

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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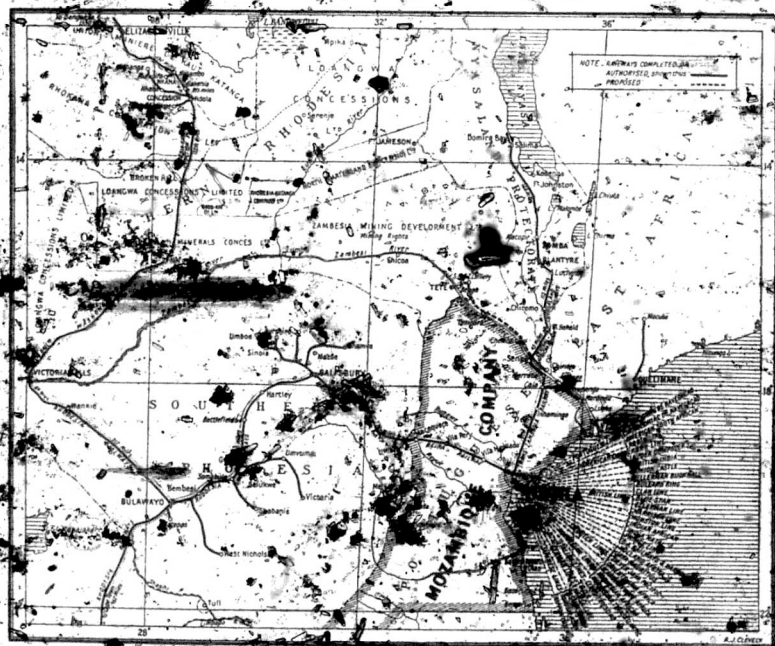
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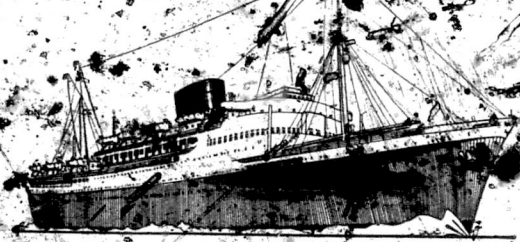
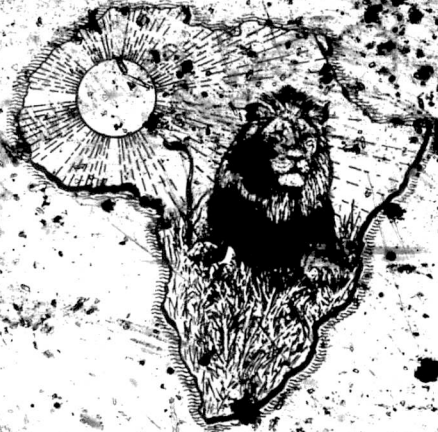
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

RECKLESS DISREGARD OF FACTS characterised last week's meeting of the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce, which must suffer considerable loss of prestige from its singular parrality and impetuosity in dealing with the question of East African representation in London in war time. Never previously in our sixteen years' experience of the Section have we known to so completely denude, generate so much artificial indignation, or protest so trenchantly with so little justification. The members present were perfectly well aware that matters vital to an understanding of the subject at issue were either not mentioned at all or were dismissed with unwarranted levity, with the consequence that the proceedings must be rated farcical; but the majority—and the meeting, numbering about twenty-five persons, was unusually large—knew so little to appreciate the essential unreality of the transactions. So misled from the outset, and not reminded by a single speaker of the untrustworthiness of the memory of those who advanced so gaily to the attack they joined in the unanimous condemnation.

The Chairman of the Section has so often saved it by his comprehension of East African matters, his alertness, and his judgment that it was particularly regrettable to find him taking the lead on this occasion and basing his case on erroneous suppositions in the guise of facts. Before considering the debate it must be noted that the agenda gave the subject for discussion as "Closing of East African Dependencies Office." That was a quite unmerciful misrepresentation, for the simple fact is that His Majesty's Eastern African Depen-

encies Office in London has not been closed, and that far from there being any intention of closing it, it has been definitely decided to keep it open throughout the war with a skeleton staff. That is public knowledge founded on widely-circulated official statements. The well-informed have also been aware for weeks that possible additions to the present skeleton staff are under consideration. From this disastrous false start the Chairman proceeded to assert that the Commissioner had been displaced at less than two months' notice, and that the Governors of East Africa had decided in November to seek the approval of the Secretary of State to the closing of the Office on December 31. If Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman, and Mr. Wigglesworth, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Section who dominated the debate, will search their memories (and if necessary consult their files), they will discover that the matter was formed before the end of September that the Secretary of State had formally notified his decision to accept the recommendation of the East African Governments for the closing of the Office, so that apart from earlier informal information, the Commissioner knew more than three months before the end of the year.

East Africa and Rhodesia, in fact, published the first full disclosure of the Minister's decision as far back as October 5 last. If the Section felt so strongly on the subject as it is now sought to suggest, why did it not meet and register its protest persistently and immediately for three and a half months more? It did nothing whatever. And suddenly, except, apparently, to misconceive the Department's whole course of events, and, by its silence, become a complacent accessory after the event. When the Governors met in Con-

ference at the beginning of the month, they announced a decision precisely contrary to what reported to the Section: instead of resolving to close the Office in December, as the London Chamber of Commerce was told they had done, they agreed to modify the earlier intention and maintain the Office in being on a skeleton basis. This wise and creditable change of opinion—which is in strange contrast with the autocratic totalitarianism of which the Governments are unjustly accused—was, we believe, primarily, and perhaps chiefly, the result of representations from non-official quarters, but not, so far as we are aware, from one single commercial organisation, either in East Africa or in England. Instead of acting promptly and publicly, as they had every opportunity of doing, and offering guidance to the Governments, they sat silent, and preservation of that silence would have served the East African Section better than a very belated decision to advertise not merely its long continued inactivity, but its inadequate information of interim developments.

What impressions must be created upon the mind of the ordinary reader by the report appearing elsewhere in this issue? We would suggest, be left with the following main ideas: (a) that the Office had been closed, and so remained; (b) that the commercial community in East Africa, and in the well-advanced in the past and had had no intimation of coming changes; (c) that the Governments had acted, autocratically and without consulting non-official opinion; (d) that the Commissioner had been cavalierly dismissed at a few weeks' notice after many years of service; (e) that the Office should have been continued on the old basis, or, possibly, even strengthened, in order to assist trade at a time when Great Britain requires more overseas business; (f) that the members of the Advisory Committee attached to the Office had been deliberately left in ignorance, and that they had been satisfied with its administration; (g) that previous inquiries into the administration of the Office had been of so unsatisfactory a character as to be almost worthless; and (h) that the statistical services, carefully built up, have been jettisoned.

In discussing these points *seriatim*, it should be made clear that we have not been in the confidence of the Colonial Office or of the East African Governments in regard to the steps proposed and taken, and that our information does not exceed that of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Temporary Emergency Committee, though we profoundly disagree with them in their deductions from that knowledge, and deplore their forgetfulness of some of it. Nor must our comments be taken to mean that we regard the East African Governments as having made the best possible arrangements in the circumstances. It would indeed be quite easy to suggest modifications which would give better results at a very trifling additional cost, or, in case of need, even another plan at slightly decreased cost. But as such possibilities were not touched upon by any member of the London

Chamber of Commerce we shall not now pursue them, especially as these criticisms must in any event run to considerable length. Our purpose is to expose the unfairness of a concerted commercial attack, not to represent as perfect an admirably inferior organisation designed to meet a temporary emergency and capable of swift adjustment to changing circumstances.

Through almost every speech ran the suggestion of an almost derelict Office on a care and maintenance basis. The pity is that the obvious course, involving Mr. Knappman, the new officer-in-charge, to attend and explain matters himself, was not taken, for he would, for the least, have had no difficulty in replying to the extravagant allegations of the critics. He might even have noted the circular letter to the Press of his predecessor, whose opening words I have to inform you that, as from January 1, 1949, this Office will be conducted on a skeleton basis. Our Major Dale, who was present during a good deal of the debate, did not point out that this was something quite different from closing the Office. As to (b) it is fantastic to hint broadly that no Office could have been better run, and that the leaders of the commercial community were given no intimation of the coming changes. The Office has been the subject of criticisms from many quarters for years, so much so that the East African Governments have caused two official inquiries to be held in London within the fairly recent past, while it is an open secret that the Advisory Committee itself instigated another investigation. Since those reports have not been made public, it must suffice to say that well-informed East Africans are aware that each was considerably more critical than its predecessor, and that the last of them, that made by the Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Arnigel Wade, then Chief Secretary in Kenya, would probably have led to changes even if there had been no war. Leading business men in London and in East Africa knew of these periodic reviews, and that each sprang from expressions of dissatisfaction by responsible non-officials.

As to (c), the Governments have shown so little eagerness to interfere with the affairs of the Office that year after year the complaints of non-official members of the Legislative Councils fell on deaf ears. It was in Northern Rhodesia that discontent first centred. In Northern Rhodesia, it solidified itself so strongly that the And Nyasaland non-official members of the Legislative Council voted, as they have since, against the continuance of the annual payments to the Office. When that occurred, for the second successive year, the then Governor, Sir Hubert Young, expressed sympathy with the commercial and industrial representatives publicly, repeating that he shared their opinions. Non-official members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council likewise protested against expenditure which they did not regard as justifying itself, and so strong was public feeling in those two Protectorates that they would at any rate have withdrawn their subsidies, probably this year, even if there had been no war and no Wade Committee. That Committee

incidentally had access to the criticisms of the Advisory Committee itself, which was composed solely of non-officials. Moreover, the Governments in East Africa have further knowledge of non-official opinion by reason of the fact that non-officials are now members of the Executive Councils of the Dependencies, which bodies will obviously have considered this whole question before it came to the consideration by the Government Conference.

We should have preferred to avoid (d) on account of its personal character, but it must in fairness be stated that the Commissioner was for many months a victim of various criticisms, and that he must have known from the time of the **Unwanted** appointment of the Wade Committee **Misconceptions** in the early last year that the existing structure was bound to be changed, not only on account of the forthcoming secession of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Some people present at the London Chamber meeting will have derived the impression that an official has been displaced with the minimum of consideration and no recompense beyond two months' salary after serving the territories for a decade and a half. It is therefore but elementary justice to state that that is far from the case; in fact he has been generously treated from the financial standpoint and shown much courtesy and consideration by the superior authorities. Suggestion (e) is amazing, for in view of the outbreak of which many functions hitherto performed by the Office automatically fell to the territories would not have been justified in maintaining the old structure at an average annual expenditure of some £6,000. Quite obviously, there would not have been enough work in view to keep the former large staff fully occupied—and, as this journal has repeatedly suggested, much of the work upon which it was engaged was in any event redundant and could have been, and can now be left with confidence to the Imperial Institute, the Departments of Agriculture, and other specialist bodies. The hypothesis that British export trade will suffer severely from the recent action of the Governments is, at the best, hyperbole, and, at the worst, a misunderstanding of the position. What the Chamber overlooked was that it never was the duty of the Office to seek to promote British export trade, it being solely the function of the Department of Overseas Trade.

Propositions (f) and (g) have already been dealt with, though to give above remarks it should be added that the Advisory Committee must automatically have known of the Wade Committee's duties and of the results which might **Some Further** have been from its report. The last point **Distinction** is the only one on which the real issues were not completely obscured, while some speakers seemed to suggest that the statistical services were being scrapped, others indicated the opposite or even contradicted themselves. Why it should have surprised anyone that the newly-formed Sisat Association in London should compile and circulate sisat statistics escapes our comprehension. Surely that is the least which it could be expected to do. The Coffee Board of Kenya has been engaged in much more detailed

statistical work of that nature for years; the **Political Federation of the Empire** has long performed the same office for tobacco growers, and the Kenya Farmers' Association has, as a matter of course, kept itself and its members informed of the trend of affairs in the commodities which it markets. Nor was the case strengthened by the pitiful picture of overworked business men pecking to the Colonial Office to extract essential data from the **Chauffeur**, for any house engaged in trade with East Africa is poorly equipped if it does not subscribe for those official publications to come to its own London office, or at least arrange to be kept immediately informed by its representatives of any Government notices of importance. When Mr. Wigglesworth spoke of other parts of the Empire opening new London agencies he was likewise guilty of a slight of fancy; we challenge him to mention one Colony which has taken that step in, say, the past five years. Since his allegation went uncorrected, it is a fair deduction that the meeting was unaware that the Ceylon Office in London is about to be closed.

Great play was made with the idea of the substitution of a "librarian" and one typist for a fully satisfactory organisation. That again was illusory. What is the truth? That the former Commissioner's contract has been terminated; that the **The Real** representative of the East African Railways **Facts**, a man who had retired from Kenya some years ago, has ceased (at any rate temporarily) to discharge the functions in London which he fulfilled so admirably; that the Kenya Agent continues his work; that Nyasaland's representative has suffered the curtailment of his duties (though he has crossed the Strand to new offices); and that Mr. Knapman, who was for years a general office assistant, especially engaged on trade and statistical work, and not merely librarian, has assumed charge of what was known as the central office section of the work. Why was this not made clear to the East African Section? Why was it not told that the full statistical information continues to arrive regularly from the Dependencies? Moreover, it is available to any inquirer, though it is no longer duplicated for wholesale distribution. Is reasoning in this particular unreasonable in view of the information he kept up to date and promptly accessible, that does not strike us as an unduly serious deprivation in the present crisis.

This was the speaker's first meeting in four and a half months of war, but amazing to relate, no member thought it necessary to bring consideration of the fundamental problems facing commerce to-day. As the first meeting in **Season's Curious** war, it left upon us the impression of **Disregard Of War** a sense of frustration. **Opportunities For** We had hoped for a clarion call to British manufacturers and exporters to seize the new opportunities opened to them by the complete disappearance from our markets of German competition, and the restraints imposed upon other non-steepling suppliers by the imperative need of the whole

London Representation of East Africa

Astonishing Debate of E. African Section of London Chamber

A MORE CURIOUS DEBATE than that of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week on the subject of His Majesty's East African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London cannot have occurred for a very long time in any responsible East African body, and the following report of the proceedings requires to be read in conjunction with the comments which appear on the first three pages of this issue under Matters of Moment.

Confusion began with the circulation of the official agenda for the meeting, for that document gave as the first subject for discussion "Closing of East African Dependencies' Office"—despite the fact that the Office never has been closed.

Being thus, fairly—or unfairly—launched upon a treacherous sea of misconceptions, the Section was carried hither and thither upon a journey which, viewed in retrospect, cannot give much pleasure to those who reflect that reliable charts were available for public guidance.

The Chairman's Statement

Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman of the Section, said in his opening statement that the Governors of the East African Dependencies decided in November to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to approve the closing of the Dependencies' Office in London on December 31, from which date there would be a mere skeleton with the then Librarian as officer-in-charge and one typist as his full staff. The Minister accepted that recommendation, and without further ado notice was given to Major C. H. Dale, the Commissioner, who was thus displaced at less than two months' notice, and, some weeks later, to Mr. McHardy, representative of the East African Railways.

It gradually became known that the Kenya Agency would continue to occupy premises in the Office and deal with travel and settlement matters, and that Nyasaland's representative would from the beginning of January be accommodated in the building occupied by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia. The statistical information services hitherto provided had been discontinued, but the certification of invoices and work in connection with Customs regulations, East African laws, etc., was maintained.

Consulting the Commercial Communities

Shortly after the decision of the Governors Conference had been announced the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution of regret that such action should have been taken without prior consultation with the commercial community, and certain members of the London Chamber had since expressed similar sentiments.

He (the Chairman) recommended that Section to record its regret that commercial organisations had not been consulted beforehand. The closing of the Office was a retrograde step, especially when it was common ground that development of the export trade of Great Britain was vital at this time, and that the development of production in East Africa, and therefore the disposal of those products, was likewise essential. Yet at the moment when great stress was being laid on those aspects of affairs the organisation which had taken sixteen

years to create was swept away for arrangements which could not fill the gaps as regards trade and transport.

Mr. Wigglesworth's Allegations

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth considered it extraordinary that the one organisation in England which had to do with increasing East African trade should be closed. The whole trend was in the other direction—for parts of the Empire not represented at London to open their own agencies here. A very strong Advisory Committee had been attached to the Office, and its members, of whom he was one, had been unaware of negotiations for the closing of the Office and were not consulted in any way. It was surprising that no information should have been given to those responsible for supporting the Commissioner in his work. Did the Governors in East Africa consider East African trade so unimportant that it need not be considered? At no time in the history of the territories was a London organisation more necessary.

