept. The present trouble with Europe is that Germany's possessions, her responsibilities, and her forces are far too threateningly centralised. Let's help to spread them."

As *East Africa and Rhodesia* has continued to show for years, speakers and writers to the Press in this country, and even in Africa, have on literally hundreds, probably thousands, of occasions made mis-statements which might easily be the production of the German propaganda department. They do not, of course, realise how misguided are their opinions and their expressions, but they none the less do immense harm to our cause.

Who is Mr. Layder to assert that "Overseas Colonies are to-day much more of a liability than an asset?" How, I wonder, would he measure liabilities and assets in this matter? Is he, like the German propagandists, content to apply the measure of mere money?

One thing seems certain—that the trusteeship which forms the very basis of British Colonial policy does not enter his mind when he says that he is ready to give Germany as many of her former overseas possessions as Hitler can be persuaded to accept. Another is that he must be quite ignorant of the grave strategic dangers involved in such an idea.

You do not expect your correspondents to concern themselves with the troubles of Europe, but I imagine that not a single one of your readers in East Africa or the Rhodesias would accept the sweeping assertion that "the present trouble with Europe is that Germany's possessions, her responsibilities and her forces are far too threateningly centralised," or accept the idea of "spreading them." That seems just about as sensible as spreading among their neighbours people known to be infected with typhoid or yellow fever!

The Colonial League is, I hope, alert to the many mis-statements about German Colonial claims which still appear in the Press. I have noticed fully a dozen in the London newspapers alone within the past couple of weeks, and there can be no doubt of the need for watchfulness. That the German campaign has been given a new impetus should order to divert German attention from home affairs is, I should imagine, a safe bet.

Liverpool, Yours faithfully,  
"EAST AFRICAN."

## Mysterious Animals

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—I suggest that Major Robert Foran may find some information about, and possibly an explanation of, African "mystery animals" in Captain C. R. S. Pitman's "Report on a Fauna Survey of Northern Rhodesia" of 1934, and especially on pp. 60 and 61.

London, W.11. Yours faithfully,  
AL. N. GLEE.

## The Otto Beit Bridge.

### Official Opening on Empire Day

THE OTTO BEIT BRIDGE, which crosses the Zambezi River at Chirundu gorge, was opened yesterday by Lilian, Lady Beit, widow of Sir Otto Beit. Among those who attended the ceremony were Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Chubb, Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., and Viscount Dawson. Later the party motored across the bridge to the north side where Sir John Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, gave an address.

The completion of the bridge not only opens up a direct route from Salisbury to Lusaka, but will facilitate development of a big area hitherto neglected. Tourists will also find it of great value, for the bridge marks the completion of a great circular road enabling the traveller to visit Bulawayo, the Victoria Falls, Livingstone, Lusaka, Salisbury, Umtali, the Birchenough Bridge over the Sabi river, Zimbabwe and the Matopo Hills.

The erection of this magnificent structure is a story of achievement undertaken by men from the North of England who had to work in conditions and climate totally foreign to their upbringing. Apart from that the situation of the bridge created difficulties by reason of the fact that equipment and materials had to be transported from Beira, with the exception of the cement, made locally.

All other materials, including 1,300 tons of steel, came from Great Britain. From Beira they were carried by rail 400 miles to Sinoia, and then hauled 150 miles by 15-ton motor lorries, which, although having to negotiate conditions through the watershed of the Zambezi Escarpment succeeded in covering the double journey of 300 miles in three days.

#### A Single Span of 1,210 feet

The result of their arduous labours is a suspension bridge, 1,210 feet in length, with a single span of 1,050 feet, the longest, it is believed, outside America. The roadway is 22 feet wide, and on each side there is a footway of 3 feet. A new departure in bridge building in Africa and Europe is that the cables consist of parallel strands bound together, and not twisted, which greatly increases the strength. Each cable has a breaking strain of 4,000 tons, and as the maximum working load is 1,000 tons, there is an ample margin of safety.

Imposing towers 120 feet high, and anchored 36 feet deep on solid rock, stand on either side of the bridge. They support the 80 miles of wire which was necessary to make the two main cables, together weighing 200 tons. About 60 cables are suspended from the arcs of the main overhead cables which hold up the roadway; these were used in the construction of Sydney Harbour Bridge and the Birchenough Bridge, but are now permanent parts of the Otto Beit Bridge.

A curious feature of this bridge is the fact that the main span had to rise 24 feet in crossing, as the northern bank of the Zambezi is higher than the southern, while another interesting feature of its construction was the use of an electrically operated rope-way which carried materials from the southern to the northern bank, and afforded many amenities to workers on the far side of the bridge. The bridge, which is now a landmark for miles, has cost £180,000 to erect. It represents a fine monument both to the work of the Beit Trustees, and to Sir Otto Beit, whose brother, Alfred Beit, was a close friend of the founder of Southern Rhodesia.

## Royal Commission Report

### Mr. G. Martin Huggins's Comment

SPEAKING in the Legislative Assembly, the Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins, said that the Report of the Bledisloe Commission was extremely disappointing, both from the Imperial and the South-Central African points of view, although one compensating feature appended was the note signed by Lord Bledisloe and Mr. Ashley Cooper, one an administrator and a well-travelled business man and the other also well-travelled.

Mr. Huggins said that he could not accept the evidence on which some of the Commission's conclusions had been reached. He claimed that there had been exaggeration in the Native evidence; much of which could be written off. He did not see any great difficulties in Native administration, and these could be met by provincial variations, but was convinced that in the end all three countries, except Southern Rhodesia, would have a policy of parallel development.

He considered that the Imperial Government should agree to the recommendation to accept at an early date the principle of amalgamation, to enable the Inter-territorial Council to be set up. He believed that the lines suggested by the Commissioners could be improved upon, but some such course was essential for the advancement of Central Africa. The national debt of Nyasaland would have to be extinguished before amalgamation. — "Times" telegram from Bulawayo.

### Land Settlement in Kenya

A Land and Settlement Board has been set up in Kenya to advise the Governor on the following matters: Applications for grants of land and everything appertaining to the alienation of land; everything relating to land settlement, including applications for assisted purchase of private land under any settlement scheme; alleviation of development or other conditions in leases of farms; schemes for development of unopened areas, such as water boring, and settlement publicity.

### State Lottery Benefactions

Among the donations distributed by the Southern Rhodesia State Lottery Trustees this month have been £5,000 to the Rotary Club of Bulawayo towards a home for indigent married couples; £2,000 to the Bulawayo branch of the Rhodesian Red Cross Society for the erection of quarters; £500 to the Parktown-Ardennie Child Welfare Clinic, the land for which has been generously presented by Mr. F. Finneran, of Ardennie; and £540 to the Bulawayo Maternity Home. The Trustees have also earmarked a further sum for financing cricket coaching.

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## "Friends of Tanganyika"

### Bishop Chambers's Appeal

FOR AN HOUR, after receiving his guests at the Royal Empire Society on Monday, the Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, entertained them with pictures of the great work he, his wife and his band of devoted clergy and assistants are carrying on in his enormous diocese. He addressed his large audience as "Friends of Tanganyika," and stressed "friendship" as the motto of his organisation.

His pictures were informing, instructive and—especially the leper scenes—terribly appealing. There were photographs of bush churches, costing only £10 apiece, but the backbone of Christianity in Africa; of the new girls' school at Kibondo, where £5 a year will give a girl a Christian education, so essential for the balanced development of Native life and uplift; of Native evangelists in training at Kongwa, for which £100 a year is needed; of the maternity work that is being so earnestly done to combat the 60 to 80% infant mortality among the Natives due largely to ignorance, filth and superstition; of the model leper village at Makatupora and the Church Leper Home, where already 10 leper children had responded to treatment and are now symptom free; and of the boys' Hostel at Kibondo which serves a district covering 200,000 square miles and where, again, £5 a year is required to keep and educate each boy.

#### Mrs. Chambers Climbs Kilimanjaro

A more personal note was struck by a picture of the missionary's "so-called" road—hung up in long grass with a boy trying to find the path. The vast distances covered by the Bishop and his colleagues in the diocese make a motor-car an essential—the present one is ten years old and needs replacing immediately. £200 will buy a new one. Another incident of travel was a canoe caulked with cow-dung, obviously a risky and illusive means of transport. A photo that delighted the audience was of the Bishop's companion each standing in a different hemisphere, one in the northern, the other in the southern, made possible by the equator—that "menagerie lion which runs round the earth," as the little schoolboy described it—cutting the road between Uganda and Bukoba. Mrs. Chambers's name must be added to the climbers of Kilimanjaro, for she reached within 700 feet of the actual summit and brought back a photograph of the ice-wall in the crater to convince her husband that she had indeed accomplished the feat, which took her eight days.

One of Bishop Chambers's pet schemes is the building of a model Christian village in Dodoma township to show what can and should be done to house Natives in comfort and decency, and as an example to others. The houses will cost £50 apiece and 20 are wanted. A finely illustrated brochure giving some idea of what the Church is doing in the diocese of Central Tanganyika, one of the best pictures of the Serengeti yet published—a lioness strolling quite unconcernedly past a picturesque pool in those famous plains. It was taken by the Rev. W. Wynn Jones, evidently within a very few yards of the lioness.

The number of visitors, excluding Natives, to the National Museum, Bulawayo, last year was 26,626; 10,000 new specimens were acquired, including 4,000 Rhodesian moths.

