

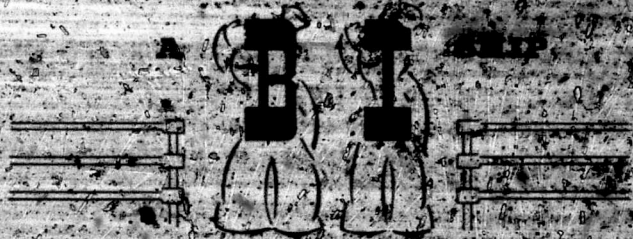
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 8, 1940

Volume 16, (New Series) No. 803

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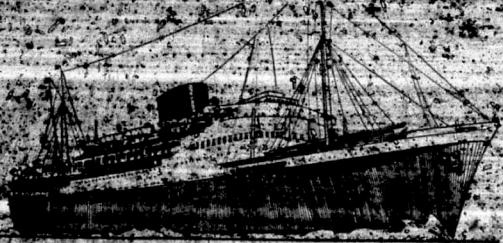
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**A DISPASSIONATE EXAMINATION** on sound business lines and in considerable detail of the important aspects of the various primary and secondary industries of any country is calculated to yield more convincing than commendations for the human being. On S. Rhodesia, is more anxious to receive vindication than judgment. Moreover, as any stockbroker can testify, the normal individual, even the man of considerable business experience and acumen, is reluctant to cut his losses—probably not so much from purely financial considerations as from a disinclination to admit even to himself that he has miscalculated the prospects of an industry or company, added to the very general feeling that a blunder will more often than not retrieve itself in the course of time. Mr. J. W. Downie, the Chairman, and Messrs. Oscar Kaufman and W. H. Reed, his colleagues on the Economic Development Committee appointed by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, have been courageous enough to present a report which gets really to grips with each industry in turn and records the truth about it as understood by the investigator. In consequence publication of their opinions and recommendations has produced a flood of disparagement. The criticisms seem to have been badly overdone, and the services of the Committee to have been sadly undervalued.

Upon the persons of the Committee most largely depend the value of such an inquiry, and in this case

the Government certainly selected three men of eminence in the community—men who had made a success of their own varied affairs. Personnel of The Committee who were known to possess independent minds, and who could be counted upon to apply themselves to a serious duty. Mr. Downie has spent half a century in Rhodesia, has been Colonial Secretary, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and High Commissioner in London, was in business for many years, then general manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Society, and more recently has served on the boards of some of the leading companies operating in the Colony. Mr. Kaufman, who has been Chairman of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, is among the leading traders in the country, is sound-minded and thoughtful, and having achieved marked success through sheer ability allied with geniality, may be assumed to blend enterprise with due caution. Mr. W. H. Reed, who has served the Gwelo Chamber of Commerce as its Chairman, is recognised as among the ablest commercial men in the country, in which he too has resided for many years. So the trio commanded widespread confidence at the time of their appointment. But all were business men, it has been objected, as though that were a valid criticism. As such they must desire the prosperity of farmers and miners, who, in any event had the opportunity of testifying as witnesses, so correcting any supposed bias on the part of these assessors of the country's condition and prospects.

The investigators were like shrewd and successful men of affairs, who are proud of their Colony, confident of its advantages, while recognising its handicaps, and determined to cast their weight against uneconomic principles and un-Businesslike promising practices. They conducted an **Examination** safeguarding the finances of the Government (that is, of the taxpayers) as though they were the funds of a commercial company. Surely that is a praiseworthy attitude, one too seldom practised in young countries, where there is an obvious temptation to turn to Government for all sorts of help. There is, of course, good ground for temporary assistance from the public purse to an essential industry temporarily distressed from causes beyond its control, and for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of desirable new industries and protecting them until they can stand alone. Such cases are recognised by the Committee, even though it pronounces against the general policy of specialising home consumption for the purpose of developing primary exports. Yet in the case of maize, for instance, it advocates a government export price which would automatically bring the internal price to the export parity, in other words, it follows the recognised business policy of laying down principles for general guidance, while retaining freedom of departure from them in appropriate circumstances.