Whether any question of personality were involved he did not know, but if that were the case, the position seemed similar to gutting a country mansion because one did not like the butler. Those responsible for this movement might have asked for a thorough investigation. There had been several, but the submission to them was not clear enough to know what had been investigated. The Advisory Committee, the Joint East African Board, that Section, and commercial opinion in East Africa should all have been consulted—and also the East African Sections of the Manchester, Liverpool and Bradford Chambers of Commerce, interposed Sir Humphrey Leggett.

There had been a furor in the sisal trade, continued Mr. Wigglesworth, when it became known that sisal statistics previously furnished by the Office were to be discontinued, but an *ad hoc* committee had been formed to provide them through the new Sisal Association. It had been suggested that other information necessary to the business community could be obtained from the *Gazettes* on file at the Colonial Office. Was it to be supposed that busy men in London should go to the Colonial Office to read *Gazettes*?

Mr. Cuddeford, who said he had found the Office very helpful, felt that the steps taken were almost irregular, and that the authorities had acted most curtly, and apparently without any appreciation of the services which had been rendered.

The Statistical System

Mr. Charles Symson, who expressed the belief that the mercantile community was at the parting of the ways as a result of the war, regarded the prompt provision of accurate data as more necessary than ever, and urged that commercial information bureaux in London would be of great importance after the war if it was necessary to take action against German inroads into British trade.

Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasised that a decade and a half had been spent in building up the statistical system of the Office in co-operation with the Board of Economic Development in Kenya, the Departments of Agriculture in Tanganyika and Uganda, and the Railway Customs and other authorities in all the territories. Facts so collected and collated had been brought into focus in London for the use of commerce, and he could say that

Sir John Caulcutt, Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) regarded the system as of the highest importance. The means of collecting such information had, fortunately, not yet been scrapped, as already mentioned. The Sisal Association would distribute news affecting that trade, and the London Chamber had for years distributed to its members some 70 copies of items of information sent to it in bulk by the Office.

Such distribution would be continued, but to whom were important business inquiries to be addressed — to the librarian? It was laughable that there should be no Trade and Information Office in London to handle such inquiries.

Mr. Bovill, a director of the important firm of Matheson and Company, who regretted his enforced absence, had mentioned in a letter that the membership of that Section consisted largely of the principals of businesses with branches throughout the East African territories and therefore taxpayers both in East Africa and in the United Kingdom. He felt that the strongest protest should be made. The Chairman added that Colonel Pohnsony, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, and Colonel W. S. Tucker, former President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, had protested in person at the Colonial Office; they had met with little response, but they did not intend to allow the matter to drop.

The Resolution

It was unanimously resolved:—

That the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, a large number of whose members consist of head offices of East African businesses with branches in the East African territories, and who are therefore taxpayers in East Africa as well as in the United Kingdom, respectfully but emphatically protest against the action of the East African Governments, supported by the Colonial Office, in drastically curtailing the activities of the Eastern African Dependencies Office in London, more particularly those which relate to trade and the collection and distribution of information, without consulting the commercial community either in London or in East Africa.

The Section feel that the conditions of the present time more than ever demand that an organisation which has been built up over a period of sixteen years, and which has by common consent proved of such great value to trade between this country and East Africa, should be maintained in a state of the highest efficiency, and trust that the whole matter may be reconsidered in the light of these views.

It was agreed that the resolution should be communicated to the Colonial Office, the Board of Trade, the Department of Overseas Trade, and the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

At the instance of the Chairman, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Dale for his patience, courtesy and hard work during his term of office as Commissioner was carried unanimously, being coupled with an invitation to accept honorary membership of the Section.

Contacts Between Office and Commerce

Briefly expressing his thanks, Major Dale said he had always regarded it as of the highest importance that the officer representing the Governments in East Africa should attend meetings of the Section, because he could sometimes explain Government actions and assist the commercial community in regard to regulations, and because it gave him the opportunity of keeping the Governments in

formed of commercial views. He therefore deplored the fact that for the time being no one would be present to replace him.

Uganda Cotton Problems

Mr. Lloyd Brice said that since cotton buying had opened in the Eastern Province of Uganda only two days previously it was too early to speak definitely, but whereas the price of seed cotton to the ginners had been from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per 100 lb. over the whole of last season, it would now open at about 14s. The price in Liverpool was partly controlled by daily maximum and minimum levels, but the fluctuations had nevertheless been so great that on three occasions since September the quotations had run off his chart.

Certain regular buyers in the past would not be in the market for Uganda cotton this year, and it might be difficult to dispose of it after it had been bought and ginned. The British Government had offered to take the Egyptian crop at certain minimum prices, but there was no hint of similar action in connexion with Uganda cotton, though the country was so largely dependent upon it.

Another difficulty was that the military authorities in Uganda had commandeered practically all the motor transport, unless many vehicles had been or were at once released, it would be impossible to move the crop to the ginneries and then to the railway.

He paid tribute to Mr. Adnams, secretary of the Section, who had succeeded within three or four days in procuring an export licence for his company to ship the lubricating oil necessary for his gins to operate, though the company had previously spent much time in unsuccessful appeals for such a licence.

It was decided to inquire from Uganda by cablegram whether the transport situation was now satisfactory, and to make immediate representations to the Colonial Office in case of need.

Freights on East African Produce

Mr. Wilson, speaking as Chairman of the East African Homeward Freights Committee, said that a recent raising of the freight rate on cotton seed to 60s. per ton had put Uganda in a precarious position, for when to that figure were added ravage and harbour charges, the price fixed by the British Government, which bought on a cost and freight basis, would leave a margin at the ginnery of only 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton, and that might mean that the Ugandan cotton seed crop of about 100,000 tons would not be worth shipping.

There would be some 600,000 tons of cotton seed available in the world, and it might be decided that shipping space could be found for no more than 400,000 tons. In that event the countries sacrificed would naturally be those from which the freight rates were high.

The Chairman said that the practice of the Imperial Government was to pay a price, which represented the cost of the article and the pre-war freight, a subsequent advance in the freight rate being met by the Ministry, which also paid insurance. The Government might also order requisitioned ships to carry the seed, in which event the freight rate would not enter into the question. He knew that the East African company had sold some thousands of tons of cotton seed to the Ministry of Food, and that that cargo was waiting in Mombasa for shipment to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Winklesworth mentioned that soon after the outbreak of war freights on the Coastal carriage of

Lord Lugard on Colonies War Problems of the K. U. R.

LORD LUGARD has made a most valuable contribution to the propaganda for the internationalisation of Colonies in an article contributed to the *Federal Union News*.

Replying to an article in the same organ by Professor Norman Bentwich, who argued that all subject Colonies under national rule should be transferred to a single international administration and that the existing Mandates Commission should be replaced by a Federal Commission, Lord Lugard says:

"Individual members of the Mandates Commission hold divergent opinions on policy and methods of administration, and regular inspections (as proposed for the Federal Commission) would lead to divided councils and diminish the responsibility and the prestige of the local Governor. The Mandates Commission have pointed out that they have no authority to advise the Mandatory how he should administer, for administration the Mandatory alone is responsible.

"It is not indeed practicable for a large group of men representing different nations, each probably imbued with the policy and methods of his own nation, to supervise still less to administer, the affairs of all the overseas Colonies, which occupy the whole time of the large expert staff of the different Colonial Ministries. To replace them by a colossal Central Office would be to sacrifice their specialised knowledge, and the patriotic loyalty of the Native populations. We cannot here discuss the difficulties, such as the selection and the training of a cosmopolitan staff, language and currency, the location and constitution of the central Colonial Council, and many others. An international consortium would have to provide capital for the Colonies, unless the territories were exploited by private investors, with adequate security. Only a healthy State can afford to develop a Colony on an altruistic basis.

Internationalisation Impracticable

The first reason against the proposal, therefore, is that few, if any, men with actual experience of Colonial administration would consider such a scheme to be workable and, if attempted, that it would be a continual source of friction.

A second and even more important reason is that the transfer of control of Native populations to whom we are pledged would, as Lord Stonhaven recently said in the House of Lords, be "a base betrayal... To hand them over to an international authority would be the meanest thing possible." Mr. Amery, Mr. Churchill, both ex-Colonial Secretaries, and others with experience, have protested that British subjects and persons under British protection cannot be bartered like cattle or slaves, or used as pawns in European politics without national dishonour. There can be no doubt of the strength of this feeling among all the Colonial Powers, whatever their attitude towards the ideal of a Federal Europe.

A third objection is one of expediency. The British Navy defends the freedom of the seas for all nations. In the state of the present or post-war world it would be inexpedient to transfer control of the depots for our warships in the Colonies, which might conceivably be secretly converted into bases for submarines, with adjacent aerodromes and petrol stores by an aggressor State.

These are the conclusions of one who has served for some twelve years as a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission at Geneva, and moreover, of one who ranks as the greatest of British Colonial Administrators now living.

MR. GODFREY KROE, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, said candidly when recently presenting to the Kenya legislature his estimates for the revenue and expenditure of the system in 1940 that, on account of the war, the figures might not prove to be worth the paper on which they were printed.

A revenue of £4,357,500 was estimated, after allowing for rebates on coffee exports of £24,500 on account of £10,000, and on sugar of £6,500. The first and third of those industries having been notified that the rebates granted by the Railways must cease at the end of June, though, of course, any representations necessitated by changed circumstances would receive full consideration. The general manager revealed that assistance had been given in the establishment of the meat canning industry at Athi River by a special freight rebate of 50% on cattle consigned for slaughter.

Thanks to the arrival of new locomotives just before the outbreak of war and of other new rolling stock a few months previously, the system had been in a better position than ever before to meet military requirements, and all movements had been promptly made to time schedule. It had been decided that no profit should be made from military traffic, the charges for which were so calculated as merely to cover the costs involved.

Advances on Growing Crops

A BILL has been introduced in the Kenya Legislature to enable the Land and Agricultural Bank to make advances on the security of crops and chattels, it being hoped that such facilities will lead to an increase in the production of essential crops and livestock. The new measure provides that the Land Bank may make advances, either in a lump sum or by payment at regular intervals, for any or all of the following purposes: (a) to meet current expenses normally incurred in the production of annual crops, the amount of advance to any one farmer being limited to the actual cost of preparing and fertilising the land, planting the crop, bringing it to maturity and harvesting it; such cost per acre not exceeding the maximum sum to be declared by the Governor in Council for any particular crop area, or district; and (b) to meet current expenses in cultivating and bringing perennial crops to maturity. In this case the maximum advance to a farmer in a year shall not exceed 20% of the sale value of the crop. Capital expenditure, not exceeding £100 in the case of any farmer, may be advanced to purchase livestock or for any other purpose approved by the Bank.

Payment for Kenya Butter

MR. G. J. DONALD, asked in the House of Commons last week whether the dairy producers of Kenya had yet received payment for the butter and other dairy products requisitioned by the Government since the war. Mr. MacDonald replied that if the question referred to the requisitioning of supplies by the Ministry of Food, he was advised that the answer to the question was in the affirmative, and had no effect on any other requisitioning of such supplies.

The War: Expert Views

Some German Stroke. Imminent

If anything is certain in this most incalculable of all wars, it is the inevitability of some German stroke within the next few weeks. Germany cannot afford to wait. The output of munitions and aeroplanes is still increasing in Germany as well as in France and Britain, but the Allies' capacity for expansion is undoubtedly the greater, and in addition purchases from the United States are a factor of growing importance. At the same time Germany has difficulty already in replenishing her stocks of various essential materials, notably petrol. Any active military operations will involve immense petrol consumption and Germany's prospect of extensive imports from the two sources of supply open to her, Russia and Rumania, is progressively diminishing. Germany's threats to the Low Countries and Russia's threats to Scandinavia may portend a German attack on Scandinavia. It would be immensely to Germany's (and Russia's) interests to secure bases on Norway's western and Sweden's south-western coasts while Germany might think the invaluable iron ore of Sweden safer in her hands than in Sweden's. But once the Allies would obviously come immediately to the help of the Scandinavians, and British sea power might decide the issue, Germany would run considerable risk of losing altogether the ore she imports from Sweden to-day. That may secure Scandinavia immunity for so long as Russia is incapable of conquering the Finns it is premature to consider her conquest of Sweden and Norway. But there is no room for this optimism. The present impasse of Germany's immense and increasing stocks of attack munitions.

There is a mistaken idea that Poland will be easy to overrun when the weather breaks. On most of the frontier the only routes into Poland in the spring and summer are narrow and easily defensible passages between regions of water swamps.

The Middle East.—The French Army has built up a Reserve Force of 100 Divisions. These special divisions consist of veterans, recruited and trained with a view to their use in the event of a general attack. The leader, General Weigand, is at their head. Behind them there are our two mighty Empires, spreading over a large part of Asia and Africa, in front of them the bastion of the plateau of Anatolia, occupied by the magnificent Turkish Army. This Eastern Army, which English and French contingents might easily reinforce, is the outpost of our Asiatic and African garrisons, ready to join issue in Germany or Russia attempted to seize the Balkans. All these preparations must be supported by well-organized, keeping two ends in view. First, it must tend to conciliate the Balkan States and Hungary. Secondly, to treat with careful consideration the position and interests of Italy, for whom the Eastern Mediterranean is a vital space. The Balkan Peninsula is an easy prey for the invasion of powerful armies, and its component States, divided between themselves, risk annihilation by air and mechanised land forces before our troops could be brought from Beirut, Haifa, Alexandria or Tunis in sufficient number. This region is exposed to immense danger, resulting both from Bolshevick infiltration and from German economic pressure.

Germany Sells Aircraft.—Export business as usual may not quite be the German motto, but they have certainly been doing a pretty good trade with those who have products Germany needs. With neutrals looking for quick deliveries of military planes, Germany has been offering them the required aircraft. Messerschmidt fighters have already gone to Yugoslavia, with more promised. Heinkel fighters are being supplied to Rumania in return for oil and wheat; Sweden has received Hell's torpedo planes; and Switzerland trainers. The Bulgarians are said to be getting lots of planes turned out in Bohemia-Moravia, and there are stories that the Germans are using the factories there specially for the export trade. In some cases products of the same type we built for the Czechoslovak air force.

Wake Up, Britain.—Upon what point in another five or six years the ultimate issue of this struggle will be largely determined—perhaps many, and probably decided. We must speed up the drastic organisation of our entire resources, without waste or omission, to meet the immense exertions of the enemy. We still have almost a million and a half unemployed in Britain when we are nearing the sixth month of war. It is a plain and sure indication, despite all the familiar apologetics, that on the industrial side—and the same might be said of the agricultural—the organising thoroughness of the British Government is not yet up to Nazi dynamics or to the inescapable demands of a war that on the technical side has had no parallel or approach. The Nazi Reich means to make its greatest fighting effort in the next few months, and intends that effort to be nothing less than a supreme bid for victory, especially by an attack in full force upon our ports, shipyards, and munition-making centres. From the beginning of their efforts to build up the present German war machine, Hitler and Goering have relied above all on the Luftwaffe as against Britain. When Hitler exclaimed to the Reichstag: "There are no islands now," he expressed the very heart of his thought. Mr. J. L. Garin, in the "Observer".

Threat to the Low Countries.—It is safe to prophesy that a German attack on the Low Countries, now would not be assisted by any of the mistakes which in the last war gave the Germans possession of the whole of Belgium except Ypres and a few fields round it. The example of Belgium and Holland combining to resist aggression would have an effect on the world comparable to that produced by the magnificent assistance offered by Finland, but with this important difference that they would find two great allies at their sides. The effect of the invasion would not be confined to the Low Countries, but would enter the Baltic, and the result might well be a new armed neutrality of Scandinavia, which would bring the British fleet into the Baltic.