## Statements Worth Noting

"Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over, shall they give into your bosom. For with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."—*Luke vi, 38 (R.V.)*

"Teaching and research must always go together."—*Lord Harlech.*

"Half Native cures are faith-healing."—*From the Tanganyika Epidemiological Survey.*

"In the island of Madagascar there are no poisonous snakes."—*Captain C. R. S. Pitman, C.M.Z.S.*

"Southern Rhodesia is an archæologist's paradise."—*Professor C. van R. Lowe, speaking to the Stanley Society in Bulawayo.*

"Observers agree that the average red (blood) cell of the East African Native is larger than that of the European."—*Dr. H. C. Trowell, in the "East African Medical Journal."*

"The uneducated African believes that a European who collects insects must do so either to eat or to sell them."—*Dr. T. H. C. Taylor, in the "East African Agricultural Journal."*

Between 1901 and 1904 there were in Uganda 200,000 deaths from sleeping sickness; the Medical Director's report from December, 1938, was 40 cases reported, with no deaths."—*Mr. J. H. Cook, F.R.C.S.*

I am familiar with Dr. de Boer's capacity for overcoming obstacles which other men might regard as completely insuperable."—*Mr. H. C. D. G. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

It is not a little amusing that the British Labour Party's views as expounded by Mr. Mainwaring in the Bledisloe Royal Commission report are the very antithesis of the views of the Rhodesian Labour Party."—*The "Beira News."*

There is no doubt that a period of continuous training is just as essential for the Cadet Corps as for any other portion of the Defence Forces."—*The Officer Commanding, Southern Rhodesia Forces, in his report for 1938.*

Everybody who has seen the Victoria Falls is compelled to hold his breath, but in the Southern Rhodesia building in the New York World Fair you have also to hold on to your hat."—*Mr. Alistair Cooke, in a broadcast on the World Fair.*

Well fed, comfortable and complacent, the lion is not easy to rouse; but the warning on the cages in the Zoo: "Don't poke your umbrellas through the bars of the cage," applies to the British lion too."—*Major-General W. Sutcliffe, presiding at the St. George's Society dinner in Nairobi.*

The best soils for bright tobacco are well drained, not acid, and well supplied with lime and phosphates. Acid soils should be avoided if tobacco of high quality is to be attempted, but certain of these soils well supplied with organic matter can be used for the production of dark tobacco types."—*Agricultural Survey Report of Northern Nyasaland.*

Although uncontrolled grass burning is a dangerous practice, our knowledge is still insufficient for us to say in what circumstances and at what times of year burning can be adopted without harmful effects on the vegetation and on the surface of the soil, particularly the humus layer."—*G. V. Jacks and R. O. Whyte, in "The Rape of the Earth."*

**Japan and the Axis.**—"How far is Japan committed to the Axis? The answer is that Japan is far from having irrevocably cast her lot with the Totalitarian States of Germany and Italy. The chances are at least even that the rather loose ties which bind Tokyo to Berlin first, and to Rome second, will have been so weakened as to be meaningless and ineffective, if not entirely severed, before another 12 months have rolled by. . . . The Anti-Comintern Pact has never been genuinely popular in Japan. It was announced on the night of November 25, 1936, to an astounded nation. The pact itself was unpopular. The secrecy with which it was concluded made it doubly so. Then the war with China broke out: as months passed and German military advisers to Chiang Kai-shek remained at their posts; as Germany continued to ship vast stores of munitions to China; as Berlin did nothing to aid Tokyo save utter pious expressions of moral support, the former wave of bitterness against Germany returned with increased strength. The Tokyo Government kept this feeling harnessed in so far as public expression was concerned—but behind their outward show, there was an increasing belief that Japan had joined the wrong camp of nations. Japanese statesmen hold

are in the majority—still dare not openly champion it. It has taken the lessons of hard experience to bring the Government to the present point where they are undoubtedly reconsidering their foreign policy."—*Mr. F. H. Hedges, "Daily Telegraph," Tokyo correspondent.*

**The Vistula and Poland.**—"From the time of Frederick the Great to that of Bismarck the control of the mouth of the Vistula has meant the control of Poland and the whole of Eastern Europe. With Danzig in German hands Poland would be as much under German control as Bohemia or Slovakia. Roumania, Yugoslavia, and the Balkans would follow the same fate. German hegemony would be complete, and this fact would be decisive for the west of Europe as well as for the east. The fact that Italy constitutes the other extremity of the Rome-Berlin Axis does not eliminate the question of the balance of power from German-Italian relations. Any preponderance, any hegemony, is a danger to friends as well as to enemies. The prevention of any sort of disproportion between the two parties is the very purpose of friendship and collaboration. Germany must know that no hegemony in Europe can exist without giving rise to a coalition against it."—*Warsaw correspondent, "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican newspaper.*

**"Encirclement."**—"Our object in 'encircling' Germany is identical with that of the firemen who 'encircle' a house on fire. The danger that has to be countered is the spreading of mischief. If any honest German challenges the fairness of the analogy, let him first try to imagine the effect produced on any of the small countries surrounding Germany by the chronicle of one single year. On March 13, 1938, Germany annexed Austria; on September 30, 1938, the Sudetenland; on March 15, 1939, Slovakia; on March 15, 1939, Bohemia and Moravia; on March 22, 1939, Memel. Why has Germany refrained for two months after Memel from annexing Danzig? Because Ribbentrop's faith in the unwillingness of Britain to stop her has been at last shaken."—*The "Observer."*

**Palestine.**—"There is no doubt that the Arabs have got most of what they wanted, and, if they could feel sure that the policy will not again be changed, would be solidly pleased. However, remembering other occasions when a pro-Arab policy was later modified, they are still suspicious and pessimistic. Reports that the Arab States will not recommend acceptance, and that the return of the exiles and the release of those detained will be delayed, tend to distract attention from the real political gains. The Hebrew Press adds nothing to its well-known point of view except to print in bitter contrast the Balfour Declaration and excerpts from the White Paper."—*Jerusalem Correspondent of "The Times."*

**Wasteful Training.**—"It would be a sheer waste of public money to insist on six months' rigid military training in the case of young lorry-drivers and motor mechanics, medical students, accountants, clerks, butchers, bakers, fitter apprentices, and so on, assuming that their services are needed in a purely professional capacity and then only if and when mobilisation is ordered. For such men an initial period of a month at the outside spent under discipline with one of the Services, plus an annual trade test, should amply suffice."—*Lieutenant-General Sir G. F. Ellison.*

# Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

## Twelve Promising Investments.

—(1) Attock Oil, which has just announced a dividend of 7½%, can be bought at 61s. 3d., the yield being 2.5%. (2) Bolsover Colliery, at 40s. represents a yield of 6.3%; last year the company reduced its distribution from 14 to 12½%, but in view of existing trade conditions some increase in the 1939 distribution is clearly on the cards. (3) Cable and Wireless (Holding) Ltd., at 48s. give a yield of 8.3%; given reasonable markets and only a maintained 4% dividend, I can see this stock standing 10 points higher. (4) Elder Dempster Lines Holdings at 24s. 4½d., and yielding 7.4%, is included mainly as a hedge and as a recovery issue. (5) My 'Outsider' is Imperial Smelting, at 9s. 6d., the shares are a reasonable speculation with the hope of a substantial reward. (6) Lewis's Investment Trust at 67s. 6d. has the merits of stable earnings and provides the best way I know of participating in those rising retail shares in the Provinces which the rearmament programme is bringing. (7) L.N.E.R. 2nd guaranteed, at 64½, yielding 6.2%. (8) Metal Box handles a new industry, which has years of growth ahead of it. Equity earnings last year were equal to 31.5% on the capital ranking, and 17½% was paid; if the payment is raised to 20% this time I shall say 'I told you so.' (9) Tootall Broadhurst Lee, now valued at 46s. and yielding 5.4%. (10) United Molasses at 25s. 1½d. give a very useful return of 6%. (11) Venterspost; judging by recent Cape advices, Venterspost is shaping like the next 'big winner' of the Rand. (12) Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries, at 63s. 6d. yield 5%; there was a scrip bonus of 100% in 1934, but reserves and carry forward are mounting once again."—*Austin Friars, in the "Investors' Chronicle."*

"It is when you become successful that you are most in need of self-discipline; and your freedom is most in danger. Success is heady wine."—*Sir David Munro.*

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



# to the News

## Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

**Opinions Epitomised.**—"Without freedom there can be no enduring peace; without peace there can be no enduring freedom."—*H.M. the King.*

"There is no more important and valuable crop than potatoes in time of war."—*Mr. W. Gavin.*

"We think in pounds sterling and are intoxicated on words."—*Major-General J. F. O. Fuller.*

"The anti-aircraft defences of London should be manned day and night."—*Commander R. Fletcher, M.P.*

"Hitler will die one day, and one day the German people will tire of greasing guns with butter."—*Mr. G. L. Steer.*

"We are wandering about alternately sick and relieved at what is being done by the Government."—*Colonel J. Wedgwood, M.P.*

"A civilised community would always regard freedom of discussion as one of the best possessions and results of its civilisation."—*Hewart.*

"For a 48-hour week the comparative wages of a skilled metal worker are £4 4s. and £1 18s. 4d. as between this country and Germany."—*The "Investors' Review."*

"Before the war German diplomacy was governed by the views of the officers' mess. To-day it is governed by the views of the sergeants' mess."—*Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P.*

"Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow."—*Abraham Lincoln.*

"We would have your Majesties feel that in coming from the old land to the new you have but left one house to come to another."—*Maskensie King, Prime Minister of Canada.*

"Conscription was introduced in the worst possible way. The Premier was tender of the feelings of foreign dictators, but did not mind in the least the feelings of the British working man."—*Mr. C. R. Attlee, M.P.*

"There must be no profiteering; people must not grow rich out of the preparations for a defensive war, though defence contracts would give contractors a reasonable margin of profit."—*Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.*

"Britain and France will not accept negotiation by ultimatum of conference under coercion. In international affairs, they will never again yield to a summons to 'stand and deliver.'"—*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in The "Observer."*

"The Nazis are now trying to unite the German people in an anti-British policy, by printing prominently translations of the most unreasonable speeches that our firebrand politicians can produce."—*Mr. R. H. G. Davis.*

"The words of Goethe: *Es ist nichts schrecklicher als eine taegliche Unwissenheit!* (There is nothing more terrible than active ignorance) have an application for all of us who want to preserve peace to-day."—*Mr. Robert Powell, in the "Spectator."*