If there are to be complaints, it would seem that the members of the Committee have every right to contribute substantially, for these three able and busy men, who willingly sacrificed their time for the public weal, met with the greatest difficulties in obtaining evidence, was essential to the proper discharge of their responsibilities. Notices in the *Gazette* and local Press, addresses to public bodies, circular letters to Members of Parliament and all the major agricultural, mining and commercial organisations together failed to arouse much interest, and so they were driven to resort to direct invitation and personal interviews on their own initiative. Even then four months passed before enough witnesses could be found to warrant a beginning. Tobacco growers and no stock farmer volunteered evidence. Considering the difficulties with which it was faced in these matters, the wonder is that the Committee has produced so detailed a survey. It is evident that the members were at pains to acquaint themselves with all the relevant factors, that they resolutely followed them to what they regarded as solid conclusions, without thought of their probable unpopularity in certain cases, and that the wide experience and encyclopaedic knowledge of the Colony of the individual members have contributed to the value of the report.

Perhaps many of the complaints have been based on abbreviated extracts, or even on hearsay, for rather surprisingly the report has not been printed, but merely mimeographed for distribution. It is, at any rate, in that form that copies **An Objective Piece Of Work** have just reached London. It would be astonishing, particularly in view of the reluctance of industry to co-operate to the full with the Com-

mittee, if errors and omissions could not be found in the records and recommendations now presented to the public, but the report, taken as a whole, appears to us as an objective, balanced and valuable piece of work, which demands practical proposals meriting serious consideration and warrants equally worthy of attention by the public and the authorities. We think a few of the problems examined exist, or may arise, in East Africa, and leaders of thought and enterprise in those territories, especially Kenya, could find this report well worth an advance.

**THE NOW WELL WORN** clichés in support of a demand that all our Colonial territories should after the war be brought under the Mandate principle, and that there should be a wide extension of the scope of international control, were broadcast to millions on Saturday by Mr. C. R. Attlee, M.P., leader of the Labour Opposition in the House of Commons, who under the guise of discussing "The War and its Moral Issues," denounced British Imperialism (though he had admitted its abandonment by most Britons), struck a side-blow at the Colonies and proffered Dr. Goebbels some quite unnecessary grist for the Nazi propaganda mill. Listeners in the Colonies and Colonies must have been amazed and disgusted if such an engagement in war by a man who ought to possess a sense of responsibility, if not a sense of duty, in England, must have involved that such deflection could seem to any public man suited to the hour of the Empire's peril, but among millions such words will have aroused no anger, no resentment, not even surprise, so wide spread is the infection of Colonial selfishness and defeatism.

Party politics as such are no concern of ours, but we are concerned with the Labour plan suggested by this speech for the international control of our territories, since though they were not specifically mentioned on this occasion, it is the **Unjustified British East and Central African Suggestions** Dependencies of which such theories are always found in the mouths of those who advocate an expansion of the Mandate system. Lugard's recent crushing exposure of the spurious fallacies of international control of Colonies reached comparatively few readers. Lord Francis Scott's statement of East African opinion on the matter, published in *The Times* last Monday, though written long before Mr. Attlee's speech, may have been read by a few hundred thousand people as the result of Mr. Attlee's broadcast, was given an audience of many millions among whom it was the cause of Colonial disruption. Thus hearsay can be so weighted against the upholders of our Colonial honour, it may, however, be a blessing in disguise that Dominion and Colonial listeners should have been made to realise the danger of such insidious suggestions, which, of course, carefully evade the heart of the matter.

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Flashes from Council

MAJOR R. S. GREGAN was not to be denied his opportunity of lightening the recent session of the Legislative Council of Kenya by flashes of humour and cynicism. At the end of a debate on proposed amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code, amendments which have been strenuously opposed by the European elected members and are known to be unwelcome to many very experienced East African administrators, he solemnly moved that the preamble to the ordinance should be changed to read: "Be it enacted under duress by the Governor of the Colony of Kenya, against the advice and without the consent of the Legislative Council, and after a colleague had compared the budget debate with the [redacted] to cause all the non-official members to beat a drum to bow." Major Gregan committed that he thought of the financial statement in terms of the three balls of a juggler—a pawnshop, an establishment, Mr. George Njor, who has drawn praise or by interest in the need for legislation to control the establishment of all kinds of schools, was much less satisfied and probably more effective, when he told the same session of the Legislature that in order to compel action by the Government, he had seriously considered opening a school himself, which action, he was sure, would not have been in the best interests of anybody.