Background to the

Through French Eyes.—There have been no definitions in detail in France of war and peace aims. The bulk of the French people are dominated by two contradictory ideas. The one is best expressed by the old proverb: "Do not divide the bear's skin before the bear is dead"; the other, the common conviction that this time it will be better not to improvise treaties but settle them on solid foundations. The professional diplomats believe this war was due to two general causes. First, the deep divisions between the Slav and non-Slav peoples, buffers between Germany and Russia, and stretching between the Baltic and the Aegean. French diplomacy will certainly, where the opportunity arises, do its best to persuade some of these to unite on a federal basis and pool their foreign and defence policies. Surely, Poland and Czechoslovakia could conclude an alliance without trenching heavily on individual sovereign rights? Second, they blame British isolationism, whose imprudence has been demonstrated by the Nazi practice of aggression. The Fuehrer based on British isolationism until March 15, 1939. In contrast to the position between 1921 and 1938, France will now no longer be alone in guaranteeing countries reborn by our victory and gaining in ballast by their mutual interdependence. England will be a party to the contract. — *Pertinax, the well-known French commentator, writing in the Daily Telegraph.*

War and the Jews.—War is not a thing any Jew can desire. Every politically-conscious Jew knows that war, apart from other evils, has for his people at least four dangers: (a) National feelings are intensified during war; antagonism and hatred are let loose against the enemy, and all those who are considered strangers and aliens. War reduces men to a primitive level, and the stranger, supposed or real, is quickly made synonymous with the enemy. (b) Jewish wealth and property, consisting chiefly of movable goods and buildings, is much more easily destroyed in war than the property of the peasant. (c) In most cases trade and business are made impossible. Only a few can enrich themselves, while the bulk of Jewry is prevented by war from carrying on its professional pursuits. (d) The Jew is never given any due share in victory, but is always blamed for defeat. Hitler rose to power by blaming the Jews for Germany's defeat in the last war. — *Mr. Joel Camp.*

Italian Foreign Policy.—We suggest the following interpretation of Italian policy: (1) The Fascist leaders will do their best to keep out of a major war which would provoke upheavals; and (2) the people and the Government alike do not want to present a complete victory either for Germany or for the Allies; (3) the Nazi and Communist dictatorships are pillars of the Italian regime, the first in a positive, and the second in a negative way, and the regime is not interested in their disappearance; (4) a peace maintaining the precarious balance of power existing before September last is desirable from the Italian point of view. If that peace is impossible, it is in Italy's interest for war to continue as long as possible, with the hope that it will result in the total exhaustion of both sides; (5) a rapid victory of the Russians in Finland, increasing the danger of Russian penetration in the Balkans, would have been a powerful effect in inducing the Italian Government to get closer to the Allies; (6) it is not correct to represent Italian non-belligerency as an indication of sympathy for the cause of the Allies, or of a desire to see the victory of France and England. — *Union of Democratic Control.*

The Allies and Italy.—Italy has made its position strikingly clear. Utterly opposed to the entry of Communism into Europe, proper, it is determined to safeguard its own interests in Europe and south of the Mediterranean, while regretting the German-Soviet alliance, it is still of the opinion that it has a better chance of permanently redressing the shabby treatment received at Versailles by a German victory than by one gained by England and France. Our unfortunate foreign policy, since Stresa has so cloaked our real relation to the clear needs of Europe that it is of the utmost importance that an immediate clarification of English and French aims should be undertaken in Rome. That for which we are fighting is that for which Italy herself stands—the killing of Communism, the restoration of Poland, the right of the smaller nations to a national life undisturbed by aggression from greater Powers; in a word, the civilized European thing that derives from the Roman Empire and was built up and fostered by a common religion. — *The New York Review.*

Germany's Metal Supplies

In respect of vulnerability, Germany's metal supplies can be divided into three categories. The first covers zinc and manganese; here the conquest of Poland and Austria has rendered her self-sufficient. The second group is confined to aluminium, bauxite, the raw material of this metal, is hardly produced in Germany, but her supplies can be safely obtained from Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania. The third category includes iron, steel alloy metals, copper, lead and tin. Here domestic production represents only a limited part of her requirements. In tin and steel alloy metals her share is negligible. In iron it does not exceed one-quarter of the quantity needed. In copper domestic mines cover one-eighth, and in lead about two-fifths of requirements. Naturally the German Government is fully aware of its vulnerability in metal supplies. Her imports of metal and metal ore have risen from one peak to another in recent years. The size of the stocks is, of course, strictly secret. Germany's total metal supplies from all sources are known almost to the ton. The unknown quantity in the calculation is consumption. An estimate suggests that in iron and steel they must exceed six months' requirements, while in steel alloy metals and the main base metals they may even cover a full year's needs. — *The Times.*

Joint Peace Terms Essential

Federation, the only method of uniting the cultural independence, which nationalism demands, with the economic interdependence which is now an economic necessity, may be adopted by groups of States on the Atlantic seaboard, in eastern Europe, or in the Baltic or in the Balkans. It is a matter for study; it may ultimately emerge as the only rational way out for the disunited states of Europe or of the world. But to advance such a far-reaching solution will not swiftly bring the European war to an end. There are important things to be said to the Germans which may help to end this war before it has destroyed the basis of European society. Presumably, there are terms on which Britain and France would be prepared to negotiate with a different Germany. They should be decided in union between Britain and France and repeated daily to Germany. — *New Statesman and Nation.*

the War News

Britain's Agricultural Needs

The arable land of Britain should be increased by four million acres, a result perfectly possible to achieve. Back to 1870 must be the cry—1872 when, with a population of 20 millions, we had 174 million acres of arable land against the 1940 figures of 45 millions of population and less than 12 million acres. This development would immensely increase our home supplies of food for man and beast. Then we can increase our livestock in every direction, especially if we have plenty of fodder. We can increase our herds, which have lately suffered a serious decline. Since the outbreak of war our cattle resources have been depleted by half a million head out of 8,000,000. Our stock of live pigs has gone down by half a million out of 3,500,000. The shortage of feeding stuffs has caused a loss of five million birds out of 60,000,000 on the poultry farms and in the farmyards of Britain. There is the demand that our producers, the farming people, should give us more than 60 million acres under the plough. In 1918 we were with in 200,000 acres of that figure. They should increase livestock until our herds of cattle reach more than 10 million head. Five million pigs would not be too many. And an increase in poultry to provide all our egg and table birds. An increase from 25 million to 50 million sheep on our pastures would be desirable.

The last year of peace we spent £361,000,000 importing food-stuffs. Saving half of that immense sum would strengthen our financial position immensely. It would release a huge sum of money for the purchase of the implements and raw materials essential for war. We could buy a fleet of thousands of American aeroplanes out of the money saved by devoting ourselves to our own home food programme. We could do without throwing on to the market one additional bar of gold in British ownership.

Lord Beaverbrook, in the "Daily Express."

The Germans have hesitated to launch their big offensive on land or in the air for the reason that many of our bulks hesitate to hit somebody who hits our back.

Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary.

Opinions, Epitomised

When the moral of Hitler has been wiped from the Hamar path.—*The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

There is no economic expert in the War Cabinet.—*Lord Snel*

Half the boats with which Germany's maritime war have been sunk.—*The First Lord of the Admiralty.*

The English are so proficient in the art of lying that one is tempted to envy them for it.—*Dr. Goebbels.*

A Russian attack on Sweden and Norway can no longer be ruled out of the reckoning.—*Mr. J. L. Garvin.*

German U-boat prisoners in this country receive five times as much food as our own people.—*Mr. G. Griffiths, M.P.*

If Belgium were attacked, the Franco-British guarantee would come into play with lightning speed.—*General Lord Gow.*

The Finnish fighting is the finest resistance since the 300 Spartans held up the Persian Army.—*Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

The censorship should not be as it has been, to protect the reputation of individuals or to whitewash Government departments.—*Mr. E. C. Castle.*

The Englishman will fight like hell, not when his worst instincts are appealed to, but when his noblest aspirations are called into being.—*Major J. J. Asor, M.P.*

Something more detestable than war is to think nothing worth fighting for, and meekly to acquiesce in the oppression of the weak by the strong.—*The Lord Advocate.*

A newspaper is not free to criticise the Government if the Government withhold from it news of national interest.—*Mr. W. T. Lay, President, National Union of Journalists.*

I left politics in exasperation at the time wasted in discussing irrelevant party questions while staring absurdities in our social and economic life were ignored.—*Lord Buxton.*

Use of the radio to pick up Daventry on board our homeward boat from South Africa was forbidden; it might tell weapons hidden under the water where we were.—*Mr. G. L. Stead.*

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.

Consols 2½%	74 0 0
Kenya 5%	106 10 0
Kenya 3½%	99 5 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	88 0 0
Nyasaland 3½%	80 0 0
N. Land Rlys. 5% & debts.	82 10 0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4% debts.	98 15 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	107 7 6
Sudan 5½%	105 5 0
Tanganyika 4½%	105 5 0
Industrials	
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (41)	5 0 0
British Oxygen (41)	3 13 0
British Rope (60)	1 10 0
Courtaulds (47)	1 10 3
Dunlop Rubber (41)	1 9 0
General Electric (41)	3 6 0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (41)	5 10 3
Imperial Tobacco (44)	5 16 3
Int. Nickel Canada	46
Prov. Cinematograph	13 9
Tusser and Newall (41)	3 5 6
U.S. Steels	55 0
United Steel (41)	1 10 0
Unilever (41)	1 10 0
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 18 9
Vickers (104)	17 6
Woolworth (41)	3 10 0
Mines and Oils	
Anaconda (90)	7 0 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (104)	1 16 3
Anglo-American Investment	1 18 0
Anglo-Iranian	3 18 9
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	3 16 6
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3 16 0
Bibiani (4s.)	1 4 3
Blyvoor (10s.)	1 7 6
Burmah Oil	1 10 0
Consolidated Goldfields	2 10 0
Crown Mines (10s.)	14 0 0
De Beers Deffered (50s.)	6 0 0
East-Dee (10s.)	1 2 0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2 10 0
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	4 18 9
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1 16 3
Grootfontein	1 3 3
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 16 3
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 3 3
Kwaha (2s.)	1 8 7 1/2
Lyndhurst	4 7 0
Marivaal (10s.)	3 7 0
Marlu (5s.)	3 4 1/2
Mexican Eagle	6 6 0
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	7 10 1/2
Rand Mines (5s.)	7 10 0
Randfontein	1 17 6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	33 0 8
Shell	3 0 0
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	1 0 0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	4 16 3
S. A. Towns (10s.)	7 4 0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	10 0 0
Vlakfontein (10s.)	15 0 0
West Wits. (10s.)	4 2 6
Western Holdings (5s.)	1 13 0
Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails	
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.Y.)	10 16 0
British India 5½% debts.	92 10 0
Can.	5 5 0
E.D. Realisation	1 3 6
Great Western	36 15 9
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	86 0 0
L.M.S.	14 10 0
National Bank of India	29 0 0
Southern Railway def. ord.	15 18 1/2
Standard Bank of S.A.	12 10 0
Union-Castle 6% prets.	13 9
Plantations	
Anglo-Dutch (41)	1 4 6
Lings (41)	4 40 0
Long Asiatic (2s.)	3 9
Malayan P. (41)	1 12 0
Rubber Trust (41)	1 13 0

PERSONALIA

Viccount Ruyter, erstwhile Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. E. J. Wainwright has returned to England from Uganda.

Lord Lugard has just celebrated his eighty-second birthday.

Mr. Edgar Whitehead, M.P., of Uganda, is staying in London.

Mr. A. G. Sawtell has been appointed Port Officer in Dar es Salaam.

The Bishop of Zanzibar recently celebrated the jubilee of his priesthood.

The Rev. Canon H. H. Lewis, M.A., formerly of the M.C.S., are about to return to Zanzibar.

The death is announced of Mr. M. A. Dharap, M.B.E., a leading Indian citizen of Nyasaland.

Dr. J. Baron, of Bulawayo, was in London last week. He is spending his holiday mainly in Shrewsbury.

Mr. K. H. Clarke, District Commissioner of Zanzibar, has assumed duty as Clerk to the Legislative Council.

Mr. John Salmon, who was in Zanzibar, was recently struck by a bull near Sultan Hamud, and died two days later.

Mr. T. T. Sandford, hitherto Senior Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Secretary for Native Affairs.

Mr. J. D. Rankine has been appointed assistant secretary to the Conference of East African Governors and to the Transport Policy Board.

Mr. G. J. Poweridge as now Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province in Tanganyika. Mr. A. W. Hartwell is in charge of the Central Province.

Mr. A. S. Stone, Registrar of the High Court of Nyasaland, who has just retired, was associated with the legal department of the Protectorate for 25 years.

The Prime Minister of Egypt and the Ministers of Defence and Public Works in that country are shortly to visit the Sudan on the invitation of the Governor-General.

The engagement is announced between Captain Robert Keith Murray, who is serving on the staff of the School of Instruction in Nakuru, and Miss Joan Kettleby, of Nairobi.

DEATH

DALLTHORPE, On January 18, 1940, at 22, Woodlands Road, Barnes, S.W.13, Florence May, wife of W. S. B. DALLTHORPE, late of Nairobi.

Sir Robert Archibald, former director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories of the Sudan Government, has been appointed county pathologist for Borsea.

Sir Montague and Lady Barlow have closed their London flat and are residing at The Manor, Effield, Oxon, which for the present will be their only address.

Mr. G. H. Smith, of the Uganda Administration, has been appointed a Political Officer in Aden. He is the son of Mr. Humphrey Smith, formerly auditor in Kenya and Uganda.

Sympathy will be felt among his friends in East Africa, with Sir George Lethbrum, former Governor of the Seychelles, by the death in Edinburgh of his brother, Mr. J. Lethbrum.

Mr. J. S. C. Pickering and Miss Nancy Desmond Postlethwaite, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, formerly of Uganda, were married in Shalford last week.

Mr. G. C. Baker, who was formerly engaged in agriculture in the Iringa district of Tanganyika Territory, and who has been in England for several years, is on his way back to Dabaga.

Sir Claud Hollis, who for the past three weeks has been in Saffron Walden General Hospital suffering from pneumonia, is now well on the way to recovery and hopes to be able to return home at the end of the month.

The Rev. R. S. M. O'Ferrall, who was a U.M.C.A. missionary in Northern Rhodesia from 1903 to 1926 and who has been Bishop of Madagascar since the last year, has resigned that appointment and is now Rector of Walton-on-Trent.

Sir John Reilly, having been appointed Minister of Information, has retired from the chairmanship of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, the new statutory body created to take over Imperial Airways and British Airways. It is generally assumed that the Hon. Cecil Pearson, the Deputy Chairman, will succeed him as Chairman.

Mr. R. H. T. P. Harris, inventor of a trap for tsetse flies, has been presented with the Captain Scott Memorial Medal in recognition of his 20 years' work on the fly problem and the success of his traps. In making the presentation, Dr. F. J. de Villiers said that large areas of Zululand where cattle could not previously be kept are now heavily stocked.

Group Meetings

The annual general meeting of the East African Group of the Overseas League will be held at the Overseas House, Park Place, St. James's, this afternoon at 3.30 p.m., when the report of the Chairman, Mr. Alex Holm, will be presented, together with the accounts for 1939. Following the annual meeting there will be a joint meeting of the Rhodesian, East African and South African Groups, at which the chief guest will be the Hon. R. J. T. Fedrold, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice, Defence and Air in Southern Rhodesia.

OBITUARY

Mrs. W. A.

WITH DEEP REGRET we have to announce the death in London of Mrs. W. A. ... very well known in the ... in Kenya ... when her husband was at Registrar of Documents.

There was then only one ... which Mrs. Pailthorpe helped ... staff difficulties, and later ... opened a school of her own ... many charitable, cultural ... particularly the League ... Amateur Dramatic Assoc ... and Sullivan productions of ... Club.

Then, with the outbreak of war, she took up war work ... especially for young ... back with gratitude ... She was much missed when she retired in 1928 on her husband's retirement from the office of Registrar of Titles, and he, who has become the first District Grand Secretary of English Freemasonry in East Africa, also left behind a large circle of friends.

One who knew her writes:— "After the death last June of her only daughter, Mrs. Pailthorpe, who had been ill for a long time, could no longer find the vitality to fight her illness, which she had borne with such fortitude and patience. Her was a sweet, understanding, loyal and affectionate nature, which never desired to do aught but good, and she always had a warm and ready welcome for all who came along. In the early days in East Africa she never lost her sense of humour or her happy disposition, and she faced uncomplainingly and cheerfully the then not very comfortable conditions, and did all in her power to be a happier for others. Confidences were sacred with her, and if she could not say a kind thing, she would never say an unkind word. She hated scandal and when friends quarrelled she tried to see both sides and quietly endeavoured to heal the breach. There will be widespread sympathy with Mr. Pailthorpe in his bereavement."

The Rev. Malcolm Moffat

THE Rev. Malcolm Moffat, who died suddenly in Northern Rhodesia recently, was the youngest son of the late Rev. J. S. Moffat, former administrator in Barotseland and grandson of Dr. Robert Moffat, the famous missionary. Mr. Malcolm Moffat joined the Livingstonia Mission in Masaland in 1884 as an agriculturalist, and, after ordination to the ministry, opened the Livingstone Memorial Station at Oshambo. He retired about eight years ago, and took up residence at Kalwa, 80 miles away, where he continued honorary missionary work. His wife was a former nurse in the Livingstonia Mission and their three sons are all in Government service in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. John F. Barron

MR. JOHN FRANCIS BARRON, who died in Dulynon Tipperary, and who was the author of "The Trumpet," "My Old Shako," and many other well-known ballads, served in the East African Campaign. He was 71 years of age, was almost totally blind when he died, and since the Great War has been a traveller for a music publishing firm.