"We of an older generation sow. If our children and our children's children reap a bitter harvest we shall stand condemned. It is therefore our obligation to do our utmost, all of us, so that in the final reckoning our integrity and effort be not found wanting."—*Mr. Kennedy, the American Ambassador.*

"As a necessary complement to the Prime Minister's announcements regarding war profiteering, the Chancellor of the Exchequer should clear the position by saying at once that he will in no circumstances offer any loans at a higher rate of interest than, say, 2½% as a maximum for maturities up to 15 years."—*Mr. J. M. Keynes.*

"If the dictators compel us to fight, let us fight for something worth while. If there is to be another war to end war let us make sure that national sovereignty goes into the melting-pot, for vague patriotism let us substitute a constructive policy. Patriotism is not enough. If we have to die, let us die for ideals; not for national and selfish interests."—*Lord Davies.*

"So far the Soviet attitude towards foreign correspondents has been markedly lenient; there have been fewer expulsions in 21 years of Soviet rule than there have been in six years of Nazi rule. The expulsions which have occurred have been after repeated warnings and in cases of abuse and misrepresentation which left little room for doubt."—*Manchester Guardian.*

**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% .....	68	2	6
Kenya 5% .....	108	0	0
Kenya 3½% .....	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½% .....	98	10	0
Nyasaland 3% .....	91	10	0
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts .....	86	10	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts .....	83	10	0
S. Rhodesia 3½% .....	99	10	0
Sudan 5½% .....	105	12	6
Tanganyika 4½% .....	103	0	0

Industrials			
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1) .....	5	0	0
British Oxygen (£1) .....	3	18	9
British Ropes (2s. 6d.) .....	6	6	6
Courtaulds (£1) .....	1	5	0
Dunlop Rubber (£1) .....	1	8	3
General Electric (£1) .....	3	19	7½
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1) .....	1	10	4½
Imperial Tobacco (£1) .....	6	11	3½
Int. Nickel Canada .....	\$50½		
Prov. Cinematograph .....	19	6	
Turner and Newall (£1) .....	3	18	0
U.S. Steels .....	\$46½		
United Steel (£1) .....	1	4	3
Unilever (£1) .....	1	15	6
United Tobacco of S.A. .....	4	6	8
Vickers (10s.) .....	19	0	
Woolworth (5s.) .....	3	3	10½

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (\$50) .....	5	0	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) .....	2	2	6
Anglo-American Investment .....	19	4½	
Anglo-Iranian .....	3	12	6
Ariston (2s. 6d.) .....	11	0	
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.) .....	3	7	6
Bibiani (4s.) .....	1	7	3
Blyvoor (10s.) .....	8	9	
Burmah Oil .....	4	0	0
Consolidated Goldfields .....	3	0	7½
Crown Mines (10s.) .....	15	7	6
De Beers Deferred (50s.) .....	6	15	0
East Daaga (10s.) .....	1	0	7½
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.) .....	3	9	
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.) .....	2	10	0
Gold Coast Selection (5s.) .....	1	3	0
Grootvlei .....	4	1	3
Johannesburg Consolidated .....	2	3	9
Klerksdorp (5s.) .....	2	9	
Kwahu (2s.) .....	1	9	4½
Lyndhurst .....	1	6	
Marievale (10s.) .....	17	6	
Mexican Eagle .....	8	7½	
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.) .....	2	4½	
Rand Mines (5s.) .....	8	10	
Randfontein .....	1	19	4½
Royal Dutch (100 fl.) .....	34	7	6
Shell .....	4	2	6
Simmer (2s. 6d.) .....	19	4½	
S. A. Land (5s. 6d.) .....	3	10	7½
S. A. Towns (10s.) .....	9	3	
Sub. Nigel (10s.) .....	11	0	0
Wakfontein (10s.) .....	1	0	0
West Wits. (10s.) .....	5	4	3
Western Holdings (5s.) .....	12	3	

Banks, Shipping and Home Rails			
Barclays Bank (D C. & O.) .....	2	3	0
British India 5½% prefs. .....	100	15	0
Clan .....	5	10	0
E.D. Realisation .....	3	1½	
Great Western .....	32	8	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank .....	84	10	0
L.M.S. .....	14	10	0
National Bank of India .....	29	15	0
Southern Railway def. ord. .....	14	10	0
Standard Bank of S.A. .....	14	15	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs. .....	17	4	

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

## PERSONALIA

Mr. J. Schulman, J.P., has been re-elected Mayor of Ndola.

Canon and Mrs. Russell are on their way home on leave from Uganda.

Mr. R. H. W. Wisdom has left Kenya for Nyasaland to take up his duties as Director of Education.

Mr. O. C. Horton has been elected captain of the Mazabuka Cricket Club, and Mr. F. Quinn, vice-captain.

Mr. H. G. Pilling, Governor of St. Helena, who formerly served in Kenya, is due to arrive home on leave next week.

Mr. G. Ponson, French Consular Agent in Blantyre, Nyasaland, has returned to the Protectorate after a tour of the East Coast.

Sir Henry Chapman, former general manager of Rhodesia Railways, has been elected a director of Leopoldina Railway and Leopoldina Terminal.

Commander I. H. Morten, representative in London of the Southern Rhodesian tobacco industry, has arrived in England after his visit to the Colony.

Dr. A. Carmichael won the Maclean trophy for the highest aggregate points in the recent Gymkhana of the Uganda Polo Club held in Tororo.

Mr. T. T. Davies, Government Printer in Nyasaland, where he has served for the past 23 years, has left the Protectorate on leave pending retirement.

Mr. W. S. Phillips, who has been acting Labour Officer in Blantyre during the absence on leave of Mr. Eric Smith, is now in charge of the Cholo district.

An invitation has been extended to General Carmona, President of the Portuguese Republic, to visit Southern Rhodesia in the course of his coming African tour.

Major L. M. Hastings, M.P., is Chairman of a Committee formed in Southern Rhodesia to inquire into methods whereby the local broadcasting service can be improved.

The Royal Empire Society's gold medal for the best book which has contributed to the objects of the Society has been awarded to Lord Hailey for his "African Survey."

The Hon. Lady Sydney Farrar, M.L.C., has been appointed a member of the Standing Board of Economic Development in place of Lord Francis Scott, who has resigned.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Alex Holm, the former Kenya Director of Agriculture and this year's Chairman of the East African Group of the Over-Sea's League, is now recovering from his sudden illness in London last week.

Mr. E. H. Warren, the former Comptroller of Customs in Nyasaland, is on his way home. After a holiday in this country he will return to South Africa, where he is to be the Welfare Officer for Nyasaland Native employees in the Transvaal.

Captain R. J. Paul, Superintendent of Police in Nyasaland, is on his way home on leave pending retirement. He had served in Trinidad and St. Vincent before being appointed to Nyasaland in 1921. Six years ago he motored home from Cape Town to England.

Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, who was a member of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission, and is Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, yesterday presented two elk heads and two black beaver skins to the King at Winnipeg. According to the company's charter, an ancient specification says that such a tribute must be paid when the reigning monarch sets foot within the ancient territories of Rupert's Land.

Sir W. Wilson Jameson, Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine is Chairman of a committee appointed by the Medical Research Council to assist them in promoting investigations into problems of preventive medicine. Other members of the committee associated with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine are Mr. A. Bradford Hill, University Reader in Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, and Professor W. W. C. Topley, Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology.

Lord Bledisloe, who was Chairman of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission, is to present a silver medal annually, in appropriate numbers, to the chiefs of the various Native tribes of Southern Rhodesia who have done most to induce their tribesmen to adopt improved methods of husbandry. On one side of the medal is a Native Afrikaner bull, with the inscription "Southern Rhodesia Muntungamiri Umtungameli," the Native terms for leader or guide. The reverse bears an ear of maize and the inscription "The Bledisloe Medal for Advancement of Native Husbandry."

### "Germany's Claims to Colonies"

Publication of "Germany's Claims to Colonies," by Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, has been postponed until early June. It will then be issued by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett at 8s. 6d.

Enjoy  
**BOVRIL**  
and Health



## Mr. E. G. Hayter

HIS MANY FRIENDS will learn with deep regret of the death in London last week at the age of 59 of Mr. E. G. Hayter, the former Nyasaland business man. Mr. Hayter went to Nyasaland after serving in the Boer War, established his building contractor's business in partnership with Mr. Walker, and lived in Blantyre for 20 years, for the first 20 years of which he never left the country.

Possessed of a host of friends, he was well-known for his open-handed hospitality to visitors and residents alike. In his younger days he was keen on sport of all kinds, was for many years one of the best tennis players in the Protectorate, and was also a keen golfer. He took an active interest in local government, was for a long time a member of the Blantyre Town Council, and was closely identified with all sides of local public activities.

He was a firm believer in training the Native in building and construction work, and apart from the Government and the missions, probably took the foremost part in Nyasaland in the training of African artisans.

In 1933 he retired to this country, and his house in Kenton, near Harrow, has since been the meeting place of many old Nyasalanders who have retired, and of Nyasaland residents home on leave. For years he has been seen at various East African and Nyasaland functions in London, and he has always been a regular attendant at the monthly meetings of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League.

Of his two brothers, one is still a settler in Nyasaland, while his two sisters are married to Nyasaland residents, Mr. Arthur Edge and Mr. John Downes. Mr. and Mrs. Edge are spending a holiday in England.

Those with Nyasaland connexions who were present at the funeral on Saturday included Mr. G. B. Anderson, the former Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland; and Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Caverhill, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Edge, Mr. Fairfax Franklin, Mr. Henry Hayter, Mr. S. S. Murray, Mr. H. W. Ross and Mr. and Mrs. Taunton, while the floral tributes included wreaths from Mr. and Mrs. John Downes, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hayter, and Mr. and Mrs. Stratton, of Ryall's Hotel.