### Vital Statistics for East Africa

MUCH INFORMATION and more than a little amusement can be gained from a study of the vital statistics of European officials in East Africa published by the Colonial Office last year. The price of sixpence; but care must be exercised in interpreting the figures, since the compiler fails to define his terms. Even the phrase "officials in the Service" is not made clear. Does it mean merely officials on the permanent and pensionable staff, or does it include men and women casually employed or engaged, for temporary or short-time work? Moreover it seems evident that in making their returns the Dependencies interpret the regulations differently, for Kenya alone in the territories records the employment of boys and girls between 15 and 19 years of age. Yet other Dependencies, such as Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, do employ girl typists and other clerical staff below 20 years of age, though that does not appear from the report. The K. U. R., which makes an independent return, records 14 below 17 years of age, and chronicles the fact

### A Healthy Service

For the tropical conditions which obtain in East Africa there is comfort in the steady fall in the death and invaliding rates, as shown by the figures published in the report. The death rate is down to 7 per 1,000 of the 2,400 men and 630 women employed in the Service during the year ended 31st March 1954. Only 21 died (14 males) and only 30 were invalided, one of whom was a woman. Now is the necessity for early retirement evident? 732 men and 68 women were working in the 40-44 age group; 615 men and 60 women in the 45-49 group; 724 men and 34 women in the 50-54 group; and 186 men and four women over 55 years of age. One constant and intriguing feature in these reports is the number of officials whose ages are put down as "unknown." Four hundred and twenty-eight men and 133 women appear under this head, though it might be supposed that in making any deductions from health statistics the ages of the officials would be an essential factor. It is certainly one of the first questions normally asked of any candidate for official employment.

### Witchcraft Ineradicable

EVERY REPORT on Native affairs in Eastern Africa has something pungent to say of the persistence of witchcraft and superstition among the tribes, and the latest Kenya report is no exception—though with more emphasis than most. Among the Natives of the Rift Valley Province, witchcraft exists with power unshakable and ineradicable. Belief in its ways, the thoughts and actions of every man and woman, and led to the lynching of two men accused of the crime and the sentencing to death of 44 of the lynchings. The serious point is noted that old men and women accused by their fellows of witchcraft, will, though hotly protesting their innocence, go away and hang themselves. They are convinced that if the Governor says they are wizards of witchcraft, they must be though quite unaware of the fact themselves. A occasionally superstition has led to drastic results. Two lakes near Lake Naivasha—Jipe and Chala—appear to be equally possible sources of a profitable fishing industry. These jipe swarms with fish and the local boys sell their catch to the value of 70 shillings a week to Paveta Estates alone. But the jipe fishermen will not even go to see what fish there are in Lake Chala, because "it is haunted by a devil" that is "bewitched."

# Federalism and The Colonies

## Colonial League Exposes Proposals for Internationalisation

THE COLONIAL LEAGUE has performed a most useful service in devoting the whole of its current *Bulletin* to an exposure of some of the fallacious ideas now current on the subject of Colonial administration.

It is from that source that the following passages are quoted:

On the Colonial policy to be adopted under the Federal system there is a wide divergence of views among individual supporters. There are some who would even put under international control all the railways, plantations, mines, factories and other enterprises in the dependent Colonies. Another group only goes so far as to advocate the extension of the present Mandate system, limiting the powers of the Federal authority to the right of inspection by its own officials and of calling for reports. This view is based on the supposition that the Mandate will still remain what it is—*not* a system of Government compulsorily imposed on a Colonial Power, but a voluntarily accepted code of conduct for the good administration of the territory concerned in the interests of the Native peoples and of the outside world. Others again favour the recruitment for the various local administrative services of nationalities from the States members of the Federation, working under the control of an international Colonial Office.

### Native Rights Guaranteed

It is a basic principle of our Constitution that the ultimate control of Colonial policy, as of all other matters of public policy, shall rest with Parliament. This right is inalienable, and is the best guarantee the Natives hold of their own future.

There is no people's desire and so definite a demand for the improvement of the lot of Native peoples as in the British Parliament. The conception of the duties of trusteeship is as old as Burke, and has never been stronger than in the Parliament of to-day. What guarantee is there that a Federal body composed of representatives of some 15 nationalities—many of them without any experience of Colonial administration and its responsibilities, many of them perhaps more interested in the opportunities for the economic exploitation of the Colonies—would govern the Native populations with the same desire to promote their advance towards self-government?

Unless there were absolute certainty that the proposed system of international administration would be superior to our own, any such transfer of Colonial peoples would be a gross betrayal of trust. We have accepted certain obligations for the social welfare and economic progress of the Natives in our Empire, whether British subjects or British protected persons, which no Government could relinquish without the consent of Parliament. And in this connexion the words of the Alake of Abeokuta are well worth recalling, made at a time when a cession of Nigeria to the Nazis was being mooted in certain quarters, to which he said:

"We realize that the British Government of its obligations imposed by treaties under which European and other administrative units of Africa voluntarily surrendered their sovereign rights in exchange for protection by the British Government. The emphasis is on the fact that there are moral and legal obligations on the part of the British Government not to

enter at any future time into negotiations involving these sovereign rights and opportunities for self-determination."