R. D. D.

... lived in Uganda for only ... he always retained a ... interest in the country. He went to the ... in 1895 on behalf of Messrs. Boustead, ... company, and took charge of a caravan ... Mombasa ... Roads, for the Church ... Society. While in Uganda he interested ... in its possibilities, and saw the beginnings ... commercial life there.

He travelled by a different route on his return to the coast, going by canoe to the southern shore of Lake Victoria, and thence by road through what is now Tanganyika Territory.

He was always popular with the Natives under his charge, and as a pioneer deserves to be remembered as one who worthily upheld the prestige of the white man in those early days.

On his return home he settled down to commercial life in Edinburgh, and ultimately became proprietor of the Bonnington Flour Mills in Leith. He was elected a member of the Edinburgh Town Council, but retired after six years.

In 1913 he joined the Uganda Society in Scotland, and although it was 37 years since he left Uganda, his recollections were very vivid and entertaining. His great interest in the objects of the Society contributed largely to the success of its meetings. He had a keen sense of humour, and his speeches at the annual St. Andrew's Day dinners were always looked forward to. He was elected President of the Society in 1930, but owing to the outbreak of war the annual dinner was not held. His cheery presence will be much missed.

Matters of Moment

(Concluded from p. 413.)

Empire to reduce to the uttermost all non-essential purchases in foreign currency. Without exports Great Britain can neither finance the war nor live afterwards. Never was there a heavier responsibility upon manufacturers and merchants to bring every effort to the increase of export trade. Yet not a word of direct encouragement was uttered at the meeting of the Section, which lost a magnificent opportunity of emphasising that export business should, in the national interest, be given priority over home trade. France has realised that truth, and acted upon it. British political leaders, having still, apparently no settled economic policy for these days of dire testing, it is the more important that commerce should tell the country and its own members, that the very security of the State rests in part upon the sale of our manufactures overseas. On the other hand, the East African territories are anxious to contribute their maximum supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials. Are there no problems of production, purchase and shipment which could have been discussed with advantage at the first war-time meeting of London business men engaged in East African trade? It cannot be suggested that any serious consideration was given to such matters, or that British manufacturers were vouchsafed even a hint of the many new openings for enterprise in East Africa. If the Section had put first things first, it might have given a splendid lead in practical commercial patriotism.

The Future of Tanganyika

Statements by Minister and Governor

THE day after the outbreak of war the British Government's position of Tanganyika telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies requesting the assistance from the Imperial Government for those serving the Tanganyika Government and giving their services to their own country and not to a territory held under a mandate.

It has now been announced in the Territory that the Minister has replied:

His Majesty's Government warmly appreciate the spirit of loyalty and the active help given by the people and the British population in Tanganyika, whose leaders may be regarded as having been given to their own country but also to the Empire as a whole.

That phraseology does not, of course, imply or refer to the fact that it would seem without doubt that the Tanganyika Territory is regarded as a part of the Government's Imperial possessions. The only danger appears to be the general construction placed upon the words in East Africa, which, however, fails to understand the obvious official reluctance to use language capable of one meaning only.

Mr. Mark Young, Governor of the Territory, much more faithfully reflected public opinion when he said at a recent public dinner in Dar es Salaam:

"The possibility of Tanganyika being handed over to someone else may have been a pre-war topic, but it is not in any of our minds a war time topic, nor, I am convinced, does any one of us expect it to be a post-war topic."

More German Broadcast Distortions

Lord Bee-Haw, who broadcasts in English from Hamburg, and who recently told scurrilous and false stories about the treatment of German prisoners in Southern Rhodesia, and a German agent in Tanganyika one night last week.

Quoting a telegram published in the *Daily Telegraph* on December 27, he said that his correspondent had "reported discontent in Tanganyika, and admitted that the Native population shows great opposition to British rule. They feel that they are being drawn into war against their own interests and that it can only bring disaster."

That is an excellent sample of German distortion for the telegram, as printed in the newspaper in question ran: "Sir William Laid, speaking during the Budget session in Tanganyika, said it had been stated that the war was not a Natives' war and that it would be unfair to ask Tanganyika Natives to bear a share of the cost and sacrifice. It is not our war; it is not any war; it is a war which has been forced on all dependent people by a system which would deprive them of freedom." Tanganyika, that spotted portion of the African continent, has more to fear from the result of losing the war than has anyone else in this wide Territory. It is clear that the result of the war must be of the greatest immediate interest to all Africans, especially in this part of Africa.

When 310 enemy aliens were recently repatriated from Dar es Salaam in an Italian steamer, each was given a tourist berth on the steamer to Venice, a third class ticket from Venice to the German frontier, and a small allowance for incidental expenses. The majority were Germans and their families from the Southern Highlands.

The repatriation of German women and children and of certain categories of interned males is under consideration by the Government of Kenya, which

has budgeted to spend £2,750 this year on the maintenance of German women and children in the Colony. Lord Francis Scott has publicly criticised this expenditure of public money, arguing that many of the people concerned are in a position to support themselves.

New East African Military Units

The following list of military units recently raised in East Africa, together with the dates of their establishment, has been officially published:—

1st E.A. Light Battery of the East Africa Artillery (Sept. 20, 1939); 21st E.A. Field Company of East Africa Engineers (October 15); 1st East Africa Field Survey Company of the East Africa Engineers (September 1); 1st E.A. Reconnaissance Squadron (October 27); 1st Battalion East Africa Mules Corps (October 28); 2nd Battalion East Africa Pioneer Corps (October 28); East Africa Army Ordnance Corps (August 21); East Africa Pay Corps (November 20).

A Donkey Company of the East Africa Pack Transport Corps has been raised in Tanganyika. This unit consists of two Europeans, one officer and one N.C.O., 100 African headboys and 200 donkeys. Each animal will carry up to 100 lb., and is capable of covering some 15 miles a day.

Attention was drawn some time ago in our columns to the differentiation in rates of pay between members of the higher ranks of the Kenya Regiment and of the Kenya Defence Force. In reply to a question in the Legislature asked by Major Cavendish Bentinck on that subject, it has now been stated that members of the Kenya Regiment are on full-time military service, whereas at the outbreak of war members of the Kenya Defence Force were generally on duty near their homes and able to be in touch with their civil occupations. It was for those reasons that the rates of pay differed somewhat in the higher ranks.

The Kenya Information Committee now has a staff of nine Europeans, while the Censorship Department employs some 22 Europeans.

Air Training in Southern Rhodesia

As recently forewarned by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and hinted in our interview last week with Mr. C. G. Redford, Minister of Finance and Justice in that Colony, an Empire air training scheme is to be established in that Colony, with the approval of the British Government and largely at its expense, though the Southern Rhodesian Government will make a contribution.

While the equipment and the majority of the instructors and pupils will be provided by His Majesty's Government in the U.K., the schools set up under the scheme will be controlled by the Southern Rhodesian authorities, who will incorporate their existing training organisation in the new scheme.

Men from Southern Rhodesia, when trained, will be posted to the R.A.F., retaining their identity, and when sufficient numbers are available they will form the Rhodesian squadrons of the R.A.F. recently accepted for service by the United Kingdom Government. The Rhodesian Air Staff is being expanded, and preparations are being accelerated for the accommodation of personnel and the reception of aircraft.

School teachers in Southern Rhodesia who are cadet officers are attending a training camp in Salisbury for an instructional course before their

schools' scope in order to militarise them, and by the latest military methods and most modern weapons, and to be competent to pass on the knowledge to the school-leaver corps. The members of the British Staff Corps will therefore be asked for other duties.

Native Gifts for War Purposes

Natives in Southern Rhodesia are collecting money among themselves to help pay for the Colony's war effort, and by means of tickets (3d.) and stamps they are amassing a considerable sum. One district has already raised more than £300, and similar results are reported from other areas. One Native contributed 20 kins of grain which were sold, and the proceeds added to the fund.

A libel suit bringing to the German Africa line, Winifred J. reached Las Palmas with five of the ship's crew abandoned. Their passports were in order, and they left the Winifred for unknown.

The British Africa motor vessel HEEMSKERK, which was scheduled to have finished last week for South and East Africa, was held back by the company following the sinking in the Atlantic of the Dutch liner A. A. G. A. A. German submarine whose commander declared that the vessel carried contraband for Gottover — an assertion vigorously denied by the ship's owners.

If Germany Had Had Colonies

That the British people now had occasion to be grateful for the assistance to demand for the return of the former German Colonies in Africa was emphasised by Mr. J. S. Amery, M.P., in a lecture at Birkbeck College last week. Colonial possessions, he declared, had always been an integral part of Germany to be pawned in a policy of public aggression against the British Empire. It was a policy, he pointed out, that led General von Helldorf to demand that these Colonies should be given back for the purpose for which they were intended — renewed aggression. Yet at that time those Colonies played no immediate part in a naval strategy which was still concentrated upon a battle fleet victory in the North Sea. A naval strategy had not then been thought of. Mr. Amery drew a picture of the dangers which would now have imperilled the communications and war effort of the Empire if Germany had been allowed to repossess her Colonies in Africa.

Special arrangements have been made by the Council of the London Zoo for members of the fighting Forces wishing to visit the Gardens. On weekdays members of the Forces on leave and in uniform will be admitted at half-price, while wounded and sick will be admitted free, wives and families, or one woman friend, will be admitted at half-price. On Sundays all men in uniform will be admitted free, but their wives and families will be asked to pay the full price of 1s. for adults or 6d. for children.

C.O. & C.O. Changes

Sir Cosmo Parkinson and Sir George Gater, who were appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively on July last, but who were prevented from taking up their appointments by the outbreak of war, will take up their offices on February 1 next. From the same date Sir Eric Machtig, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Dominions Office, who has been acting as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, will be promoted to be Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Zanzibar's War Budget

THE SPEECH MARK recovery of revenue in the close reports during the closing months of 1917 was emphasised by the British Resident in his recent address to the Legislative Council.

The outbreak of war, said Mr. Hathorn Mall, found the principal markets of the world half of their normal capacity, and the markets, faced with a possible suspension of the operation of sea transport, have hastened to get stocked and to insure themselves against any interruption of supplies. This process has been hindered by an exceptionally small crop in Madagascar.

Thanks to these unusually heavy purchases, the Protectorate budget showed revenue at £284,000 compared with the expenditure totalling £254,700.

Mr. Hall referred to the saving of £6,000 as a result of the loyal and enthusiastic efforts of Government servants and other public spirited ladies and gentlemen who had volunteered their services without remuneration in the service of the State; improved the improvement in education, and that the Zanzibar Secondary School was among the first in East Africa to reach the full matriculation standard. He went forward to the time, within two or three years, when the Zanzibar medical services would be headed by trained and qualified medical nurses of a high standard, and he stated that real progress had been made in the search for new crops and he announced that the whole population of the steamer. At HATHORN (the command of a mine sweeper) had volunteered to serve in her as combatants in the Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Social Services Fully Maintained

THE REVENUE for 1917, said the Resident, was estimated at £245,000 and expenditure at £245,000. The Economy Committee had been able to effect a saving in expenditure of £25,000 compared with the estimates for 1917, and this in spite of the fact that war expenditure would amount to £275,000. Yet the social services would be maintained and in some respects improved.

Import duty was estimated to fall by £10,000, but the export duty on cloves had been increased, a step which, however unfortunate, would be less felt in war time when prices tended to run high and competition was temporarily relaxed.

Income tax, imposed for the first time, now brought the Protectorate into line with Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Though administratively difficult to assess and collect, income tax was scientific, flexible, equitable and susceptible of exact adjustment to the financial requirements of the individual taxpayer, and in these respects contrasted favourably with indirect taxation. Customs tariffs, which the Zanzibar fell far too heavily on, and which the community, who are mostly poorer foodstuffs were imported, and smoked imported tobacco.

M.P.s on The Forces

PARTICULARS were given in the House of Commons last week of M.P.s now serving with H.M. Forces. Among them are the following members, who have at various times interested themselves in East African and Rhodesian affairs: 2nd Lieutenant F. J. Bullenyer (Lab.); Major V. A. Cazlet (U.) and Lieutenant J. S. De Chair (U.); Lieutenant Colonel V. J. Baines Bower (U.); 2nd Lieutenant E. W. Sande (U.); and Major A. R. W. Ke (U.).

LATEST MINING NEWS

Chunya Goldfield, Rhodesia

Chunya Goldfield, Rhodesia, has been reported to have produced 11,000 ounces of gold during the 12 months ending 31st December. The output of this gold mine, the only one of the kind in the country, is estimated at the end of the year to have amounted to 11,000 ounces of gold, which is a record for the mine. The output of this mine is estimated at the end of the year to have amounted to 11,000 ounces of gold, which is a record for the mine. The output of this mine is estimated at the end of the year to have amounted to 11,000 ounces of gold, which is a record for the mine.

From the close of the financial year to November 30, approximately 102 oz. of gold were recovered. The development of new mines and costs continue high owing to the high prices of labour and other factors. The financial year of 1937-38 causes the directors some anxiety.

The annual meeting takes place tomorrow at Old Jewry, London, at 10.30 a.m.

Rhodocite, Rhodesia

The Southern Rhodesian Government has planned the banks of mercury, which has been found in the mine industry can be used for the production of mercury. A distribution bill for the mercury will be introduced in the Colony will be introduced later.

Tanganyika Output

The mineral output of Tanganyika Territory during November was as follows: Gold, 14,725 oz.; diamonds, 10 carats; tin ore, 14 long tons; and salt, 97 long tons. Production was from the following districts: Lupa, diamond, 630 oz.; reef, 3,592 oz.; Ngoma, reef, 5,367 oz.; Mwanza, 3,689 oz.; Singida, 1,343 oz.; Morogoro, 10 oz.; and Kilimanjaro, 14 oz. The total output of minerals from the Territory during the 11 months ended November, 1937, was 17,100,000 lbs. valued at £893,703, compared with 103,196 oz. of gold valued at £50,000 during the corresponding period of 1936.

Mining Personnel

Mr. Arthur Cook has left Southern Rhodesia to join the staff of the Royal Air Force in East Africa.

Mr. E. F. Hines, of Marburg, Rhodesia, has been elected to an associate ship in the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. A. F. Dick, of the Rhodesia Mines, Southern Rhodesia, has applied for transfer to an associate ship in the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Vicount Ellbank, Deputy Chairman of the London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Company, has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 8th Battalion, The Buffs, Scots.

Wax and Brass Metals

The effect of the Great War on base metal production was recalled by Mr. M. J. Burnett at a recent annual meeting of the Burma Corporation, Ltd. On the basis of world figures for 1915 the average production of copper during the war years, 1915 to 1918, expanded by 30% above the average for lead and zinc declined by 2% and 10% respectively. Copper, Mr. Burnett explained, is the main constituent of brass, which is required for all kinds of munition, and copper is also essential in the manufacture of guns. Realisation of its importance in war was a fortunate reminder of the value to the British Empire of the great Rhodesian supplies of copper developed in the last

News Items in Brief

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The Union-Castle Year-Book East African Section

The 1950 and East African Year-Book and Guide, published by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, is one of the most useful books of the kind available, and the 1951 edition, which has just been issued, maintains the high standard attained in the course of 46 years. It contains a mass of valuable information covering a wide variety of subjects, including an index covering 49 pages and containing over 4,600 place-names. This year's edition has also, specially drawn, plans of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Harare, Salamis, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam. For the business man there is a special section giving details of the best information for the tourist, with the one page devoted to alternative routes of travel, assistance in planning his itinerary, and the information which will find detailed treatment on land laws, agriculture, the postal and money rates. The volume can be recommended with confidence to everyone with interests in East Africa. At the published price of 2s. 6d. (3s. 6d. in the U.K. or 3s. 3d. elsewhere) it is a most valuable book for money. Copies can be obtained by application to the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 5, or to their agents, or through any of the following:

N. Rhodesian Finance

The Northern Rhodesian Government has agreed the following reply to a question from the non-official members of the Legislative Council. It is unnecessary to place any money reserve and the figure has been reduced to £500,000. It has been decided that no licence fee will be imposed on the amount of £500,000. It has been proposed, and there will be no increase in Customs and/or personal tax, income tax rates are to be adjusted, and a proposed increase of 10% will be deferred.

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(Continued from p. 141)

sis in 1949. Freight rates had risen 20%, and even 30%, but the strike protest had soon caused them to drop to the 1948 level.