## Mr. J. C. Abraham

WE regret to announce the death in Southampton on Monday at the age of 50 of Mr. J. C. Abraham, Senior Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland, who only arrived home about a month ago.

One of the most popular officials in the Protectorate, and liked by all who came in contact with him, Mr. Abraham first went to Nyasaland in 1911, and served with the King's African Rifles during the East African Campaign, during which he was mentioned in dispatches on three occasions. He was a close student of Native welfare, a keen anthropologist, and two years ago investigated the problem of Native immigration from Nyasaland to the Rhodesias and South Africa. For the past six years he had been Senior Provincial Commissioner in Blantyre, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and was Acting Governor of the Protectorate after the death of Sir Harold Kittermaster.

Deep sympathy will be felt for his wife, who arrived home with him, and for his son, who is now in medical practice at home.

## Other Obituaries

We regret to learn of the death in Hartley, Southern Rhodesia, of Mr. W. L. Shaw.

The death has occurred in Barbados of Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, the former Senior Medical Officer in Kenya.

We regret to learn of the death at Furzen Wood, Abinger Common, of Mrs. Lugard, wife of Major E. J. Lugard, and sister-in-law of Lord Lugard.

With regret we learn of the death after a short illness of Captain H. S. Robertson, who retired from the service of Messrs. Bullard King and Company at the end of last year. His last command was the s.s. "Umtata."

Mgr. Lemaître, Archbishop of Carthage and Primate of Africa, who died last week at the age of 75, was made Apostolic Vicar of the Sahara and the Sudan in 1911, and during the Great War was Almoner-General to the Sudanese troops.

We regret to learn of the death of Major General Sir Harry Tytler, who will be remembered by many East Africans as the Deputy Inspector-General of the Lines of Communication and later Column Commander in the East African Campaign, in which he was twice mentioned in dispatches.

General Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, who died in Amersham on Sunday, was appointed Deputy Commissioner in Somaliland in July, 1914, after many years' distinguished service in Nigeria. He conducted operations against the Dervishes until February, 1915, inflicting severe punishment on them, and capturing and destroying all the forts which the Mullah had constructed at Shimer Berris. He left Africa early in 1916 to take over a Brigade of the New Armies, serving afterwards in France until the end of the War.

We regret to announce the death in Kisumu of Major Struan Robertson, who lived for many years in Kenya, and had spent a great part of his life in Africa. He served with the Cape Mounted Riflemen of South Africa throughout the Boer War, the Natal Rebellion and the German South-West campaign, and afterwards took up mining with some success until the Great War, when he saw service both in South-West Africa and in the East African Campaign. He then settled in Kenya as a coffee planter in the Fort Ternan district, and later took over an estate in the Songhor district. When gold was found in Kakamega he spent some time prospecting, and as a member of a syndicate from Kampala was successful in finding some gold reefs, which later were sold to the Kisingini Gold Mining Company for £15,000. Later he became a director of Karibi Mines, Ltd., which is working the Pakaneuni reefs with a considerable measure of success. He was particularly active in public affairs, was an enthusiastic golfer, and keen supporter of the Legion of Frontiersmen.

*The Air Mail Edition reaches readers in East Africa and the Rhodesias weeks earlier than the edition sent by ocean mail. In many cases the saving of time is three full weeks and in some it is more. Yet the air mail edition costs only one shilling a week, including air mail postage.*

## Colonial Economic Policy Questions in Parliament

### Discussed in the House of Lords

LORD OLIVIER asked in the House of Lords last week whether the Government would take steps to ensure that in all Crown Colonies in which productive and manufacturing industry received assistance by tariff preferences or otherwise from Imperial or local public funds, proper provision was made for the maintenance of a reasonable standard of wages and of reasonable prices for supplies of the raw materials.

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that in the opinion of the Government it was not justifiable to link up the question of wages with the question of whether an industry was or was not being subsidised from the public purse. Their Colonial policy was directed towards obtaining proper and good wages for those who lived in the Colonies.

They had to consider the real wage, as opposed to the monetary wage. It was quite useless to quote figures of people getting 5s., 10s., or 15s. a week unless they knew what extras were included in that figure. They must also take into consideration the number of hours a labourer worked—whether he refused to work on Monday because it was too near Sunday or refused to work on Friday because it was approaching the week-end.

#### Educating Native Labour

That linked the whole question up with the question of education. It was not only that they had to educate Native labour to a desire for Western civilisation but that they had to be able to persuade them to give that value of labour which would properly reap a higher reward. That was at the back of their minds and it had been the policy of the Colonial Office to promote a higher standard of wages and to prevent exploitation of labour. By means of a number of circular dispatches they had promoted legislation on minimum wage regulations in 40 dependencies. The legislation had not been used very often because in the majority of cases it was unnecessary.

They must keep a proper perspective of the importance of wages in the Colonial Empire. About 5% of the inhabitants of the Colonial Empire earned wages, and it was not unnatural that the minimum wage law had been comparatively unnecessary. A minimum wage regulation was a very good thing, but there was a danger of destroying the laxity of relationship between employer and employed. In the West Indies the result of certain minimum legislation had been to put out of work a great number of old people who had been kept on a sort of half-time basis. He doubted whether any good purpose could be served by producing papers, but if Lord Olivier wished it the Colonial Office would prepare a memorandum, as they were very anxious to interest the wider public in all aspects of Colonial administration.

Lord Olivier said that he had listened to Lord Dufferin's reply not only with astonishment but with some concern for the reputation of the Colonial Office throughout our Colonial Empire. Wherever the principle of State assistance was in operation it was the bounden duty of the State to see that the primary producer and the labourer were given reasonable conditions.

### Educational Expenditure Compared

MR. PALING wished to know the amount spent per head on European children's education in Kenya; how much per head on educating African children; and what percentage of such revenue was derived by direct taxation of the Africans.

The Colonial Secretary replied that the figures for 1937, which were the latest available, showed that expenditure on European child education was £18 2s., and on African child education 14s. 3d. The answer to the third part of the question was 20%.

Asked if he would do his best to abolish school fees for African children who attended elementary schools, Mr. MacDonald said the Government was hoping to have sufficient resources to enable them to give education to a larger number of Native children. They did not regard the present standard for Native children as satisfactory, and as resources permitted they were determined to improve the standard.

Mr. Paling: "In view of the low wages of many of the parents of these Natives, and the cost of school fees, does the Colonial Secretary realise that education is denied to thousands of children?"

Mr. MacDonald: "All these matters are borne in mind, and the fees are reduced in cases of specially poor parents. There is still a good deal of free education among the Natives."

#### Native Land Holdings

Mr. Creech Jones asked if the Colonial Secretary could make a statement on the development of Native individual land holdings in Native reserves in Kenya for the cultivation of economic crops.

Mr. MacDonald replied that among several of the tribes in Kenya there had for many years been a marked tendency towards the system of the private tenure of land. In some areas, notably amongst the Kikuyu, that system was already well-established. In their report for 1933, the Kenya Land Commission recommended that the tenure in each Native reserve should be built on the basis of the Native customs obtaining therein, but that it should be progressively guided in the direction of private tenure, proceeding towards individual land-holding through the group and the family holding. That recommendation formed the basis of the policy of the Kenya Government on the matter.

Mr. Riley asked if the Colonial Secretary would take steps to ensure that in all Crown Colonies where productive or manufacturing industry received Colonial or Imperial assistance by way of tariffs, preferences or otherwise, effectual provision was made for reasonable standards of wages in such industry, and reasonable prices paid to the growers and producers of raw materials.

Mr. MacDonald replied that minimum wage legislation was now in force in over 40 Colonial Dependencies, and its enactment was being considered in the remainder. As regards the payment of reasonable prices to producers of raw materials, free competition between buyers normally ensured that the prices paid to primary producers bore a proper relation to the export prices of the products. Where, for particular reasons, quasi-monopolistic rights in respect of particular products were granted by Governments, the grant of such rights was invariably made dependent upon the payment of fair prices.



## News Items in Brief

### University Scholarships for Kenya

Over £560 has been raised in Kenya for the Children's Holiday Camp Fund.

The Southern Rhodesia Government proposes to build a dam on the Pegwani River to impound some 120,000,000 gallons of water.

H.M.S. "Gloucester," of the East Indies Squadron, will visit Mombasa from July 6 to 20, and H.M.S. "Manchester" from July 18 to 26.

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has approved the appointment of an A.R.P. officer at a salary of from £40 to £50 a month, and is advertising for applications for the post.

Food supplies were dropped by parachute for a number of Europeans stationed at the Pangani Falls electric power station in Tanganyika last week. The party was marooned by floods.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions of The Rhodesia Regiment have now been officially designated No. 1 and No. 2 Groups of the Regiment, owing to the introduction of armoured cars and artillery.

The Mashonaland Cricket Association has suggested to the Rhodesian Cricket Association that the M.C.C. should be invited to tour Southern Rhodesia during the Jubilee celebrations next year.

In 1938 the Southern Rhodesia postal department handled 28,796,000 letters, 796,000 postcards, 2,820,000 newspapers, 12,801,000 book packets, 356,000 parcels, 654,000 registers and 4,252,000 official copies.

An Indian and Arab territorial company is to be established in the Mombasa district of Kenya. Officers will be British subjects, and all members must be either British subjects or British-protected persons of Indian or Arab origin.

The Isangano Protection Area, in the Kasama and Luwingu districts of Northern Rhodesia, has been proclaimed in which hunting of all species of game in the first, second and third sections of the Game Ordinance is prohibited for three years.

An air liner which will fly through the stratosphere at well over 330 miles an hour, and will be able to reach South Africa with only one stop, is being built in Rochester. In the view of an aircraft expert it will allow of a speeding up of air mail services which nobody would have believed possible so recently as a year ago.

The Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya is to offer a scholarship at either Oxford or Cambridge University in October. The scholarship will be one of £50 per annum, renewable for three years. Candidates must have association with Kenya, by birth, education or otherwise, and consideration will be given to character, educational attainments and athletic ability. Application forms are obtainable from the Honorary Secretary, P.O. Box 601, Nairobi, and must be returned by June 30.

Five new national monuments have been gazetted in Southern Rhodesia. Two are caves in the Eastern districts, the walls of which are decorated with prehistoric paintings by Bushmen; the third is a "petroglyph" of a giraffe in the Gwanda district; the fourth, on Mount Selinda, is the grave of Thomas Moodie, leader of the famous trek of 1892 from the old Orange Free State; and the fifth is a giant tree in the same area which is believed to be a survivor of a great forest, and is held sacred by the Natives.

## Ethiopian Refugee Appeal

### Organised by Abyssinia Association

A PUBLIC APPEAL has been made for funds for the "Ethiopian Fund," organised by the Abyssinia Association. The fund will be placed at the disposal of Haile Selassie for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Ethiopian refugees in England, France, Jibuti and Palestine. It is explained in the letter of appeal that the stories circulated about the immense fortune which the Emperor was supposed to have brought to this country seem to have rested on the assumption that a few cases containing silver thalers and family heirlooms were packed with gold. Actually, the assets of the Ethiopian Government in England and France have all been withheld from the Emperor as a result of recognition by the British and French Governments, in spite of the long and costly litigation he has undertaken to secure control of them. Contributions for the fund should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Abyssinia Association, 625, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

### A.R.P. in Zanzibar

In a statement concerning the possibility of air raids on Zanzibar, the local Government says that it considers an attack by aerial gas bombs so remote as scarcely to merit consideration. Enemy gain by an air attack on Zanzibar, it is pointed out, is of no military or political advantage commensurate with the immense risk to which the raiding aircraft would be exposed by operations at so great a distance from their base. Evacuation arrangements for civilians in case of air attack are, however, being made.

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## Kenya Trade in 1938

### The Need to "Buy British"

FOR PURPOSES OF CUSTOMS and Excise, Kenya and Uganda form a single administrative unit, and the statistics of the external trade of the two Dependencies given in the 1938 report (Government Printer, Nairobi, 5s.) are based on that fact. In this review "Kenya" will be understood to include "Uganda," unless otherwise specified.

A glance at the first graph which accompanies the report shows that from 1921 until 1931 Kenya's exports lagged behind imports, giving an unfavourable balance of trade; but in 1932 the position was suddenly reversed, and from then onwards exports led imports handsomely, the visible balance of trade in 1937 being £1,838,403, exports reaching a record peak of £11,891,938, and total imports of £10,053,535. The fall in world commodity prices in 1938 had a slight effect on the trade in Kenya, total exports being valued at £10,748,789 and imports at £9,038,833, the favourable balance of trade still being as high as £1,709,956.

#### Encouraging Exports of Gold

Domestic exports from Kenya in 1938 were valued at £3,835,684, of which gold bullion accounted for £520,000 or 14% of the total, while from Uganda the value was £4,668,966, gold bullion being responsible for £145,000 or 3%. Coffee accounted for 20% of Kenya's domestic exports, of which £326,000 worth went to the United Kingdom, £194,000 to Canada and £129,000 to the U.S.A.; tea to the value of £465,000 (out of £510,000) was sent to the U.K., being 13% of the total domestic exports; and of 11%, or £436,000 value, of sisal and tow, the U.K. took £134,000 worth, Belgium £128,000, Canada £40,000 and Germany £25,000. The U.K. absorbed 51% of the whole of Kenya's domestic exports.

Of Uganda's domestic exports, no less than 61% went to India, 73% of the cotton, to the value of £2,836,000, being thus accounted for; the U.K. proportion of her total exports was only 18%. Combining the Kenya and Uganda domestic exports, the U.K. share was 33% and India's 35%, no other country reaching double figures.

#### U.K. Imports Increasing

Of the combined imports, the United Kingdom with 44.6% showed a small but gratifying increase from 41.2% in 1937 and 38.4% in 1936, as did the British Empire as a whole, with 62.2% in 1938 against 57.7% in 1937 and 57.2% in 1936. Germany with only 4.4% fell from 5.5% in 1937 and 6.3% in 1936, and Japan with 10.8% declined from 14.7% and 15.1% in the two previous years, in spite of the fact that in 1938 she held no less than 72% of the textile trade (90% on a yardage basis) against the U.K.'s 12% (9% in 1937) and nearly 80% by value of silk and silk tissues imported.

Machinery imports to a value of £675,056 were an indication of continued agricultural and industrial activity; the U.K. with £20,833 worth of agricultural machinery, £253,778 of industrial, and £167,418 of "other machinery and parts," a total of £451,029, coming a good first. The U.S.A. total was £72,101 and Germany's £62,790.

The Kenya Government was a good friend to British trade in 1938, its imports being valued at £1,662,340, compared with £980,354 in 1937 and only £505,167 in 1936. In some lines this increase

is understandable, but it is not so clear why practically all the methylated spirit—2,582 imperial gallons out of 2,632—from the U.K., which has a monopoly of the supply, should have been imported by Government.

Kenya has no large proportion of Germans in her population with an urge to buy German goods; yet the Reich has almost a stranglehold on some lines—lamps and lanterns, for example, of which Germany exported to the Colony 127,280 out of 148,714 for home consumption, while the U.K. sent only 6,710; and of these 1,735 were on Government account. No doubt the cheap price—1/33s. of the German lamps, as against 7/49s. of the British, appeals to Natives, who mostly use these lamps, but even the Japanese article at 1/22s. could not oust the German, for their exports were only one-tenth of the Reich's. No one who wanted a good lamp would buy a German; but cannot British manufacturers make a good cheap article to compete with the German lamps?

#### Cheap Foreign Goods

Again, the import price of the 18,422 dozen British safety razor blades was 1s. a dozen; Germany sent over half a million dozen at just one-tenth of the British price, and one-sixth of the price of those from the U.S.A., the home of the safety razor blade. In knives (other than machine knives) the U.K. at an import price of 9s. a dozen cannot compete with Germany at 3/9s. a doz. or with Japan at 1/38s. a doz., though what such cheap knives are like to use may be left to the imagination. Yet in agricultural tools the U.K., with an imported value of £35,138, was well ahead of Germany with £20,189, and could surely with a little enterprise and "push" reduce the Reich figures; in artisans' tools the U.K. was still further ahead with an import value of £18,080 against Germany's £4,710 and even the U.S.A.'s £9,061. In "implements and tools and parts thereof," the U.K. value of £20,822 out of a total of £30,526 was twenty times that of Germany. It can be done.

#### Possible Trade Openings

German shovels, spades, axes and machetes cost only one-third of the British—6d. against 1s. 6d.—and at 261,898 numbered twice as many as the British. In iron wire for fencing and baling the U.K. beat Germany and Belgium comfortably, as it did with steel wire, wire netting and wire mattresses, but in aluminium, brass and copper wire Germany has a practical monopoly; yet the U.K. makes a very good showing against all competitors in sheet brass, brass manufactures, copper sheets and copper tin and zinc manufactures. Why not?

The report is a valuable document, full of information clearly set out and worthy of study by every U.K. manufacturer and merchant dealing with the Colony; and one cannot but wonder whether with a keen eye on the market, especially where the U.K. already has a good footing, foreign competitors' shares could not be reduced, and next year the British percentage of Kenya trade rise to 50% instead of 44.6%.

But Kenya folk must do their share, and "Buy British." Of the 26,430 pedal bicycles imported in 1938, 22,799 were, it is true, British, but 2,918 were Japanese and 690 were German, while of the 360 motor cycles no fewer than 217 were German to 130 British. These figures compare unfavourably with those from certain other Eastern and Central African Dependencies.



## LATEST MINING NEWS

## More Prospectors Wanted In Southern Rhodesia

"PROSPECTING is the genesis of the mining industry, and without it the industry cannot survive," says the 1938 report of the Southern Rhodesia Department of Mines, which adds that it has been definitely on the decline for some years, and has thereby caused the Government some concern.

Two methods are being employed to improve the position: one the opening up of development roads in lesser known areas to make them accessible to prospectors; the other financing experiments in geophysical prospecting, which has proved so successful in other countries. With gold at its present high price prospectors prefer to undertake active mining operations; and the Government is prepared to finance a small-worker's efforts in their early stages. Hence more attention is being devoted to the re-opening of dormant mines than to prospecting for virgin reefs in remote areas.

### Great Progress of Gold Industry

Nevertheless, the gold industry of the Colony as a whole shows great progress and has now made six successive records in the valuation of its gold production—that for 1938 having been 814,078 fine ounces to a declared value of £5,820,531, or 9,859 oz. and £163,838 better than in 1937. The total value of all minerals was £7,695,736, the highest figure achieved by the industry, and £212,873 more than in 1937, in spite of a falling off in the American demand for gold. The Government roasting-plant at Que Que, which produced 7,479 oz. of fine gold, is credited with being a principal factor in the progress of the industry.

The base metal industry also had a successful year, the value, £1,861,925, being £48,155 more than in 1937. The variety of minerals was a record, and is amazing: antimony ore, arsenic, asbestos, barytes, chrome ore, coal, copper ore, corundum, fluor-spar, iron pyrites, lead, limestone, mica, nickel ore, ochre, tantalum, tin concentrates, and tungsten concentrates all figuring in the list. It is curious to find, in an official mining report, the essential content of chrome ore—chromium sesquioxide—printed Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, which is meaningless, instead of Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, the correct formula.

Record productions were achieved in asbestos, 58,811 tons; tin concentrates, 427 tons; tungsten concentrates, 335 tons; and corundum, 112 tons. Tungsten is found scattered all over the Colony and all districts report production of it, Bulawayo district being the largest producer. Though the

price dropped in 1938, there is no reason to suppose, says the report, that, with the demand for the metal assured, the output will not be at least as large in 1939.