The view that Colonial peoples can be regarded as pawns on the European chess-board, to be disposed of, whether at the will of international diplomacy or to suit a theoretical scheme of world reconstruction, is alike repugnant to their own sentiment and to the instincts and desires of the Allies themselves.

### Differences in Colonial Administrations

The idea that administrative control of the Colonies could be vested in the hands of the cosmopolitan staff of an International Colonial Office, which presents grave difficulties. There is a wide difference in practice between the Colonial systems of Britain and France, as also between those of Belgium and the Netherlands. Each of them has its own particular merits and possible defects, but each is the inevitable outcome of the national character of those who administer it. In all these various systems national pride plays no small part in securing good administration. It is difficult to imagine that an international corps of administrators of an International Colonial Office could have either the zeal or the efficiency or the continuity of methods which characterize each of the administrations of the great Colonial Powers.

The proposal that the local administrative services should be staffed with men of different European nationalities might also create difficulties in respect of the recruitment of Natives. The spirit power is the declared policy of the British Government that, in future, as in the past, the aim of self-government should be the object of all appointments should be to be given to natives. High schools and technical colleges have been established mainly for the purpose of improving training facilities for a white population.

If the scheme for the internationalisation of Colonial peoples takes no account of the individual character of the existing Colonial systems, it also overlooks the fact that they have each done much to shape and influence the outlook and sentiment of the Native populations concerned. Natives accustomed to British methods might be anything but happy under a French administration and vice versa.

### Patriotism of Native Populations

Moreover, there is such a thing in the existing Colonial systems as patriotism in the ruling Power. African subjects of Britain and France may not share in the full government of their countries, but they do in varying degrees share in their spirit and are proud of belonging to them. This has been abundantly shown by the attitude of these people in the present war. The sentiment is, no doubt, strongest in the older Dependencies. The black French citizen of Martinique, or the black British subject of Barbados who boasts that he is an Englishman, have no desire to exchange a position of which they are each highly proud for some new imperial status. In essence we have no more right to deprive Colonial peoples of their share of the Empire's heritage and aspirations than which history has associated them than to accord similar treatment to the citizens of the Dominions or of some part of the Mother Country itself.



In their plans for pooling Colonial resources advocates of the Federal system do not appear to have given due consideration to the position of the Dominions in these new Sovereign States which also hold Colonial territories. It is hardly likely that either Australia or New Zealand would be prepared to transfer their own Dependencies to a Federal body any more than South Africa would her own Native areas. In the case of South West Africa there is already a strong movement for incorporation of the Mandate as a fifth province of the Union. Within the Colonial Empire itself there are many communities enjoying a measure of self-government and looking forward to progress in the same direction. They would certainly resent and resist any suggestion of a transfer.

**Raw Materials Problem Examined**

One of the main reasons behind the present agitation for an internationalisation of Colonies is that raw access to the raw materials and markets of these territories should be assured to the nationals of all countries. It is a delusion, however, to assume that Britain has restricted in any way the freedom of foreign countries in the case of raw materials, minerals and foodstuffs. In the Federated Territories other than South West Africa, the only restriction on union with South Africa, the foreign merchant is as free to market his wares as his British competitor. Under the convention of the German in Laya, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Tanganyika not allowed to grant any customs preferences to British goods. The attitude shown to foreign imports in the British Colonial Empire compares very favourably with the treatment commonly adopted by certain other Colonial Powers. On the other hand, there is a far greater danger that a Federal Colonial system established in the interests of all the willing members of the Federation might be inclined to concentrate more on the commercial exploitation of these territories and their Native peoples and less likely to inaugurate liberal reforms.

The underlying implication of the whole idea of a transfer of Colonial sovereignty to an international organisation is an unpleasant one—namely, that we have failed in our trusteeship for the Native populations and in our obligations to the outside world. Some defects in the British Colonial Empire need not be disputed. No human achievement or institution is so perfect that it cannot be improved. The anxiety of Parliament to redress grievances and to press forward with agreed reforms in the administration of the Colonial Empire was well illustrated by the all-party demand which arose last summer for the formation of a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Affairs. Unfortunately the Government has made it necessary to postpone the setting up of this Committee.