It was suggested that the whole subject should be considered by a special sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Buying Commissions

The question of the desirability of buying commissions payable to agents of the Chamber of Commerce for East African and Southern Rhodesia was discussed by the sub-committee. It was suggested that the sub-committee should be asked to represent the Chamber in East Africa, and that a meeting in Johannesburg or South Africa should be held. Some of the English shipping houses had suggested a surcharge of 1% as amply justified by the greatly increased work falling on war time shippers in England. For some obscure reason East Africa had always enjoyed a much lower rate of buying commission than other Colonies.

The Chairman proposed that representatives of the shipping houses should meet privately and consider whether they could submit recommendations to the Section. In such trading there were inevitably wide differences between one customer and another and between buying, for instance, 1,000 tons of cement from one source for shipment by one steamer and purchasing hundreds of small parcels of miscellaneous goods from all over the country for another buyer. Uniformity was therefore unattainable.

Military Service v. Export

It was reported that the Executive of the Import and Export Merchants' Section had considered the possibility of serious harm resulting from the calling up for military service of members of the staffs of export houses, and that the authorities had decided that export houses should submit special cases to the Department of Overseas Trade, which, if satisfied, would recommend exemptions to the Ministry of Labour, which would in its turn communicate with the War Office.

Note was taken of the introduction in the territories of uniform import licensing regulations. While there was general agreement with the need for such action by the Governments involved, it was felt that avoidable hindrances to trade might exist and it was left to members to communicate with the secretariat of the Chamber in cases of hardship.

Mails Lost in the "Dunbar Castle"

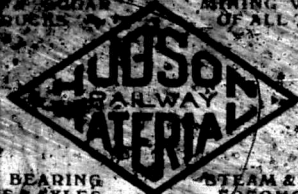
The Postmaster-General announces that parcels for Nyassaland and Southern Rhodesia posted in London between January 1 and 5, and a small number for Portuguese East Africa, were lost in the DUNBAR CASTLE on January 9.

East African Photographs

Photographic additions to the exhibits in the East African Court of the Imperial Institute include a series containing a travelogue entitled "Zanzibar—the Island Home of the Clove Industry." They have been prepared from negatives loaned by Mr. F. B. Wilson of the Zanzibar Department of Agriculture. Another series, which reproduces scenes in the mining of mica and beryl in Tanganyika, have been presented by Mr. Edmund Teale.

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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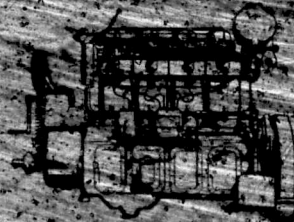
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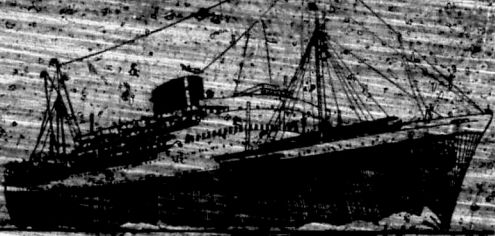
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A NEW EPOCH for Rhodesia, and indeed for British Central and Eastern Africa as a whole, opens with the conclusion of the negotiations between the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Great Britain for the training of airmen in a Special the only self-governing British Colony in Africa. Fairly full details of a scheme of considerable dimensions are likely to be available for publication at an early date, but the statements already made from official sources, including those of the Prime Minister of the Colony and of Mr. Tredgold, the Minister for Defence, Justice and Air, suffice to indicate that it is proposed, not merely to train volunteers from other African Dependencies, but, what is much more significant, also to send men from the United Kingdom for flying instruction in Southern Rhodesia. The initiative of Mr. Huggins and his colleagues in this matter is of real importance from the military standpoint, but, taking the long view, it will probably prove of far greater moment politically and in its effect upon white settlement in tropical and sub-tropical Africa after the war.

It is an excellent thing that considerable numbers of young men from this country should be sent for intensive training to one of the most aggressive, healthy, happy and hospitable of the Colonies. Since the Royal Air Force is impending Africa will into its service an excellent type of young man, and, since the Colonies are, according to the law of averages, by among the Rhodesian trainees a number, who, when the war is over, will

in due course be called by their merits to shoulder responsibility in the Mother Country, it is altogether advantageous that they should in their impressionable years of transition from adolescence to manhood have personal proof of the nature and implications of colonisation of the part which the Colonies play in the Imperial structure, and, not least, of the ancient attachment both to the Crown and to their own Colony of the populations, white, brown and black. One result of the training of young Englishmen in Africa will be that their parents, relatives and friends, will, quite possibly for the first time, think and speak of Colonies in a new way; instead of being something distant and almost intangible, British Africa will be near in thought and very definite.

Viewed in this light, the Rhodesian proposal is seen to be a great gesture, far-sighted and statesmanlike, which will put Rhodesia and Africa on the map and quite a new way. It is as fine a practical

Internationalist proposal for the most expansive collection of British Colonial territories. Such ideas take root and flourish only in the minds of men without artificial pre-learned prejudices, for all who have lived and borne responsibilities in the Colonies have learnt that loyalty is fundamental and the only basis of the pundits fondly suppose a merely superficial preference. Nations of internationalism can flourish only in the vastness of theory, under the rays of knowledge they will away.

Now it is precisely that lack of Colonial knowledge which characterises almost the whole of the British public, including many men in high places in the churches, on the Press, and in commerce and the professions, and it is that Public Ignorance of Our Colonial Rule, an indefatigable hurling of pedants to permeate this country and some neutral States with the notion that British Colonial rule is a discreditable feature of our national life, one in respect of which we should confess our guilt, and, on account of our incompetence, announce our determination to enlist the services of foreign nationals. The outlook of millions of people in Great Britain and the United States, to say nothing of Germany and other propaganda-ridden countries, is not unfairly expressed in the foregoing sentence. Yet it is a hideous distortion, not a reflection of the facts. The truth is that our Colonial rule, despite its shortcomings, unquestionably the finest which the world has seen, it is guided by a genuine sense of trusteeship, and might be described as fair play in general practice. If that were not the case the Colonies would not now be rallying so magnificently to the British cause.

Never was there a finer opportunity, and never was there more urgent and evident need, to tell Great Britain and the neutral world the story of the contribution of the Colonies at this time of our young, but of the distinguishing characteristics of British Colonial Enlightenment, policy and practice. We have repeatedly pleaded for this to be done, and we shall not desist from our plea until this immensely important business being properly performed, for in our view the Colonies will suffer increasing danger until the outstanding truths about them supplant the damaging delusions which crystallise in impractical proposals of many varieties, but all disregarding the opinions, interests and rights of the Colonies themselves. The Ministry of Information has a wonderful opportunity of serving the Empire by spreading knowledge of its nature, and we are delighted to know that this task is now to be undertaken. It offers great scope, but it will demand well-planned persistence. For misconceptions are too widespread and deep to be quickly removed. As another means of educating the public we have suggested that the East African Group in London should organise a series of lectures on the internationalisation of Colonies, and we are glad that that proposal is to be adopted.

In another important way the Rhodesian air training scheme should benefit British Africa. At the end of the war each of the territories, Southern

Rhodesia, Kenya, and Tanganyika, particularly the latter, will be in urgent need of an influx of white settlers for the future. In addition to making good the White Settlers' enormous annual addition lost as a direct result of the dislocation of life, it will be necessary to replace those lives lost in the war, and, especially in the case of Tanganyika, to find substitutes for the repatriated German farmers. What could be better than to draw upon the pick of the men who have spent months in Africa training to become farmers, and incidentally acquiring in many cases a liking for Colonial life? They will be men who love the open air, who have developed their gifts of self-reliance, who will regard Africa as near distance as of home account, who will think inter-territorially. Never yet has there been such a nucleus from which to build a cadre of picked settlers. From the valiant young knights of the air British Central and Eastern Africa may well count on recruiting the strength which will carry those Dependencies to new achievements in the troubled post-war years.

THERE ARE NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS

PAPERS, some of such poor standing that they would be forgotten, but I think that what they print in the early morning is remembered by many of their readers that came next, but it is surprising to find Mr. C. E. The Leader Writer, Lockhart, the able Financial Secretary of Kenya, saying in the Legislature of that Colony, when asked to refute statements made in the editorial columns of a locally published journal of wide circulation, that "leading articles in newspapers are usually forgotten in twenty-four hours afterwards by those who have read and those who have written them." It is not necessary to endorse the arguments in the article in question to disagree with so general a judgment. The truth is that East Africans and Rhodesians, being generally men of more than average education, are usually critical readers of newspapers, and that they frequently demonstrate the length of their memory in respect of Press opinions and policies, quite often quoting them years afterwards. When the leader-writer may even have forgotten the full force of his brief on some particular occasion. The memory of a leader-writer like that of a Government adviser to a Government may be tested, and his judgment, if normally sound, may sometimes err, in the case as in the others, but it is no compliment to suggest that his writings are so superficial as to suffer eclipse within a day. And whereas leading men in other walks of life, capable Financial Secretaries included, may blunder from very good prospects of reviewing their opinions before they have come under the scrutiny of public opinion or of two other people, the leader-writer lapses, however slight or unimportant is his issue, into the present into oblivion. That is a pity, and well known to everybody, but

human nature is so constituted that the writer against whom no complaint can be made ninety-nine times out of a hundred is often better remembered by most of his readers because at the hundredth time of asking he wrote more than they felt justified at less than they would have wished.

ZANZIBAR'S EXPERIENCE in the present has so far been in pleasant contact with the 1914 when the sinking of H.M.S. *Princess* by the German cruiser *Königsberg* on September 20 brought hostilities to the island's front door with a vengeance. The contribution then made by the gallant "little Protectorate for Great Britain's war effort deserves to be recalled in outline. It embraced the formation of a European Defence Force, recruitment for the King's African Rifles, the enlistment of thousands of carriers for service in German East Africa, gifts to the Imperial Government of £10,000, the investment of £345,000 in War Loan, and the raising of £19,500 by public subscription for the British Red Cross Society. The influence of His

Highness the Sultan was largely responsible for the loyal and steady attitude not only of his own subjects but of the Mohammedans of Eastern Africa generally, who were in no doubt as to the respective merits and demerits of British and German rule. In fact, the small Dependency adorned itself nobly and determined to co-operate with Great Britain in the present crisis as to be such assistance though in whatever its help will naturally be different in the altered circumstances. For reasons best known to her commander, the Nazi pocket battleship *GRAU SPEE* did not venture further north than the Mozambique Channel though with her heavy armament and high speed she could have done immense damage to shipping in the Indian Ocean and to the harbours of British East Africa without much risk to herself. It would have been quite simple for her to repeat the Koenigsberg's performance of sinking a British ship in the roadstead of Zanzibar, had not the presence in Kenya of Rhodesian aircraft and personnel persuaded the not very experienced captain of the German raider that it would be more judicious to seek smaller prey. But for a short while Zanzibar was an the most desirable German objectives, a fact which should not be lost upon its people.

NOTES BY THE WAY

German Substitutes for Sisal

THE *Times* recently, widely published in America, show Sisal hawfers more from release, but no details of the process of manufacture, of the cost of the resultant machine cordage, or of its suitability and use in comparison with ropes made from manila hemp and sisal, though the Germans make the general claim that the substitute is "strong and lasting." Many *Ergate* products widely used in the Reich for years past have cost far more than the genuine article which they replace and have proved a good deal less satisfactory in other ways, but these disadvantages have counted less than the determination to economise for an exchange, so that the supplies of sound currencies at the disposal of Hitlerism might be used for the twin purposes of propaganda abroad and the purchase of materials for the war ahead. There are good reasons for saying that Germany has been building up considerable stocks of sisal. Indeed, some authorities in London consider that there should be no shortage of the fibre for binder twine and rope making in the Fatherland for about another year at any rate.

War Gives Sisal Its Chance

Though Germany is no longer a buyer of East African sisal, considerable quantities of which were bought by the Reich in barter trade against Diesel engines and machinery. Great Britain and France have very considerably increased their consumption as part of the plan to husband their resources of dollars. In other words, Empire sisal is being given that chance under the duress of war for which planters have waited for years. It is to be hoped that consistent spinners and millowners in this country will now have proof that the advocates of the use of sisal in place of manila hemp were justified in their enthusiasm, and that the Empire fibre will therefore hold the market after the war.

Mr. Gilbert Jennings

AT THE AGE of 40, Mr. Jennings has a claim to be called a "young man." Some of the ten members on the committee which set up the *Times* "Young Men's Club" were, though none who meets the "young men" secret, he did not seek re-election as a voluntary auditor at last week's meeting of the East African Group in London. Even then he did not resign, having continued to carry out his duties for the full year for which he had been elected, he merely refrained from standing again as a candidate for office. He had audited the accounts of the Group since its formation, and must therefore have been of the approximate age of four score years when he entered upon the work. That in itself was a great feat, and his consistent interest has been an incentive to many others. Long may he flourish!

The Sporting Spirit

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY of throwing light on the true character of blackwater fever was afforded not long ago by the sporting spirit shown by a European patient suffering from blackwater and two young African volunteers. The experiment, as recorded in the Nyasaland Medical Department Report, consisted in feeding uninfected specimens of the two local malarial carrying *Anopheles*, *A. gambiae* and *A. funestus*, on the European patient and then allowing the insects to bite, over a period of some days, the two young Africans, who quite sportingly allowed themselves to become possible victims of blackwater. Fortunately, nothing of the sort occurred during the four months during which the Africans were under observation. Though the experiment did not so elucidate the mystery of the fever, it reflects great credit on all concerned.

22nd Week of the War

Contacts between Rhodesia and East Africa

Minister Emphasizes Importance of Co-Operation

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD, 1939. J. J. Southern Rhodesian Minister for Defence, Justice and Agriculture on the governing importance of constant and whole-hearted co-operation between the British Empire's territories. Thursday last he addressed a joint meeting in London of the Rhodesian, East African and South African Groups of the Great Staff League.

The Hon. Mr. Langham O'Connell, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, was present, and Mr. Fredrick was the first man born in Rhodesia and the first Rhodesian scholar to become Minister of the Crown.

Is there any danger of an emergency?

Southern Rhodesia is a very happy, homogenous community, without political troubles, was unanimous in its desire to do whatever it could in the common cause when war broke out, said Mr. Fredrick. The only differences were as to methods and technique, not as to ends.

While an African campaign did not start with the war there was more than a reasonable possibility of such a campaign. If Italy were involved an African campaign might ensue, and the large German communities in Tanganyika and South-West Africa might have given a great deal of trouble, indeed, he believed they would have done it. The Germans had not handled the situation

in a manner which gave governing considerations the first and most important place.

It is our duty to assist, in the best of our power, all the territories in Africa which are part of the Empire, we should encourage and promote co-operation, and over two years ago we set out to achieve such co-operation. We looked first to our great neighbour, the Union of South Africa, clearly a major factor in the defence of Rhodesia, but the then Government was not particularly helpful for reasons which have become apparent in the last few days. I happen to add that the change of Government has brought a complete change in that attitude (Hee-hee), or, rather, a change of manifestation, for I am sure the majority of the people of the Union would stand with us in any trouble, particularly any African trouble.

Pooling Common Resources

In furtherance of this ideal of co-operation we looked to the Colonies in East and West Africa, and there we found the will to co-operate to the utmost and an earnest desire to pool common resources against the possible hour of danger. Most of the steps taken by Southern Rhodesia in September were in accordance with carefully prepared plans made in conjunction with our sister territories.

Our first unit to take the field was the Air Force, it was very small, I hope it will grow markedly in the very near future. Our Air Force left for Kenya on the morning on which war was declared, actually before the declaration. That was a happy augury indicating the co-operation existing between those territories in Africa. An R.A.F. squadron stationed in Kenya had been withdrawn to the outbreak of hostilities.

We have built up the national resources of East Africa to squadron strength. We are prepared to send another two squadrons and already

a very considerable percentage of the personnel for the second and third squadrons is training in Southern Rhodesia. With the co-operation and aid of the Imperial Government we are going a great deal further than that.

There is to be an extensive air training scheme covering Southern Rhodesia and personnel from the neighbouring territories and even further afield, to be trained in the near future, and I hope that soon the Southern Rhodesian Air Force will cease to be wholly contemptible.

The military authorities of an Empire cannot afford to waste time and money in the work of a school, before the war, we had the best use of our resources. There are a large number of excellent officers and a large number of excellent N.C.O.s in Kenya, a substantial white population, but in none of the other territories except Rhodesia is there a large white population on which to draw for leaders. Here was an ideal field for the use of our personnel, who are trained to tropical conditions and with at least some experience of Africans. Kenya could furnish her own leaders, and we have sent large numbers of officers and N.C.O.s to the four West African Colonies, and to Somaliland, and also a considerable number of such specialists as wireless operators, trained machine gunners, and technicians. The lesson of the last war was that it is undesirable to send white troops as units in the field in Africa, where the right course is to use the native material under a white officer.