Mica mining, at first sight so attractive to the small man, is in Southern Rhodesia highly competitive and exacting in its technical requirements for the market. Cutting and grading need skilled workers. Attention is now confined to ruby mica as the only profitable type.

### Native Labour Problems

The labour employed in the mines during 1938 was estimated at 3,116 Europeans and 87,770 Natives. The alleged shortage of labour on the mines is not by any means serious; whilst quite a number of mines are probably short of their maximum requirements, sufficient labour has been generally available to carry out normal operations though not for any great expansion. Mine owners have readily appreciated the value of saving labour by mechanical appliances, and on some mines better organisation would result in further reduction of labour requirements.

From the Loan Funds Account, £66,689 was advanced in 1938 to small workers; £1,678 to two mica producers; and £7,245 to nine chrome small-workers. The capital of the Fund was increased by £30,000 to meet additional advances.

## Research Into Silicosis

THE expansion of mining in the Rhodesia and East Africa increases the interest of our readers in silicosis, or "miner's phthisis" as it was formerly and not very correctly called, and the territories will therefore welcome the news that the disease is being investigated at the London School of Tropical Hygiene and Medicine by the means of an instrument of British invention which is far ahead of any available elsewhere.

Called the "thermal detector," it is based on the principle that the particles of silica or other minerals in an enclosed amount of air from a mine are electrified when a wire passing through the space is heated by an electric current. The particles, even to the most minute, are repelled from the wire and caught on a prepared glass plate, which is then examined under the very highest power of a microscope, even to the limit of visibility. It is exacting and trying work for the research worker, involving great strain on the eyes and intense and prolonged concentration.

This physical method of research into the disease is only one of the methods employed; another branch of research—medical, clinical, chemical, optical, and biological—is contributing its quota to the investigation of the problem, and all are combined with practical "field" work in the mines—chiefly in anthracite coal mines in Wales. The results already obtained are many but confusing; often, indeed, contradictory; and, so far, no general conclusions have proved possible.

The examination by X-rays of every mine worker, European and Native, every six months, as is done in the great gold mines of South Africa, is the only effective means at present of combating the disease, but this method is not yet used in the mines in Great Britain.

Wankie Colliery Company have removed their London office to 19 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

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## Kenya Consolidated

KENYA CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS, LTD. state in a circular to shareholders that negotiations for securing fresh funds, referred to in the annual report, were not successful. Other negotiations have, however, been proceeding more recently in Kenya, as a result of which the Directors have raised £12,000 against the issue of an 8% Debenture for £15,000 at a discount of 20%. The debenture is redeemable at the end of five years, but the company has the right to redeem at any time subject to three months' notice.

To facilitate the negotiations, the larger creditors agreed to allow their claims to remain in abeyance for a time, and the amount raised, after payment of the remaining creditors, is sufficient to provide for the erection of a small milling plant on the Kiteré property and another one on the Loggorien property. The Kiteré plant has already been installed, and the production of gold has begun, while the Loggorien plant is expected to begin operation at the end of this month.

Upon the failure of the previous very protracted negotiations it became evident that unless some alternative scheme very quickly materialised, it would be impossible for the company to continue its existence. That would have resulted in the loss of the mining properties, and the present scheme was therefore adopted. As a result it is hoped that the company's title to its properties will be placed on a secure footing, and that the revenue from production operations will suffice to enable a certain amount of development work to be carried out.

### Territorial Outputs

Mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during March included 15,151 long tons of copper, 1,050 tons of zinc, 68,267 lb. of vanadium, 493 oz. fine gold, and 2,035 oz. silver.

Tanganyika Territory exported 13,711 oz. of gold during April, including 4,192 oz. from the Lupa goldfield, 2,903 oz. from Musoma district, 5,669 oz. from Mwanza, 800 oz. from Singida, and 147 oz. from Kigoma. Exports of tin ore were 17 long tons, salt 306 long tons, and mica 2½ long tons.

During March Kenya produced 18,011 fine oz. of gold, valued at £45,277, and bringing the total value of gold produced during the first quarter of the year to £133,682. Production from individual districts was as follows: Kakamega, from reefs 2,715 oz., alluvial 246 oz.; Nos. 1 and 2 Areas, 2,243 oz. from reefs; Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Areas, 788 oz. from reefs; Masai Province, 102 oz. from reefs.

Owing to the reduced value of chrome and coal outputs, Southern Rhodesia's mineral production for the first quarter of 1939 showed a drop of £57,379 to £1,823,183 in comparison with this period last year, although a satisfactory increase of £27,470 to £273,825 was shown in asbestos, and tungsten and tin also rose in value. Gold realised only £15,906 less, but chrome dropped from £82,400 to £25,701, the production falling from 69,141 tons to 20,835 tons. The price cut caused a decline in coal from £120,566 to £97,585.

### Metals and Minerals Trust

Metals and Minerals Trust announce that on June 1 an income distribution of 3-4d. a unit, tax free will be paid in respect of the half-year ended April 29. The total income received amounted to 3-9929d. per unit, net, of which 0-5929d. has been placed to reserve.

Mr. Charles McDermid has retired from the secretaryship of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, an office he has held for the past 39 years. His successor is Mr. W. J. Felton, who has been assistant secretary of the Institution since 1932.

## Latest Progress Reports

**Rhomines.**—Output for April from the Flowing Bowl Mine was 1,500 tons crushed for 162 oz. recovered from mill and cyanide, valued at £1,150, as against £727 for March.

**Tanganyika Central Gold.**—During the quarter ending March 31, 1,098 ft. were developed and 492 ft. sampled; payable, 153 ft.; average value, 8-1 dwt.; width, 62 in. Level No. 6: S. drive was advanced 199 ft. to a point 601 ft. from the station cross-cut. Of 199 ft. driven, 50 ft. in soft sheer zone. Of 85 ft. payable, 15 ft. averaged 8-6 dwt. over 70 in. and 70 ft. 6-3 dwt. over 83 in. Sampling shows that the pay-shoot runs either in the hanging or foot-wall and seldom across the reef. Where full exposure of the reef is not possible, poor values are obtained. In first block of ore ready for stoping the values of the block shown by raise sampling would be 2 dwt., but on stripping the intermediate drive to the foot-wall the section not previously exposed showed 14-5 dwt. over 28 in., 28-6 dwt. over 38 in., and 48-1 dwt. over 24 in., which correspond to values in S. drive.

Before the first pay-shoot can be mined the S. drive must be advanced to about 712 ft. from the station cross-cut, and a rise must be put up to connect with winze 5 S. 3 for the establishment of an alternative travelling way. It is expected this work will be completed about the middle of May. Level No. 5: A considerable amount of raising and pillar driving was carried out on this level both N. and S. of the shaft. Of 41 ft. driven S. of raise 5 S. 2 B. 15 ft. av. 8-6 dwt. over 71 in. and 26 ft. av. 1-8 dwt. over 59 in. Values on N. side poor, but it is hoped that intermediate drives from Raise 5 No. 1 and 5 N. 2 will pick up the pay-shoot disclosed in 4 N. 3A drive.

**Kavirondo.**—During April 1,068 tons crushed in Kakamega produced 368 oz. fine gold, and 712 tons crushed in No. 2 Area yielded 206 oz. fine gold. Total output: 574 oz. fine gold.

**Kakamega.**—The new vertical shaft was sunk 38 ft. to total depth of 334 ft., or 57 ft. below the 3rd level. 3rd level N.: No. 1 winze sunk 32 ft. to 39 ft. below the level; from 12 ft. to 23 ft. the vein was 14 in. wide, av. 5-8 dwt. gold; 2nd level N.: winze to connect with No. 1 rise from 3rd level adv. 29 ft. and holed to sub-drive; at 9 ft. the vein was 36 in. wide, av. 14-7 dwt. per ton. Winze to connect with No. 4 rise from 3rd level begun and holed at 20 ft.; samples av. 4 dwt. over 36 in. Sub-drive connecting Nos. 1 and 2 rises av. 46 dwt. over 31 in. for a distance of 29 ft. At Koa Mulimu No. 3 vein a winze was sunk 44 ft. to a total of 95 ft., and a crosscut into the footwall was driven 27 ft. Stoping in Sirius section was completed, and preparations are being made for re-opening the Dudgeon section and resuming sinking of the Turnbull West shaft. 49 oz. fine gold were obtained from tributing.

In No. 2 Area, the 2nd level W. at Chausu adv. 17 ft. to a total of 57 ft., where it was suspended; rise begun to meet No. 3 winze from 1st level adv. 10 ft.; crosscut S. adv. 10 ft. to total of 87 ft., but was suspended. On 1st level W. No. 5 trough winze sunk 14 ft. to total of 60 ft.; from 40 to 50 ft. the vein was 36 in. wide, av. 24 dwt. per ton. 25 ft. of rising was done in preparation for stoping.

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## Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate Expansion of Operations

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., was held last week at Southern House, Cannon Street, Mr. F. J. Nettlefold (chairman of the company) presiding.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said: "From the comparative figures for 1937 and 1938 appearing in the statement of accounts you will notice that 1938 shows a substantial increase in the production account, without a proportionate rise in the revenue earned. The reasons for this are dealt with by the general manager in the review at the end of his report. While the production account does not apparently show results as profitable as those for the previous year, it must be borne in mind that the scope of operations underwent considerable expansion in all directions during the year. For the first time, by means of extensive stope preparation, Blackhalls mine was brought to the stage of being the main source of supply for the mill's increased requirements. The capacity of the plant has been nearly doubled, and, given normal working conditions, the year 1939 may reasonably be expected to show an appreciable reduction in working costs.

The profit for the year is £7,873, and after careful consideration the directors have decided to recommend that the dividend be maintained at 10% (6d. per share), less tax. The directors trust that the results for the current year will justify them in the policy they have adopted, a policy which they realise, owing to the falling off in the amount available for distribution and the prevailing uncertainty and tension in world affairs, may be open to criticism. They have been immensely gratified to the extent by the fact that working conditions were abnormal in 1938, and from returns so far received during 1939 the benefit of the increased plant capacity is being realised.