**Overlooking Britain's Civilising Work**

There is a tendency in some circles to overlook the great civilising work which Britain has done, and is now doing with increased vigour, in respect of the backward peoples of the world. A leading part has been taken in the adoption of the various international regulations dealing with Colonial problems such as the abolition of the slave trade and of the trade in arms and liquor. In the Empire itself the record of achievement is even more impressive. Inter-tribal warfare has been abolished. The campaign against such diseases as sleeping sickness, malaria, leprosy and smallpox alone has resulted in inestimable benefits to the health of the Native population. Provision of child welfare clinics has reduced the once often appallingly high rate of

infant mortality to a very satisfactory level. To the native tribes the almost complete elimination of rinderpest is of outstanding importance. Economic progress has been promoted by encouragement of cash crops like cotton or coffee.

Full use has been made of tribal institutions, customs and traditions for the establishment of local government, and to encourage the Natives to develop a sense of political responsibility. Native authorities have been set up in the various tribal areas, each with its own Court and its own Treasury, and these bodies are becoming increasingly responsible for the conduct of local affairs. A comprehensive system of education has been provided, with an emphasis on instruction in hygiene, agriculture, handicrafts and community needs, but also with provision for vocational training and for higher education.

**Tanganyika's Increased Population**

No better testimonial to the Imperial work of Britain can be had than in the striking manner in which the Native population in Tanganyika has grown and multiplied since the British took over its administration. The number of African inhabitants at the end of 1935 was estimated at 5,274,800, an increase of 1,000,000 on the 4,274,800 in 1911. The growth of a race

the inhabitants number less than two-thirds of those in Great London, and she is now a developed country, about 1000 miles long and 100 miles wide, and one truly rich in natural resources. Yet there was nothing in the climate of the Territory, nor in its physical features, to justify such a deplorable state of affairs. It was due chiefly to the operation of four factors—inter-tribal warfare and slavery under the Arab régime, the repressive nature of the German administration, the ravages of the tsetse fly, and the recurrent epidemics of rinderpest. By the enlightened Native policy which the British Government has initiated in the country, with its reassertion of tribal authority, and its campaign against tsetse fly and rinderpest, its increasing provision for hospitals, child welfare clinics, schools and other social services, and its promotion of food and cash crops, the people are assured of a future none could have dreamt possible under the German régime. This is one aspect of our Imperial mission that advocates of the Federal idea are apt to ignore.

**Trusteeship the Driving Force**

The spirit of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations is not confined to the Mandated Territories. Trusteeship for the Native populations is the driving force behind British policy in all the Colonies and Protectorates and Protected States. The backward peoples of the Empire are thus being guided, step by step, to a position of political responsibility, until they will at last be able to walk freely on their own feet as self-governing members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This is nothing new. It is the same process by which the Dominions became sovereign States, under the Statute of Westminster, equal in constitutional status with the United Kingdom, but as one in allegiance to the Crown. We are seeing to-day the rapid approach towards full Dominion status of an Indian Empire which only a few decades ago was administered on directly Colonial lines from this country. Would anyone suggest that this remarkable progress could have been achieved under the control of the kind of international authority it is now proposed to set up?

It is not surprising, then, that the Colonial peoples prefer to put their trust in the *Pax Britannica* and not in some doctrinaire scheme of Federal control.

## Great Britain as Trustee

### Professor Harlow Sums Up

TRUSTEESHIP of the coloured peoples is one of the crucial problems of the world, which, if not solved, will precipitate a serious crisis, said Dr. V. T. Harlow, Professor of Imperial History in the University of London, in the last of his three lectures at the Royal Institution last week on "British Imperial Ideas."

Trusteeship he described as the largest and most important of Imperial ideas.

It dated far back to Elizabethan days, for even then there was a sense of wardship towards subject races. Sir Walter Raleigh, in his scheme for the control of El Dorado, insisted that the Natives should not be "cramped in their lands," a remarkable statement in those times. Yet it was consistent with the essential British character, which, in a way extremely irritating to other nations, combined a strong business sense with idealism, and self-interest with altruism. It was an expression of the conviction that honesty was the best policy. If there was some hypocrisy in it, there was also much sincerity.