Essential Aspects of Military Preparation

While Southern Rhodesians serving in other African territories, and withdrawn from the others, inter-mingling temporarily, it is extremely interesting, apart from the military aspect, to look at this joint effort as an object lesson in co-operation between the Colonies. Take the importation of Rhodesians into West Africa, a country where race relationships are different. From the political and social standpoints it has momentous interest. We have had many formal tributes from Governors and others, but I would read a passage from a newspaper edited by an African, who, having mentioned in the course of a long leader that some people had doubted the wisdom of bringing in men from Southern Rhodesia, recorded that reports from all quarters agreed that the Rhodesians were of the right type—loving and lovable, jovial and sociable, witty and clever; these Rhodesian Empire-defenders now in our midst will be received with open arms.

We have a battery of artillery nearly ready to leave, an armoured car unit, and a variety of other grand troops whom we intend to maintain as units in the field. So far our effort has been related to Africa, but the time has come to readjust our ideas, and one of the main reasons of my visit is to discuss with the Imperial authorities in London what and how we can best use much of our troops should be met. I can assure you that the discussions have been very lively.

We have a contribution to make as producer of gold, other minerals and agricultural products. When the war started nearly everybody in the country wanted to leave, and we had to take drastic action until the majority realized that they were engaged in a service which is just as vital as military service; those people have listened to the voice of authority and are playing their part to the utmost.

The Colonies and Federalism

Professor Harlow's Timely Reminder of the Lessons of History

NATIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY the emphatically proclaimed aim of the Italian Empire, and proposals for post-war Federalism, which implies at least some surrender of national sovereignty and control over Colonial Dependencies, are pressing topics of the moment. They exercise many minds—some great and others much less so, and are provoking a vast amount of talk and a great deal of writing. To these may be added the problem of the self-governing Dependencies, a contradiction in terms, of which Southern Rhodesia is the outstanding example.

None of these questions is new. They have been tried out during the 300-year-long history of the British Colonial Empire, as Dr. V. T. Harlow, Rhodes Professor of Imperial History in London University, proved last week during his lecture at the Royal Institution on "British Imperial Ideas." National self-sufficiency was, he considered, due to fear—fear of neighbouring nations, fear of economic or military pressure. Three centuries ago Britain, threatened by both Spain and France, determined to seek self-sufficiency by developing her Colonies in America in order to supply herself with raw materials while she supplied them with manufactured goods and controlled their foreign policy.

Thus Virginia was to send tobacco, Newfoundland salt fish, Carolina rice, and the West Indies sugar. The Colonies were to furnish raw materials and products, and were forbidden to trade with foreigners. Each Colony had its own Executive Council or Parliament, presided over by a Governor appointed from Home, and subject to the overriding control of the British Parliament.

British Colonists' Conception of Liberty

But, as Professor Harlow pointed out, the British Colonists, too, with their copies of Magna Carta, they had a keen conception of liberty, and they possessed energy and enterprise. Gradually the Governor came to be looked upon as representative of an outside Power, the rules of the self-sufficiency game were broken and were broken; and eventually, in 1783, the 13 American Colonies revolted, broke away from the Empire, and established the United States, thus demonstrating the impossibility of self-governing Dependencies. Canada would have followed the American example, in 1783 had Britain not resolved to trust her, grant her home rule, and so keep her within the orbit of the Empire.

Reciprocal preference was then tried to keep the Empire together, but that failed when the Mother Country went Free Trade, because she was at the time supreme as a manufacturing country and could undersell her competitors by the cheapness and quality of her goods. She broke the rules of the game which she had herself proposed for she now conceived a Free Trade world in which all nations would share, and in which there would be no room for her.

The ideal was never recovered. The ideal was never recovered. After a good deal was threatened by the rise of the German Empire. Bismarck initiated the scramble for Africa, in which Great Britain reluctantly participated as a means of defence for the land route to India. Germany was not free trade after all, but merely

Imperial Federation Rejected

Imperial Federation was then proposed. Great Britain was to surrender part of her sovereignty over the Colonies in order to secure concerted action of the whole group in times of emergency. An Imperial Parliament was actually suggested, backed chiefly by New Zealand, but that failed owing to the obvious fact that there was no equality of weightage among the partners.

The crux of the matter was the control of foreign policy, and this point was decided when the Dominions insisted upon self-decision in foreign affairs. After the last war each Dominion became, under the Statute of Westminster, a free and independent unit possessing even the right to secede from the Empire if it wished. Each too showed its determination for a "rounded economy" developing its own secondary industries and following its own policies.

To-day there is a system of Imperial Conferences. The Empire has achieved the stage at which each unit is completely independent, but no events have proved that close international co-operation is achieved in times of danger.

To this, concluded Dr. Harlow, there is a lesson for the suggested Federal Union of Europe. We have proved that a rigid union of political and economic units does not work in practice; the units of whatever size and population must be reckoned as equals, and an association must be free.

Sir William Beveridge Urges Federalism

The great leading representative of Dominion and Colonial opinion, contends fundamentally with the conception of a Peace Federation for Europe, as expounded by Sir William Beveridge, Master of University College, Oxford, when he addressed the Royal Empire Society on the same day.

Sir William would see Great Britain, France, Germany, the four Scandinavian countries, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the self-governing British Dominions under the rule of a Federal Government controlling armed force of all forms, foreign policy, and the Colonial Dependencies simultaneously to secure that, however administered, they would be ruled with regard to the rights of the Native populations as paramount, and with equality of access for citizens of all member States of the Federation. To these, in the interests of the future strength of the Federation, should be added such economic powers over currency, trade, and migration as the member States felt ready to surrender.

To organise these relations a World Council would be needed, and some kind of Equity Tribunal. Such a Peace Federation would, he claimed, make war impossible among its members; by guarantees against aggression it could of its own strength secure peace and order in Europe, and by co-operation with the United States of America it would bring order in the whole world.

The conditions for the realisation of this, said Sir William, were first, the defeat of Hitlerism, and, second, that it should be entered by the peoples concerned. We do not know the feelings of the German common people, but we can believe that they like us want peace. We should propose better terms for them such as we would be ready to accept ourselves.

The War: Expert Views

Germany and Scandinavia

The greatest danger appears to be in Scandinavia, where the temptation to the Germans to liquidate the Russian commitment by finishing the war bit in their favour must be very strong. The Germans have been practising embarkation and disembarkation near the Kiel Canal. A strong German stab in the back to England (on the lines of the Russian intervention in Poland) would very likely prove too much for a people even so brave as the Finns. That would give the Nazis the nickle they badly need, would liberate the Russian raw materials and would place the Germans in the strongest possible position to browbeat Sweden, and so make certain of her iron ore.

My feeling is that we shall see steadily closer and closer coming together of Germany and Russia. The end, justified, the means, and it is essential for the Nazi to our blockade is to be levaded, to make friends with the Bolshevist. If that is true,

an uncombined it is an uncombined conclusion emerges that it is to the German advantage to avoid all major clashes, for example, on the Western Front, for the year at least which will be necessary for the exhaustion of Russia to be put into effect. Thus there fore is not altogether on our side. *Field Marshal Lord Milne in the "Sunday Chronicle"*

The Threat to Rumania

All depends for the Nazi empire upon fuller supplies of oil and steel. If the Germans could command enough oil and steel this year they could make themselves pretty sure of the rest despite blockade. For steel they look to Sweden; for petrol they look to Rumania. They would join with Russia against Finland and Sweden, rather than be cut off from the great Lapland ores in the extreme north of the latter country. But another purpose is overriding. There must be no mistake about it by pursuers of others: The Nazis are determined to make themselves masters of Rumania and its oil either by war or peace. With a view to the next year they should have the oil and steel from the Rumanian fields and steel from the Rumanian mines.

Swedish Aid for Finland

The aid being given to Finland is daily gaining momentum. There is an organised flow of Swedish Army volunteers, who cross the frontier in muffi and had their Finnish uniforms ready for them. As an illustration of the extent of the organised flow, the staff of the Finnish Legation in Stockholm has been increased from six to 30 members. The time which members of the Swedish forces serve as volunteers in Finland will be counted for their promotion in the Swedish Army. But for their uniforms they might be Swedish legionnaires. Moreover, large quantities of petrol are being delivered from Sweden's own stocks. Sweden's help is so considerable that she could not go much farther without becoming her own dependee. The question has been put whether full and open intervention by Sweden would not be of greater assistance to Finland. But such intervention might well induce Germany, which now keeps aloof, to render active assistance to Russia. In that case Sweden would have to concentrate all her efforts on the defence of her own territory. The danger of a German invasion, and her assistance to Finland might severely suffer. *Diplomatic Correspondent in the "Sunday Times"*

Rumania's Enemies

The key to the foreign policy of Rumania is to be found in the fact that she is a nation satisfied with her possessions. Rumania of today has an area and population almost three times greater than in 1916. The peace treaties of 1919 brought about a radical change in her international position. The two great menaces of Austrian and Russian imperialism disappeared, and new frontiers brought with them new sources of conflict. Hungary has not even now acquiesced in the loss of the prosperous province of Transylvania (103,000 sq. km.); Bulgaria demands the return of southern Dobruđa (5,000 sq. km.); while Soviet Russia refused to recognise the incorporation of Bessarabia (44,500 sq. km.) which still figures on Russian maps as a temporarily-occupied territory. Thus of Rumania's present area of 295,000 sq. km., no less than 153,000 sq. km., i.e. 51% of the total is the object of theoretical claims by neighbouring countries. Of the six countries that have had common frontiers with Rumania, five are still at war with her. *Foreign Office in the "Sunday Times"*

Italy and the Balkans

Italy will not tolerate the disruption of Russia in Central Europe. There she has positions to defend, and she will defend them. With Hungary—which has had a tragic experience of Bolshevism—Italy is allied. Russian action in Central Europe would surely imply German support; and it is difficult to see how Italy could remain on the same terms with Germany while opposing Russian aggression in Central Europe. It may be reported that we did not find it impossible to maintain diplomatic relations with Russia while fighting Germany. But the case is not on all fours. It is not pretended that there is a London-Moscow axis; there is a Rome-Berlin axis.

It should not be forgotten that England has given a definite pledge to Rumania. Turkey is vitally interested in preventing the implosion of Rumania, and so of saving Constantinople. The question of the Dardanelles and the passage of warships is involved. Italy cannot stand as an idle spectator, and in preparation for events that are fastening their shadows before, the approach of Yugoslavia and Hungary is being watched. *Mrs. Gladys Hadden in the "Sunday Review"*

Germany's Meat Link

The Germans have this enormous mental asset—that they have never known the taste of war in their own land. Immediately behind the West Wall is the Ruhr, the greatest gunnery works and arsenal in the world. It is a gigantic workshop of ten million people, and it is the heart and life-blood of a war-making Germany. A mighty blow there would be mortal. It would disorganise Germany's war machine, and would put fear in the German mind which is not yet present that Germany can be beaten, and above all, it would let Germany know what war feels like. As yet only the peoples she has overrun know the feeling. There is a weak link where the pressure could be applied if we want the chafin to snap. If the Ruhr is an 'open town' then everything is an open town. It is as much a part of Germany's war machine and war effort as every machine gun or piece of artillery in the West Wall. *Mrs. Gladys Hadden in the "Sunday Review"*

Background to the

German Perfidy. — Perfidy is among the major evils Great Britain and France are fighting. On the Nazi side there is arrogance, impatience, bluster, boasts and boasting, even when associated with some proposal in itself commendable. Nazi "understandings" with other States appear simply as steps towards the achievement of individual ambitions. Promises and assurances have been used as devious sedatives. Treaties are ladders to be kicked down as soon as they have helped the Nazi robber over the wall. Such is the universal mistrust inspired by Nazi promises that the offer of a German guarantee is now positively regarded as a danger signal. The record of seven years of Nazi diplomacy has at least had the result of depriving it of its power to defame. Its tricks stand out too clearly. Ever nefarious acts have been accompanied by a plausible profession. Blatant lies were not regarded as a model of straight dealing in the day, but his decadent secrets have misinterpreted almost every lesson which he tried to teach to his countrymen. He has had regard for the legitimate interests of other nations. We must persuade the world, he wrote, that a German hegemony of Europe would be more useful and impartial and less harmful to the freedom of others than a French or Russian or English hegemony. Hitler has driven an opposite conviction into men's minds. — *The Times*.

Idle Men and Machines. — Is this country making the utmost use of its man-power while recruits show a liability of over a million unemployed? Over half of our machinery is idle at night. A similar failure between August 1914 and July 1915 prompted Mr. Lloyd George to associate it directly with the shortage of shells, guns and machine-guns. Can we believe that an effort smaller than that demanded in the last war will see us safely through this? Is it not a commonplace that if we had achieved our 1918 production in 1915 we might have greatly reduced the length of the war and saved many lives? Money talks, and the Ministry of Supply's millions have every appearance of latent eloquence. But when the test comes will they talk loudly and sharply enough to enable the Forces to reduce the Nazis to impotence? My conviction is that the maximum effort should be made in the minimum of time, and this entails the absorption into industry of as many of the million unemployed as possible. — *C. A. Mann*.

Is British Propaganda Good? — Our propaganda in Germany is making little headway. The pamphlet raids have failed. As for our aircraft acting as flying postmen of these pamphlets, the Nazis themselves say: "Let them come as often as they please at 2,000 ft. They are merely using up their petrol." The Nazis reckon that they themselves use the air in the form of broadcast propaganda more cheaply and far more effectively. The British broadcasts to Germany are not regarded as neutral information. Sometimes they are made by Germans of Jewish extraction. The Beringers claim that they can detect this accent by listening to a note at the end of the sentence, much as in Britain a night telephone call is a Jewish intonation. The Nazi own propaganda in Germany has considerable success. The Germans are well aware of their own hardships, but they firmly believe that the British people are suffering all worse. The mass of Germans are convinced that Britain is not only not paying for the air but by reason of the "success" of the coal and mine blockade of Germany is also. — *Milling*.

Germany's Food Supplies. — Food in Germany is scarce and of poor quality. Bread, potatoes, cabbages and carrots are the only food which the housewife can be sure of obtaining. She cannot be certain that she will get the one egg allowed her per week, or that it will be good when she gets it. Restaurant meals are cooked in adulterated fat, if any, and these cause indigestion. The busy car-busy trades and the lack of fats and proteins in the average German meal satisfy one for only an hour or two. Stomach ailments and other diseases have increased noticeably in the past few months. German physicians privately express their conviction that the post-war generation will be physically unfit as the result of inadequate feeding. It must not be supposed, however, that the Third Reich will capitulate because of its bad diet. Germans, by no means pampered in recent years, are submitting to privation no matter how much they and their stomachs are grumbling. Himmler's Gestapo are taking care that there shall be no internal political troubles as a result of internal digestive disturbances. — *Daily Telegraph*.

War Finance. — The really helpful questions of war finance is the basic demand wartime makes on the power of the nation to produce goods for immediate consumption. Demand can be met by expansion of production through additional bank credit. Not only can unemployed be absorbed, but men and women not hitherto engaged in productive work can be drafted into industry. Up to the stage of full employment there need be no inflation. Demand can be covered again by using up stocks and by realising investments abroad to pay for additional imports. But before long Government must restrict civilian consumption. The attack is made in various ways. Retailing is in most direct, but the question depends upon the means to pay for it. The main issue is on the purchasing power of the people, a larger share of which must be diverted to the Government. Heavy taxation is brought into action followed by increases from the public. On this diversion of purchasing power from the people to the Government the banks can give practical assistance. They can restrict loans to non-essential purposes, and thereby effect the double object of curbing purchasing power for civilian purposes and increasing their own capacity to lend to the State and to Government contractors. Government must pay for its supplies, and if taxation and borrowing from the public furnish insufficient means, resort must be had to the creation of new purchasing power by borrowing from banks, but new purchasing power created without reduction of civilian purchasing power of increase in production brings us to inflation. — *The Rt. Hon. R. McKenna*.

Women's Luxury Expenditure. — It is not on the male's expenditure upon himself that consumption comes up. The male's earnings are spent, apart from necessities, on his woman's requirements. It is the underclothes, silk stockings, furs and grand pianos of the last war that unnecessary expenditure took place. Government has not yet appealed to the women. It would do well to do so quickly. Until the same development takes place as in 1916, when to wear a new hat or to go to a theatre was looked upon as an advertisement of the profiteer, there can be no hope of the women of England realising that there's a war on. — *The "Times" Review*.

PERSONALIA

Sir John Mayling, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has left for London on a tour of the Copperbelt.

Lady Brooke Robinson and her children were now teaching at Cote d'Azur, near Brackley, in Warwickshire.