The directors have recently confirmed a programme of operations on the property for the ensuing 12 months which covers the resumption of the sinking of the main shaft at Blackhalls reef to the 5th level, extensions to the cyanide plant, additional buildings and further stope preparation.

### General Manager's Statement

Mr. E. C. M. Garrett, the general manager, said: "I am very glad of this opportunity of meeting you. On my first view of the property in 1936 I reviewed its possibilities and recommended you to bring the property to a state of considerably larger scale production. Blackhalls mine showed promise of good profits for some time to come, and in a smaller way Steels, Kisumu reef and M.K. offered interesting prospects. Now the whole property has been carefully evaluated, the expansion of our operations has been effected, and they are now on a commensurate scale. I look on last year as the more or less final year of the expansion visualised in 1936.

"The ore for treatment at the mill can be provided for the next 34 years from the reserves at present in sight, but beyond that we shall have to rely to a continually increasing extent on the further extensions in depth of Blackhalls reef. As to how Blackhalls will stand the strain I would refer you back to the geologists' report of 1936. They saw no reason why Blackhalls should not live to 7,000 ft. in depth."

Selection Trust, Ltd., announce that at the annual meeting to be held on June 12 a dividend of 9d. per share, less tax, will be recommended. An extraordinary general meeting will be held after the general meeting to consider a resolution to convert the issued shares into ordinary stock.



Photo: Star, Johannesburg

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## Dwa Plantations, Ltd.

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., state in their annual report that the trading profit for 1938, after provision for depreciation and estate redemption, totalled £210. After adding £31 in respect of bank interest, £534 brought forward, and £1,250 no longer required for taxation reserve, there is an available total of £2,024, from which is deducted £955 in respect of interest on Prior Lien Debenture stock. The remaining balance of £1,069 is to be carried forward.

Total production from Dwa and Kedai estates was 1,582 tons during the year; output from the Msinga estate for seven months amounted to 311 tons. Production at Msinga was suspended from March to May, 1938, and again on October 31, 1938, and the factory has not yet been re-opened. The "all-in" cost of production, including amortisation of planted areas, depreciation, freight, and London expenses, amounted to £17 3s. 8d. per ton, while the average selling price of all grades was £16 13s. 4d. per ton, c.i.f.

Developments included planting out a further 125 acres at Dwa; 196 acres at Kedai, and the clearing of 88 acres on the latter estate. At Msinga 1,126 acres were stumped, of which 420 acres were cleared and burnt, bringing the total area stumped and cleared up to 1,933 acres and 560 acres respectively. On December 31, 1938, the company had 19,066 acres under mature sisal, and 1,554 acres under immature sisal, making a total of 11,620 acres.

The African and Eastern Trade Corporation, which has interests in East Africa, is to pay a six months' dividend of 6% on its £100,000 "A" Preference stock on July 1.



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## Rhodesia Railways Trust

OWING to the receipt of £100,000 in dividend from the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., net profits of Rhodesia Railways Trust shows a rise for the year ended March 31 from £59,018 to £137,273. For the sixth year in succession the company is to pay a dividend of 5%, tax free, on its £2,005,767 of issued capital. The directors are setting aside £60,090 for general depreciation of investments and contingencies.

### Kassala Cotton Company

Kassala Cotton Company, Ltd., state in a circular to shareholders that up to April 30 the cotton area of 38,255 feddans planted produced 173,479 kantars, or 4,535 kantars per feddan. Only small balances of the 1937 and 1938 crops remain to be disposed of. Substantial progress has been made with sales of the 1939 crop, a fair proportion of the "L" variety of Sakellarides cotton having been sold by auction at Port Sudan. The bulk of the cotton seed of the 1939 crop has been sold at prices somewhat higher than those of last year.

### Sudan Plantations Syndicate

Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., state in a circular to shareholders that cotton picked to April 30 from the planted area of 167,066 feddans amounted to 732,699 kantars, or the satisfactory yield of 4,385 kantars per feddan. That yield would not be affected appreciably by the small quantity which then remained to be picked. Cotton prices are considerably lower than they were last year. Substantial progress has been made in the realisation of the balances of the 1937 and 1938 crops, and sales of the new crop are progressing well; a considerable portion of the "L" variety having again been disposed of by auction in Port Sudan. The greater part of the Gezira cotton seed has been disposed of at prices above those obtained last year. At the Syndicate's Zeidab station, the average yield from the total area of 5,554 feddans was 3,775 kantars per feddan, the whole of the cotton and cotton seed being sold at satisfactory prices.

### Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.

Trading profit of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company, Ltd., who have branches in East Africa, amounted to £52,576 for the year ended February 28, 1939, and after charging normal expenditure there was a balance of £23,219, against £23,476. The balance brought forward from last year is £25,047, which, together with this year's balance of £23,219, makes a total credit balance of £48,266. The fall in exchange of the dollar in China and the Argentine has resulted in an exceptional loss of £26,042, to which must be added loss in closing branches £8,655, and special remuneration of a director, £2,107, making a total exceptional expenditure of £36,804, and leaving a credit balance to be carried forward of £11,462, a reduction of £13,645 on the amount brought forward. The interiors of the premises of the company's branches are to be brought up-to-date, and about £28,000 has been spent during the year on improvements and alterations. Stocks on hand show a decline of £63,550.

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## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter.**—No Kenya on offer at the nominal price of 109s. per cwt. (1938: 125s.)

**Castor Seed.**—May-June steady and firm; Bombay to Hull £11 12s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £11 7s. 6d.; 1937: £14 2s. 6d.)

**Cloves.**—Dull with Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 7½d. Madagascan spot (in bond), 7½d.; c.i.f., 6 13/16d. per lb. (1938: 8½d., 6½d.; 1937: 40s.)

**Coffee.**—Demand slow at last week's auctions; Kenyas and Tanganyikas sold at recent rates:  
Kenya "A," 60s. to 71s. 6d.; "B," 54s. to 65s.; "C," 51s. to 59s.; peaberry, 59s. to 62s. per cwt.  
Tanganyika country cleaned "A," 65s. to 88s.; "B," 53s. to 62s.; "C," 50s.; peaberry, 61s. to 66s. per cwt.  
London cleaned polish green 3rd size, 46s. per cwt.  
Rhodesian pale, brownish "A," 56s.; "B," 45s.; peaberry, 51s. per cwt.  
To date, 147,751 cwt. of East African have been landed, compared with 124,982 cwt. last year and 99,258 cwt. in 1937. Stocks are high at 106,436 cwt. (1938: 85,608 cwt.; 1937: 84,849 cwt.)

**Copper.**—Dull and easier with standard for cash £41 5s. and three months 6s. 3d. higher. (1938: £34 3s. 9d.; 1937: £62.)

**Copra.**—East African l.m.s. is steady and firm at £10 17s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. for June shipment. (1938: £11 5s.; 1937: £17-15s.)

**Cotton.**—Business fair in spot; American middling 5-61d. per lb., with June 5-09d., August 4-78d., and October 4-57d. per lb.

**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull quiet at £5 12s. 6d. per ton for May shipment, with June 1s. 3d., and July 3s. 9d. higher. (1938: £4 7s. 6d.; 1937: £5 5s.)

**Gold.**—148s. 5½d. per ounce. (1938: 140s. 4½d.; 1937: 140s. 6d. per ounce.)

**Groundnuts.**—May-July quiet at £11 18s. 9d. per ton for Rotterdam/Hamburg. (1938: £10 11s. 3d.; 1937: £14 12s. 6d.)

**Hides.**—Firm, but less business passing. Mombasas 70/30% 42 lb. and up, 6d.; 8/12 lb., 5½d.; 4/8 lb., 6½d.; 0/4 lb., 6½d. (1938: 6½d., 6¾d., 7½d.)

**Maize.**—Quieter with East African No. 2, 22s. 9d. to 22s. per qtr. according to position.

**Pyrethrum.**—Kenya flowers have improved on their already high price and are nominally quoted at £160 per ton. This follows the increase in Japanese old crop, which is fluctuating between £108 15s. and £114, but there is little business, as buyers consider the Japanese are quoting too high. (1938: £126, £89.)

**Sisal.**—Dull with little business and easier prices. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £16 15s. to £17; No. 2, £15 15s. to £16; No. 3, £15 5s. to £15 10s. per ton for June/October shipment, c.i.f. optional ports. (1938: £17, £16 5s., £16; 1937: £28 10s., £27 5s.)  
Central Line Sisal Estates announce that output from their properties during April amounted to 244 tons.

**Soya Beans.**—Steady with May £9 3s. 9d. per ton usual Continental ports for Manchurian afloat. (1938: £8 2s. 6d.)

**Tea.**—Demand brisk and active, and prices firm at last week's auctions. Nyasaland averaged, 10-67d.; Kenya, 12-65d.; Tanganyika, 11-50d.; and Uganda, 12-50d. per lb. (1938: 12-80d., 13-39d., 13d.)

**Tin.**—At £226 2s. 6d. per ton, standard for cash reached its highest peak since October, 1937. Three months still has a backwardation of £2 10s. (1938: £159 15s.; 1937: £253 10s.)

**Tobacco.**—An official cable from Nyasaland to the Nyasaland representative in London states that northern dark fired has been selling well at the Limbe auctions, and that the quality is very good in the Mponela and Nsaru-areas. "B" averaged 6d. (22in. and over good body wrapper and good cutter), "C" 5-73d. (22 in. and over thin wrapper and good cutter), "D" 5-11d. (18 in. to 22 in. good body short wrapper and good cutter), "E" 5-13d. (18 in. to 22 in. thin short wrapper and cutter), "F" 4-31d. (15 in. to 18 in. filler and cutter).

Southern long grades continue to sell well, and the all-over average was 3-64d. for southern, and 5-61d. for northern. Flue-cured prices have been maintained. Best quality darks are about 2d. a lb. higher than last year, and 24 in. leaf and over is very scarce.

**Wheat.**—Moderate with Kenya Equator 22s. per qtr., and Governor 1s. higher.

## 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 May 10).**—Cherangani, 0-53 inch; Donya Sabuk, 0-14; Eldama, 0-32; Eldoret, 1-51; Equator, 0-92; Fort Hall, 0-46; Fort Ternan, 0-46; Heey's Bridge, 0-34; Kabete, 0-77; Kaimosi, 2-12; Kapsabet, 0-87; Kericho, 1-09; Kiambu, 0-63; Kijabe, 0-59; Kilifi, 3-72; Kinangop, 1-12; Kipkarren, 0-34; Kisumu, 1-16; Kitale, 0-93; Koru, 0-93; Lamu, 2-75; Limuru, 1-14; Lumbwa, 0-55; Mackakos, 0-35; Mackinnon Road, 0-60; Makindu, 0-03; Makuyu, 0-17; Malindi, 6-66; Menengai, 0-37; Mitubiri, 0-20; Miwani, 1-43; Moiben, 0-20; Mombasa, 3-18; Mohoroni, 0-72; Nairobi, 0-50; Najvasha, 0-07; Nakuru, 0-50; Nandi, 2-13; Nanyuki, 1-47; Narok, 0-08; Ngong, 0-07; Njoro, 0-22; Nyeri, 1-98; Ol'Kalou, 1-26; Rongai, 0-08; Ruiru, 0-30; Sagana, 0-27; Songhor, 1-11; Soroti, 0-72; Soy, 0-45; Thika, 0-39; Thomson's Falls, 0-39; Timau, 0-50; Timboroa, 0-10; Tsavo, 0-22; Turbo Valley, 0-30; and Voi, 0-38 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended May 8).**—Amani, 7-70 inches; Arusha, 3-58; Bagamoyo, 3-03; Bukoba, 4-41; Dar es Salaam, 3-87; Dodoma, 0-30; Kigoma, 0-14; Kilosa, 1-03; Kilwa, 0-45; Kinyangiri, 0-37; Lindi, 0-17; Lushoto, 9-02; Lyamungu, 7-95; Mahenge, 0-66; Mbeya, 0-07; Morogoro, 2-74; Moshi, 4-48; Mpwapwa, 0-51; Musoma, 0-66; Mwanza, 0-84; Ngomeni, 5-48; Njombe, 0-09; Old Shinyanga, 0-01; Tabora, 0-17; Tanga, 7-15; Tukuyu, 1-21; and Utete, 1-14 inches.

**Uganda (Week ended May 10).**—Butiaba, 0-35 inch; Entebbe, 4-24; Fort Portal, 1-37; Jinja, 1-77; Kabale, 0-83; Kololo, 0-83; Lira, 2-14; Masaka, 2-32; Mbale, 3-09; Mubende, 0-18; and Soroti, 1-48 inches.

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Stern, Mr. & Mrs.	Walther, Miss E.
Wilde, Miss M.	
<i>Tanga</i>	<i>Beira</i>
Fischer, Mr.	Flater, Mrs. M.
le Maitze, Mr. & Mrs. A. L.	Flater, Mrs. R.
Roecker, Mr.	Lacerdo, Mr. & Mrs. D. A.
Schweiger, Mr.	Lichtenstein, Miss
<i>Dar es Salaam</i>	Lyra, Mr. J. C. M.
Backhaus, Miss H.	Monstacas, Mrs. P.
	Steiniger, Dr. & Mrs. K.

### Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on May 15, included Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Clark, Mrs. U. G. Hamilton, Mrs. I. E. Sprout and Mr. J. N. McNeile, from Nairobi; and Mrs. G. Tillet and Mr. A. M. Maekilligan, from Kisumu.

Homeward passengers on May 16 included Mr. D. A. Lawson, from Nairobi, and Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote, from Kisumu.

Homeward passengers on May 19 included Mr. C. E. Squires, from Salisbury; Mrs. E. S. Swinden, from Nairobi; Mr. T. Marks, from Port Elizabeth; and Mrs. U. H. Winch, from Khartoum.

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Uganda exported 175,120 bales of cotton during the first quarter of this year. Cotton tax collected amounted to £13,043.

Approximate gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways during March were £335,532, compared with £410,494 during the corresponding month of 1938.

During last month Tanganyika Territory exported 7,590 tons of sisal, 483 tons of coffee, 261 tons of hides, 5,441 centials of cotton, and 811 cwt. of sugar.

Messrs. James Finlay & Company, proprietors of the African Highlands Produce Company of Kericho, Kenya, announced a net profit for 1939 of £228,323.

Sena Sugar Estates are to pay an Ordinary dividend of 8% for 1938, against 9% last year. Net profits for the year amounted to £94,984, compared with £128,642.

Rhodesian Tobacco Estates announce the payment of a final dividend of 7½% making a total distribution for the year of 12½%, compared with 15% for the preceding 12 months.

Customs duties in Tanganyika for the first three months of this year amounted to £142,389. For the corresponding period of 1938 the total was almost exactly the same, namely, £142,395.

Mr. W. H. Martin, of Messrs. Kettles-Roy and Tyson (Mombasa), Ltd., is visiting this country. Correspondence for him should be addressed c/o Messrs. Alexander Lawrie & Company, 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 9 3/5d. on Cumulative Preference shares of 4% actual, and an interim dividend of 7 1/5d. on the "A" and "B" shares of 3% actual, subject to income tax deduction at 4s. 7d.

Export tonnage dealt with by Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first three months of this year totalled 52,754 tons, compared with 45,042 tons during the corresponding period of 1938. Import tonnage railed from the coast totalled 25,584 tons.

Of the 8,616 motor-cars registered in Kenya in 1938, 25.51% were of British origin and 69.85% from the U.S.A. and Canada; in comparison, of the 6,947 cars in the Colony in 1933, only 11.46% were British and no less than 84.35% came from the U.S.A. and Canada.

A census of industries taken in Southern Rhodesia has revealed that in mining the ratio of European to Native employment is one in 22; in agriculture one in 20, but in secondary industries it is one in 17. In the paper, printing and allied trades it reaches the very high ratio of 20 to 9.

The Mozambique Convention has been extended by the South African and Portuguese Governments for a further five years, after which period either Government may call for a revision of the Convention's terms. The Convention concerns the entry into the Union of Native labourers from Mozambique for work in the gold mines on the Rand.

An industrial census has been recently taken in Southern Rhodesia, and the first complete returns are those of the chemical, fertiliser, soap and allied trades, which have a gross annual output of £368,851, and employ 556 workers. Materials cost £253,679, and the net output per £100 of wages amounts to £294. The census will, it is hoped, prove of immense importance in considering the economic future of the Colony, as it will demonstrate to what extent home-made goods might be used in lieu of imports.



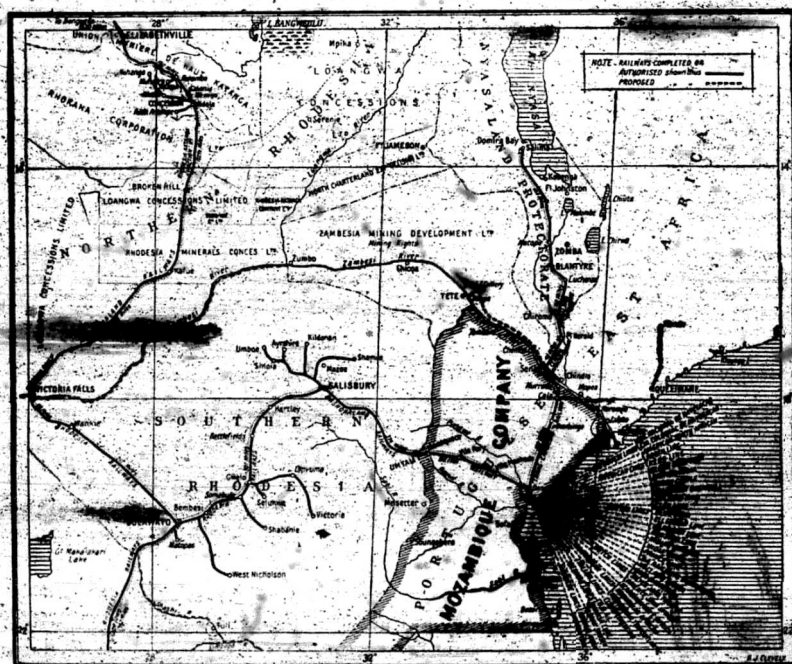
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WINDSOR CASTLE	19,141	—	—	June 15
DUNBAR CASTLE	10,002	June 10	June 15	—
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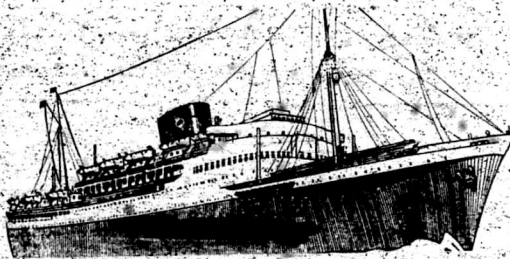
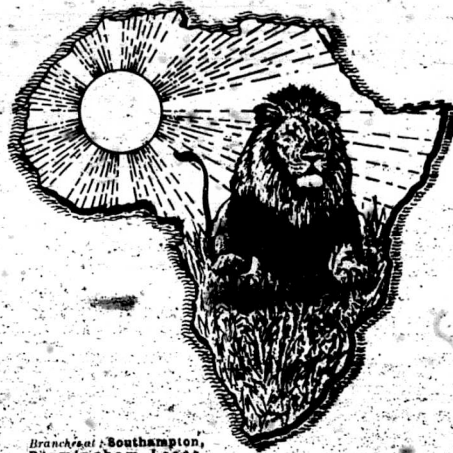
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