Mr. Anthony Bevir, who served for some years in the Colonial Office, has been appointed second private secretary to the Prime Minister.

Mr. R. R. Holmes, whose death in Durban at the great age of 65 years is reported, was a business associate of Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit.

Mr. Frank Gillin, until last year Civil Secretary in the Sudan, has been appointed Principal Officer of Civil Control in the newly-independent Sudanese country.

Major J. G. G. O'Connell, who has been on leave in London for some months, has been called up for service and appointed a deputy judge-advocate.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fong have returned from Nyasaland, and will make a business visit to the quarries during their leave. They expect to fly back about mid-June.

Mr. Eric Smith has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province of Nyasaland. He will retain his appointment as Director of Man Power in the Protectorate.

The new Selikwe hospital, built by Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who said that in building the hospital themselves the people of the district had saved the State between £5,000 and £6,000.

His many friends will regret to hear that Mrs. R. N. Tredgold, Minister of Defence, Justice, and Air in Southern Rhodesia, is in a London hospital suffering from broncho-pneumonia. He is, happily, making as good progress as could be expected.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. D. Race, youngest son of Mr. J. D. Race, secretary of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.), and Mrs. Race, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Blower, of North Cove, Hall, Beccles, Suffolk.

Mr. T. B. Davis, who has important birthright interests in companies operating on the East African Coast, has given £100,000 to the dependents of European South Africans voluntarily serving outside the Union or with the Royal Navy. The gift is a memorial to his son Howard, who was killed in the Great War.

We regret to announce the death, in his 61st year, of Colonel George Stops, who was Commissioner of the B.S.A. Police from 1920 until his retirement in 1933. He saw active service in the Malakka War of 1896, was on the staff of Major-General (afterwards Field-Marshal) Lord Plumer in the Boer War, and served in Northern Rhodesia during the Great War.

E. A. Group's New Chairman

Mr. C. J. Jones, Chairman of the East African Group, was elected Chairman of the East African Group of the Overseas Chinese Association, London, at the annual meeting held in London last week. Mr. Alex. Hume, the retiring Chairman, said the Group was proud to have Colonel Fawcett's consent to occupy the chair for its reputation and continued success were thereby assured. Mr. Fawcett seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

The report for the past year was adopted, and it was reported that Mr. J. G. G. O'Connell had accepted the invitation of the East African Group to represent the War Hospitality Committee of the Commonwealth in London. Arrangements were made for Mr. O'Connell to meet the East African Group at the end of August.

Mr. J. G. G. O'Connell was unanimously elected President, and Mr. J. G. G. O'Connell, being expressed for his past labours, it was agreed to revert to the former practice of appointing an honorary secretary, and Mr. S. Murray was elected.

Mr. J. G. G. O'Connell proposed the election of a Committee, with the addition of General Sir Hubert Gough to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. J. G. G. O'Connell's departure. The new Committee consists of Mr. Guy Eden, General Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. E. S. Johnston, Mr. Claude Allen, Mr. W. H. Hobbie, Mr. Alex. Hume and Mr. S. Revers-Smith, in addition to the Chairman, secretary, and treasurer.

Thanks were expressed to Mr. C. W. Jennings, who had acted as honorary auditor since the inception of the Group, but, having reached the age of 60 years, asked to be excused re-election. Mr. A. M. D. Turnbull, formerly an administrative officer in Tanganyika Territory, was appointed his successor.

The meeting concluded with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Holm for his services during the past year.



Questions in Parliament

Mr. CREECH-JONES asked the Secretary for Dominion Affairs whether he would consider the abolition of the death penalties in respect of murder arising out of witchcraft in Native communities.

Mr. Eden replied that he was not aware of any adequate reason for altering the law in the matter. Mr. Creech-Jones: In view of the obscurity of these practices among primitive people, will sympathetic consideration be given to cases such as this, particularly when the person has appealed on a murder charge?

Mr. Eden: I am not aware of any adequate reason for drawing this distinction. If the hon. member has any reasons I should like to know them.

Referring to Mr. R. Morgan, the Colonial Secretary, and the Commission appointed in Kenya to inquire into the long series of Customs frauds was now taking evidence.

Mr. MacDonald told Mr. Creech-Jones that there was no recruitment of British subjects by Italians in British Somaliland.

Empire Tobacco Prospects

The Post-War Position Considered

THE OUTLOOK for the tobacco industry in the Empire is a very gloomy one. The production in the Balkans and the West Indies, and other parts of the Empire, is not only being curtailed, but is being completely cut off. The demand for tobacco is increasing, and the supply is being cut off. The United Kingdom, which has been a net importer of tobacco, is now a net exporter. The United States, which has been a net importer of tobacco, is now a net exporter. The Empire, as a whole, is now a net exporter of tobacco. This is a very serious situation, and it is one which must be met by the Empire as a whole.

In the coming year the outlook is, however, for a fall in production of much larger than normal, and the demand will certainly be met. The only trouble that may possibly cloud the position is that it may be difficult to obtain shipping space at the right time. Further ahead the horizon is not so clear.

America Will Be Hard Hit

The American position is roughly that the United Kingdom has taken annually about one quarter of the total United States production of 800 to 1,000 million pounds weight of the cured tobacco. The total stoppage of such imports from America must have an enormous effect on one of the poorest communities in the United States, not only directly from the loss of the British export market, but from the lowering of internal prices through the overproduction that must ensue unless hundreds of thousands of small producers are to be reduced to complete ruin.

America is not likely to take this state of affairs lying down, and we must expect to feel some economic pressure upon Great Britain to remedy it in future years. For the present, the Government of the United States has devised a system by which buyers on overseas account merely pay a small sum by way of an option expiring in 1941, and the Government reimburses the grower in the meantime. Large quantities of leaf have been bought under this system, and it may be anticipated that the American Government has reasons to hope that these options will be taken up. Pressure from the U.S.A. will probably be the more insistent by reason of the arrangements now being made for this country to take considerable quantities of Balkan tobacco, which formerly went to Germany.

Balkan Proposals Considered

There are, of course, excellent political reasons for these arrangements, and no part of the Empire will object to any steps essential to the achievement of our war aims. It serves no useful purpose, however, to urge, as is being done in some quarters, that the quantities of tobacco to be imported from the Balkans are insignificant. Like the smallest baby, such imports tend to grow.

Nor are suggestions that the smoker will not be able to detect a mere 5% or 10% blend of Turkish leaf in a Virginia cigarette likely to console the African producer, who had been trying vainly for years to get a much smaller percentage of his flue-cured tobacco blended in those same Virginian cigarettes.

The manufacturer is, with very good reason, loth to vary the blending of an established cigarette with a world-wide reputation. Imports of Balkan tobacco will naturally be slow and gradual, and it will be extraordinarily difficult for the manufacturer to make the switch over. If the war lasts long enough for this to be done, it is just as unlikely that he will be

willing to change his blended cigarette, the consumer may well come to prefer a blended cigarette if it is possible to do so, but this is a long way off, and he will be accustomed to what is left of income, there will be no change in the amount of money he has to spend on tobacco.

There is also a possibility that the consumer may be more inclined to buy a cigarette with a higher percentage of flue-cured tobacco than he is now. This is a possibility which is not to be overlooked, and which expenditure has still to be accommodated to what is left of income, there will be no change in the amount of money he has to spend on tobacco.

So it comes to this, the United States will strive by all means to regain old markets, and the Balkans will struggle with much ado and pain to retain a new one. African producers look like being subjected to a terrible squeeze between these two rivals, each possessing powerful political influence.

Many Producers Will Be Ruined

Thousands of tobacco producers may eventually be ruined. Are they to be in Africa, America or the Balkans? The prospect thus stated, provides another example of the producer's helplessness in the hands of Governments and consumers. And my view is that there exists a serious danger that the flourishing tobacco industry in Southern Rhodesia and the hopeful renaissance of the flue-cured growers in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia may suffer a ruinous set-back.

The whole Empire is in the orchestra in this war, but while the conductor chooses the tune, the poor little drummers get a bang on their instruments only now and then.

If these fears I have ventured to express should be shared by others, cannot we try to devise some means of averting what may prove to be a catastrophic for the unfortunate people concerned?

It should, for instance, be possible to discover and develop some alternative crop which would provide for European and Native the same employment as tobacco now does. In return for the special sacrifice made by these African communities to meet special political exigencies, the Imperial Government might well be prepared to finance generously the initial stages of a transition from one crop to another, and find means of providing an outlet for the new product.

How African Growers Could Be Helped

To quote an example for one territory only, Government could help to expedite the development of the soya bean industry in Nyasaland and, at a very small cost, eventually recoverable, could easily establish a flourishing tung oil industry on the foundations that have already been laid. It would cost very little to provide a central plant for expressing the oil from the nuts, and experience with tobacco shows that advances made to planters while their plantations were coming into bearing would be scrupulously repaid.

After the war there is going to be a great deal of leaf-searching about the development of Colonial resources, and the question of access to raw materials, what a satisfaction it would be to those of us interested in East Africa and the Rhodesias if we could see, instead of one industry ruined by forces outside its control, others springing up and promising prosperity, not by chance, but by the planned foresight of a Government realising its Imperial responsibilities.

TABAC

The Times has published some excellent photographs taken on board the British India steamer MANFORD, outward bound for East Africa. The photographs show many other ships in the convoy, which was escorted by British and French destroyers and seaplanes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

E. Africa's London Office**Colonel Tucker's Disclaimer**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR:—On page 415 of your issue of 15th January I have observed with some amazement that during last week's debate at the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir Humphrey Beggott is reported as follows:

"The Chairman added that Colonel Ponsoby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, and Colonel W. K. Tucker, former President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, had protested in person at the Colonial Office; they had met with little response, but they did not intend to allow the matter to drop."

While it is true that Colonel Ponsoby and I recently went to the Colonial Office on behalf of the Joint East African Board, for the purpose of elucidating the position of unorganised industries, especially in the case of unorganised industries, we strictly confined ourselves to those terms of reference, and I can only assume that Sir Humphrey has unwittingly confused my name with some other Colonial Office meeting attended by other persons than myself.

Whatever views I may hold on the vexed question of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office in London, the occasion has never arisen for me to express them at the Colonial Office.

Yours faithfully,

London, N.W.8.

W. K. TUCKER

Letter from Sir Humphrey Beggott

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR:—I see in your report of last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce that during the discussion about H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, I said that when Colonel Ponsoby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, had made certain representations at the Colonial Office, he was accompanied by Colonel W. K. Tucker.

I have since been reminded that this was inaccurate, and that Colonel Ponsoby's companion on that occasion was Sir John Caulcutt, Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and not Colonel Tucker, and that the joint visit of Colonel Ponsoby and Colonel Tucker to the Colonial Office was on some other date and concerned with some other subject. As a matter of fact, Colonel Ponsoby mentioned both those interviews at meetings of the Joint East African Board, and I inadvertently confused the two occasions in what I said to the East African Section.

I hope my *ipsum, illud* has not added to the post-bag burdens of my old friend, Colonel Tucker, and that he will kindly accept my regrets. Perhaps my error is not inexcusable, seeing that Colonel Tucker's long and distinguished record as a leader and exponent of commercial opinion in Nairobi should have not unreasonably brought his name to mind when I was speaking.

It is worth recalling that, in connexion with the subject, the East African Section had before it resolutions adopted at the November and December meetings of the Nairobi Chamber, and they are worth quoting in full as follows:

On November 10:

"That the Chamber is of the opinion that before any final decision is arrived at regarding the future of the

London Trade and Information Office, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa be given an opportunity of stating their views."

It will therefore be seen that the resolution unanimously adopted by the East African Section of the London Chamber last week was in conformity with, and in support of, the resolutions of the commercial community in Nairobi.

Yours faithfully,

London,

E.C.

E. H. M. LEGGETT,

Chairman

EAST AFRICAN SECTION OF THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Position in Brief

[The above letters leave unanswered our editorial comments of last week on the proceedings at the recent meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. The explanation that Colonel Tucker was confused with Sir John Caulcutt and quotation of the exact wording of the resolutions of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce (the sense of whose protest was faithfully noted in our report) are in no way a reply to the criticisms which it seemed necessary to register in the public interest. For a full understanding of the position readers are referred to our issue of January 25.]

The main points of the editorial criticisms were: (1) that the agenda mislead members by describing the subject for discussion as "Closing of East African Dependencies Office," although it had not been closed and is to be kept open throughout the war with a skeleton staff; (2) that the speeches were based on the erroneous assumption that the Office had been closed and so remained, except for a caretaker in the person of the Librarian; (3) that it had been public knowledge for three and a half months that the work of the Office was to be curtailed in war, and that the Section, if it had felt so strongly on the subject, had been astonishingly dilatory in making representations; (4) that the inaccurate impression had been given to the Section of general satisfaction with the Office in the past, whereas there had been numerous public complaints over a period of years, leading to investigations which had produced reports critical of its administration; (5) that it was unfair to charge the Governors with having acted autocratically and completely without consulting non-official opinion, the truth being that non-official, but not commercial, representations had, in part at least, produced a re-examination of the position and amendment of the decision of the Governments; (6) that it was absurd to suggest that the Office should have been maintained on the old basis, or even strengthened, in present circumstances; (7) that, contrary to the idea left upon the meeting, the statistical services have not been discontinued; and (8) that the readily ascertainable facts confute the suggestion that the Commissioner has been cavalierly and ungenerously treated.

While holding no brief for the particular form of temporary reorganisation decreed by the authorities, we were, and are, astonished at the complete misunderstanding of the position by the Section, which, in our view, based its resolution on false premises.

POINT FROM LETTER**Pan-Germanism in Tanganyika**

You have written that pan-Germanism, not Nazism, is the true god of most Germans, and anyone who has mixed much with Germans in Tanganyika Territory in recent years must endorse that judgment. Long before Hitler was ever heard of they were talking of Germany's mission of world domination, and often with a complete absence of any sense of humour as to whether to an Englishman, they would develop the argument logically and then ask me to admit that their theories simply must come true!

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports.

Wankie Colliery.—December coal sales: 89,308 tons (November: 90,185 tons).

Tanganyika Central Gold.—December output: 18.74 tons crushed, which is 21 oz. fine gold, value £7,412; profit, £2,719.

Kapros.—Output during December: 320 oz. gold, valued at £2,375; and 24 tons of the concentrates, including 4 tons from tributaries.

Rosterman.—The general manager reports that the 12 level N. crosscut intersected No. 1 footwall reef at 30 ft. On the east side of crosscut the reef av. 9 dwt. over 417 inches, and on the west side 45 dwt. over 419 inches.

Ngala.—During November the mill ran for 683 hours, crushing 1,278 tons of ore for a recovery by amalgamation of 365.6% of gold, and by cyanidation of 35 oz. a total output of 401 oz. of bullion.

Globe and Phoenix.—Ore reserves on December 31 totalled 125,800 tons, comprising 125,500 oz. gold; the average value was 19.95 dwt. Blocked out ore totals 78,300 tons, containing 200 oz. of gold; while pillars contain 47,500 tons with a content of 24,500 oz. of gold. Last year the ore reserves were 122,200 tons, averaging 20.52 dwt., with a total content of 125,400 oz.

Kavirondo.—During December 371 tons were crushed at Kakamega, yielding 49 oz. fine gold, while 735 tons crushed at Chausu produced 194 oz. fine gold. Total output: 533 oz. fine gold. At Koa Mulima the new vertical shaft was sunk 40 ft. to 12 ft. below the 4th level. At the 4th level the crosscut W. towards vein adv. 47 ft. to a total of 83 ft., on the 3rd level stopping continued from the panels above level. On the 2nd level N. winze from sub-drive from No. 2 rise was sunk 14 ft. and holed to 2nd level, forming No. 2 rise; crosscuts E. and W. from end of N. drive adv. 8 ft. and 3 ft. to 30 ft. and 21 ft. respectively. 2nd level S. inclined rise from No. 2 rise adv. 26 ft. to total of 66 ft. and holed to sub-drive. At Turnbull West, the crosscut east from shaft towards reef, adv. 16 ft. to a total of 25 ft. At Dudgeon South, £50 ft. level, rises 1, 2 and 3 adv. 7, 16 and 22 ft., and holed to 200 ft. level. Rise No. 4 adv. 31 ft. to total 41 ft.; crosscut at 200 ft. level. Rise No. 5 adv. 50 ft. to total of 57 ft., at the 200 ft. level No. 1 rise adv. 20 ft. and holed to 150 ft. level. No. 3 rise begun and adv. 18 ft. On the 150 ft. level No. 1 rise adv. 18 ft. and holed to adit level. In No. 2 Area, 2nd level at Chausu, No. 5 trough winze sunk 3 ft. to total of 98 ft. on incline below 1st level; drives from crosscut from No. 5 trough winze adv. 8 ft. N.W. and 12 ft. S.E. On the 1st level, drive E. in N. crosscut at west end adv. 20 ft.

Fanti Consolidated, Ltd.

FANTI Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd., whose investments cover a wide range, including many of the leading Rhodesian mining companies, reports that net receipts during 1939 totalled £28,527, to which is added £7,201 brought forward, £33,000 in respect of income tax account and £5,000 transferred from reserve account, making a total of £53,730. Provision for depreciation of investments absorbs £50,942, leaving a balance of £2,282 to be carried forward. The directors regret that, in consequence of these results, they cannot recommend the declaration of a dividend in respect of the past year. The investments were taken into the accounts either at cost or at market value, whichever may be the lower. The aggregate market value on December 31 last of the quoted securities exceeded the amount at which they stood in the balance sheet.

At the annual meeting, last week Mr. L. S. Amery, who presided in the absence of Lord Southborough, said that since 1918 there had been only one other occasion on which no dividend had been paid. Aggregate dividends paid during the past 22 years have amounted to £1,186,000, equivalent to an average rate of 10.1%.

World Gold Production

The Union Corporation estimates that world gold production in 1939 totalled 39,300,000 fine oz., a new record; and an increase of 6.2% over 1938.

Lord Hailey's New Mission

At the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after consultation with the Governors concerned, Lord Hailey will shortly visit a number of British Dependencies in East, Central and West Africa to undertake an informal study of certain aspects of Native administration in pursuance of the work done on this subject during his earlier visit in connexion with the preparation of the African Survey.

It is expected that the inquiries will take about six months, and that they will in the main be directed to the comparative study of forms of Native administration, its technical working, and future development.

At the end of the tour Lord Hailey will spend a short time in Southern Rhodesia, the Government of that Colony having offered to facilitate an informal study, for purposes of comparison, of the principles and methods followed in their Native administration. Such a comparison will be of value when further consideration is being given to the questions of Native policy in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, to which attention has been directed in the recent Report of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission.

Rhodesia Railways Results

The net operating revenue in Africa of Rhodesia Railways for the financial year to September 30 last amounted to £1,076,000, a decrease of £650,473 in comparison with the previous year. Revenue totalled £5,406,631, a reduction of £567,975, while expenditure increased by £52,200 to £4,329,052. These approximate figures are given in the latest issue of the general manager's bulletin. Passengers increased by 81,681 to a total of 938,862, with a small increase in receipts. Over a million tons of coal and coke were carried. Copper traffic for export amounted to 29,170 tons, an increase of 142 tons. Zinc traffic rose by 5,943 tons to 14,721 tons, but chrome ore decreased by 134,205 tons to 421,774 tons.

Chunya Goldfields

Presiding at the annual meeting in London last week of Chunya Goldfields, Ltd., Captain A. H. Moring said that application had been made to the Tanganyika Government for a grant to assist the company in exploring the "John" and "Gert" reefs in depth, to do which it was necessary that the company should obtain further capital. Mr. Hugh Sandys, a representative of the company's engineers, was of the opinion that there was no reason to suppose that the reefs in question did not persist in depth. The directors' report and accounts were adopted.

Loans to Miners

The Tanganyika Legislative Council has approved the Mining Loans (Amendment) Ordinance, which is intended to assist a prospective applicant for a loan to prove the ore reserves of his claim, in order that the Loans Board may consider his application under the parent ordinance with more information than can be obtained at present. The idea is that small pilot loans not exceeding £500 should be made to any one person. The rate of interest on pilot loans will be 8% per annum, and 6% on any subsequent loan granted under the parent ordinance.

Mining Personalia

Mr. Hugh Sandys, general manager of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., has arrived in London from Kenya on a brief visit.

Mr. C. Andrews, formerly lecturer in the Geological Department of the Fuad el Awa University, Cairo, has been appointed Government geologist in the Sudan.

COMPANY MEETING

International Combustion Concentration on Export Trade

The sixth annual general meeting of International Combustion, Ltd. was held in London on Monday.

The secretary, Mr. Vernon Young, having read the notice convening the meeting and the directors' report.

Mr. G. R. T. Taylor, Chairman of the company, who presided, dealt with the company's balance sheet, which remained excellent. He mentioned the addition of £135,000 to the taxation reserve, mentioned the strengthening of the general reserve by £50,000, recalled the interim dividend of 1939 already paid on the ordinary shares, and announced the recommendation of the directors that a final dividend of 25% on the ordinary shares of 1939 be paid on the ordinary shares of 1939, to be paid on September 30, 1939, leaving a balance of £1,000,000.

Managing Director's Confidence in Future

Mr. Geo. W. Usher, managing director, having suggested that his optimistic forecast of a year ago had proved itself, said, inter alia:

"The change over from peace to war conditions has been effected with little interruption to our programme other than that associated with the rather great difficulty of securing adequate supplies of raw and other materials—a trouble with which all firms have had to contend.

"Contrary to the experience of many, our order-book for the first three months of the current financial year, in respect of what I may term our normal activities, compares very favourably with the corresponding period for last year.

"So far, therefore, as this company is concerned, although it is impossible to say how much trade in general will be affected as the war progresses, I view the future with confidence, feeling that we are in a stronger position than many to negotiate successfully any difficult or lean times ahead. Farther than this it would be misleading to conjecture.

"We have many important boiler and allied plant orders going through the shops and sufficient to keep our works busily employed for some considerable period ahead. In this connection the maintenance and, in fact, the improvement in our already important export business has been a source of great satisfaction to me.

Grinding and Sizing Equipment

"In previous years I have had much to say regarding our boiler plant and combustion equipment, which forms such a large part of our business. The orders for which continue to be very satisfactory. This year I should like to direct some attention to another very important section of our activities—namely, the equipment marketed by our grinding, sizing, and filtering division, which does a larger proportion of export business than any of our other divisions, and is, therefore, particularly to the fore at the present time.

"Well over 50% of their turnover during the year just closed was for export to the most widely diversified markets. The mills, screens, buckers, filters, and pumps in which they specialise have been dispatched to Spitzbergen, Christmas Island and Vancouver, Guyana, China, Turkey, and Siam. An quote but a few of the destinations.

"This equipment is employed in nearly all industrial and chemical processes, and also in the treatment of gold, silver, and base metal ores.

Mr. J. C. Barrant, the manager of the division of metallurgical engines, with personal knowledge and acquaintance extending over many years with most of the major developments throughout the world, which continue to be maintained by periodic trips abroad.

Vaeseal Pumps and Filters

"Automatic electrical and mechanical controls able to stand up to the most arduous duties are a feature of these machines, while our all-rubber-lined Vaeseal pumps, rotary and disc type filters, have been very warmly supported by the industries they serve.

"The data collected by the staff of the division are probably unique and are of inestimable value when applied to the extensive practical experience of the staff in dealing with the many and varied problems, both normal and abnormal, that constantly arise in their day-to-day work.

"The wisdom of establishing subsidiary Dominion companies incorporated in the territories they serve has been amply justified by the results, and is proving a source of considerable strength to the company. The Australian and South African companies have had a particularly successful year's trading, while the youngest, the India, is laying a sound foundation for the future and following in the footsteps of its elder brethren in Australia and Africa.

Riley Stoker Company

"At home our other subsidiary, the Riley Stoker Company, has had a very good year, and they are finding the market for their products improving rapidly. There is no doubt that the small domestic and industrial mechanical stoker has come to stay, and, employing as it does the cheaper home-produced fuel, is making a particularly strong appeal at the present time to the patriotic-minded.

"Hull Boilers, which market gravity feed type domestic and industrial boilers, although not so long established as the Riley Stoker Company, is making quite reasonable progress, despite difficult conditions, and I have considerable hopes for this company in the future.

"While on this subject I should like to refer to the small interest we have taken in two other companies—namely, Abercrombie Cables, Ltd., and W. K. Porteous, Ltd. The first, with which I am connected, was founded to manufacture paper insulated cables for the electrical and mining industries in both of which our company has many friends who have supported the new venture, with the result that, despite its comparative youth, it is making fine progress. The value, therefore, of our interest in this company should be enhanced in the future.

Tribute to the Staff

"In concluding, I thank the Chairman for his kind remarks, and in my turn I would like to record my appreciation of the excellent work done by our chief engineer and director, Mr. J. Penny, our contracts manager, Mr. Gummer, our sales manager, Mr. A. Hermer, the staff, both senior and junior, and last, but not least, our splendid workpeople at Derby. All merit the warmest thanks from every one for their unremitting labour and loyalty during one of the most trying years in our experience. That it should have concluded so successfully for our company is a tribute to the value of their efforts, and on your behalf I thank them for their support.

"The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts, as varied amendments and the proposed distribution, was approved.

"Mr. J. B. Farquhar and Mr. Frank Hodges were re-elected directors, and Messrs. E. W. Fleming and Murray were re-appointed auditors.

Market Prices and Notes

Cloves—Easier, with Zanzibar spot, 11½d.; c.f.f. 9½d. per lb.; Madagascar spot, (in bond), 1s. 6½d.; 9½d. per lb. (1939: 7½d.; 1938: 8d., 6½d.)

Coffee—The current season's crop in Brazil is now calculated to be about 10,000,000 bags than 10,000,000, which was the original estimate. If this proves to be the case, says the Coffee Board of Kenya, prices generally may be expected to keep reasonably steady despite the difficulties resulting from war conditions. The Kenya crop is likely to total about 12,000 tons, or approximately three quarters the normal outturn in recent years.

Exports from the three principal Brazilian ports in December fell to 798,000 bags, against 1,520,000 in November and 1,938,000 in October.

Kenya descriptions met good competition and realised very firm prices at Tuesday's auctions. Tanganyika ports were quiet.

Next crop Kenya: bold grey-greenish, sold for 128s. 6d. to 128s.; seconds from 75s. to 83s. 6d.; smalls from 60s. to 70s.; peaberry from 81s. to 130s.; briage from 75s. to 82s.

Tanganyika bold greenish-greyish, from 84s. to 108s.; seconds from 70s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.; smalls at 68s.; peaberry from 77s. to 97s.

Englishu, bold greenish greyish, at 84s.; peaberry at 90s. 6d. per cwt.

Cotton—In a quiet market spot prices have eased and goods for East African is now quoted at 8.85d. per lb.; American middling spot, 8.20d.

Pyrethrum—Business has been done in Kenya flowers at £277 per ton; Japanese are quiet at £125 per ton. (1939: £135, £96; 1938: £100, £70 10s.)

Sisal—Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that output from the company's property during December totalled 525 tons of all grades, making a total of 2,528 tons for the six months to the end of the last calendar year.

Baying has been keen and standard for last and three months has now reached £238 15s. per ton. (1939: £213 15s. 6d.; 1938: £178.)

Tobacco—Sales of the 1938-39 crop at Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, yielded about £89,000. This was the first year of compulsory auction sales.

Kenya Coffee Crop

The representative in London of the Coffee Board of Kenya has received telegraphic advice from the Colony that the Board's latest estimate of the current coffee crop in Kenya is 12,000 tons, that is exactly double the figure recently mentioned in the Legislative Council by one of the elected members.

The Colonial Empire

Invited by the Colonial Empire Marketing Board to write a book "for every man, his wife, and son and daughter," Mr. Woodruff has sought to convey clear ideas of the Colonies and their products in "The Story of the British Colonial Empire" (H. M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d.).

On the political side Mr. Woodruff is excellent. He emphasises that it is a parody of history to say that the Colonies were obtained with a view to domination; to come to modern times, they were acquired in the Victorian era as a natural result of the principles of Free Trade, and even in the scramble for Africa in the eighties it was the fear of countries with notions of Protection occupying large areas in which British commerce would be handicapped that determined Great Britain, very reluctantly, to enlarge her responsibilities overseas. Britain's aim was trade, not domination.

The author traces with skill and balance the development of the idea of trusteeship for the Native, and has some wise words to say about the increasing dangers and difficulties of its development. He is sound, too, on the necessity for a separate African Civil Service: "It is becoming more and more recognised that African administration is a skilled business calling for special preparation, and officers of quality will not be forthcoming to train themselves for a career involving, for instance, the acquisition of African dialects, unless they can feel sure that it will not be abruptly terminated."

Descriptions of the individual Colonies are, on the other hand, less adequate, and even though the book runs to no more than 151 pages a good deal of the space might have been better utilised. There can be no excuse, for instance, for disposing of Tanganyika in 13 lines of text. No mention is made of Southern Rhodesia, probably because it is administered by the Dominions Office, but the Sudan, a Condominium, under the Foreign Office, receives a full share of attention.

The nine coloured plates by Lander are striking, but the multitude of thumb-nail sketches by Mott, though often amusing, hardly add to the dignity of the book. The artist seems to imagine all Africans as bare to the waist, portrays Dr. Livingstone in a Terai hat, and pictures on one page a animal which may be interbred from an eland but is unrecognisable. Many of the illustrations, even those occupying a full page, seem purposeless.

Yet, despite the room for improvement, such a volume is needed, and deserves a wide circulation, not least in the schools. It is amazingly cheap at 2s. 6d., for it is well printed on art paper and strongly and neatly bound.

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Of Commercial Concern

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia during November numbered 175 British subjects and 19 aliens.

The Kenya Farmers' Association has, we learn, placed an order for a new pyrethrum press of British manufacture.

Nairobi's electricity supply has been threatened by the prolonged drought, the rivers supplying the power having fallen to a record low level.

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 5s. per share, being at the rate of 40% per annum, subject to income tax. The Bank's investments stand in the books at less than the market value on September 30, 1939, and all the usual and necessary provisions have been made.

Tenders are being invited for the purchase of the hull of the AFRICA SHELL, which is lying about 180 miles north of Lourenco Marques and 14 miles south of Zavora Point, and 500 yards off shore. Separate tenders are also being invited for the purchase of her two lifeboats now on the beach, and any other parts of the ship or her equipment lying above high water mark.

Early Tobacco Harvesting

A tobacco farmer near Gazi, Southern Rhodesia, began picking his crop at the end of December last, thus setting a record for early harvesting of the leaf in the Colony. His harvesting began about three weeks ahead of the normal date. The chief tobacco officer has described this early ripening of the crop as a freak, though the farm is situated in a warm part of the Colony.

Statements Worth Noting

All that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever. — I John iii. 16-17.

No true urban area of any importance exists in Nyasaland. — *Nyasaland Medical Report*.

In the Near East Kenya has a her door markets for a great deal of her agricultural production. — *Mr. R. Dugbney*.

The constant menace of locusts should render the planting of subterranean foodcrops a matter of routine. — *Tanganyika Agricultural Report*.

A letter marked O.H.M.S. and addressed to the Commissioner of Police of Kenya was opened by the Censor. — *Lord Francis Scott, Secretary, Nairobi*.

Some engine drivers in East Africa earn much more than admirals of the fleets of Japan or France. — *Mr. Isher Dass, M.L.C., speaking in the Kenya Legislature*.

The ordinary citizen influences the Colonies much more by his purchases than by his vote. — *Mr. D. Woodruff, M.P., The Story of the British Colonial Empire*.

We have long realised that the destiny of Southern Rhodesia rests with the children who are born there. — *Dr. A. P. Martin, Medical Director, Southern Rhodesia*.

The services of trained social anthropologists are essential to the effective development of Africa. — *The Director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute, writing in "Africa"*.

The Government secondary boys' school, Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, is the only secondary school for European boys in East Africa. — *Kenya Education Report*.

Not for the first time in the history of the Zanzibar Protectorate have cloves come to our rescue when the financial outlook seemed most black. — *Mr. J. Hathorn Hall, Resident of Zanzibar*.

The non-Native producer is not to be beaten by the difficult and uncertain times; rather is he more determined than ever to leave nothing to chance. Under such circumstances the producer knows no administrative or political borders. — *Tanganyika Agricultural Report*.

In visiting the British territories in Africa, one is particularly struck with the semi-nomadism not only of the Natives, but also of the Government medical officers and the frequency with which he is changed from one station to another. — *Dr. P. Moor, in the "Lagos Review"*.

The Bute debate here reminds me of a cricket match in which everyone is out of 10 bowl. But we on the unofficial side cannot get the other side out because the balls do not drop off, when the stumps are hit. — *Mr. J. G. M. M. S. Maitra, in the Kenya Legislative Council*.

In 1914 world coffee production and consumption has increased greatly beyond demand, and before the present war broke out there was a surplus of about 100,000 tons a year. — *Mr. R. S. Wolke, Chairman Kenya Coffee Board*.

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Photo: Stag, Johannesburg

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