#### Three Centuries of British Imperialism

The lecturer traced this conception through the three centuries of British Imperialism during which many mistakes had been made but many lessons learned. For a long time the slave trade had been accepted by everyone as right and proper (and probably, much as the cattle trade between England and India is now regarded). Then the moral sense of the nation was stirred with the feeling that this trade should not be, and Britain not only abolished her slave trade at great expense, but devoted all her strength to eradicating it in all the world.

We first went to India to trade; the Mogul Empire collapsed and a period of plunder set in. The trial of Warren Hastings cleared up our affairs in India and led to our providing India with a period of good government such as the peoples had not had for very many years.

The principle involved was that when a Great Power came into contact with a disorganised or primitive people responsibilities of all sorts arose. As these responsibilities were evaded and exploitation was adopted, the exploited was destroyed in the end, although it might take a long time. If the responsibilities were accepted, a dual process was set in motion—the painful process of the Power finding out its mistakes, and the very potent influence exercised by the Power over the population ruled. In the end, a new set of relations altogether might be established which could revolutionise the world.

It was by accepting those responsibilities and recognising our moral obligations to subject races that the principle of trusteeship came into being.

#### New Zealand's Example

New Zealand offered an excellent example. The missionaries themselves, a product of our sense of trusteeship, at first urged the Government to exclude white settlers entirely, while Wakefield contended that the new country should be thrown open to the many folk who could not make a living in overcrowded Britain. Two sets of moral obligations arose, one to the Maoris, the other to the settlers. A similar case, Dr. Harlow, to what extent in Kenya? It took many years and much tribulation to resolve those two obligations, but it was done, and to-day the Maoris are civilised citizens of the New Zealand nation.

We were learning, and the crown was set on our work by Lord Lugard's establishment of indirect rule in Nigeria. It was a system based on indigenous authority, designed to enable the Natives to stand on their own feet by working their own systems of administration. Striking results had been achieved in East and West Africa, and the principle had been accepted as a model by other colonising nations. It was not an infallible formula, but it did enable tribes at different stages of culture to work out their own salvation.

#### Indirect Rule

Sophisticated coast Natives did not like it, for they looked forward to their country becoming a Dominion and they wanted democracy. But indirect rule establishes the principle that we must do a primitive people for its own advantage and not for ours, and trusteeship, regards Natives as wards of the Government, not as pawns in a game. Thus, concluded Professor Harlow, honest trusteeship has increasingly dominated our Imperial ideas, and step by step we had accepted the responsibilities involved in our contact with Natives races.

What of the future... and after this war? What would happen if a hungry Power came along and demanded a place in a Conference, though not believing in the principle of trusteeship? A Power purely vital and purely exploitative, which had never learned that exploitation does not pay.

If Germany was in fit to rule Colonies, and her treatment of Czechoslovakia and of Poland showed clearly the Reich's principles, we must say so definitely. We must be at all costs honest and maintain the principle of trusteeship.

## Labour Party and Colonies

A PLEA THAT we should, after the war, be prepared to bring our Colonies under the mandatory principle and extend the scope of international control was made by Mr. C. R. Attlee, M.P., Parliamentary Leader of the Socialist Party, in a broadcast speech on Saturday.

The majority of people in this country have, I think, abandoned the old boastful Imperialism, but it was not so long ago in my own lifetime when our Press used to be filled with the same kind of arrogant boasting which one now hears from Hitler. We did pursue a policy of what was called "expansion," and brought under our sway great tracts of territory. I think that we have now realised the falsity of such ideals, but we still continue to retain the fruits of that policy.

We have accepted to a large extent the principle that all Colonial territories should be held under trusteeship for the Native inhabitants. We have gone a long way in giving self-government to India; we have relinquished our hold on Egypt and Iraq, but on the other hand, we have both the Quaker policy of economic imperialism.

If, therefore, we wish to persuade others that we want the world free from Imperialist domination, we must put ourselves right. We must press forward the policy of extending self-government wherever that is practical; we must abandon any claim to special rights; we must be prepared to bring all our Colonial territories under the mandatory principle and to extend and widen the scope of international control. We must rid ourselves of any taint of imperialism. Only so can we put ourselves in a position to ask for a world organised on the democratic principle.

# The War: Expert Views

**Near East Strategy.** Although serious crises may occur in Yugoslavia, nevertheless it is around the Rumanian question that the most important events will shape themselves. It cannot be too clearly stated that the dissolution of that country is a result of Russo-German pressure without the Allies being able to give effective help would change the whole course of political and military events. It would lead to the liquidation of Franco-British interests in South-eastern Europe, and bring into question the value of Turkey's understanding with her western Allies. Further than that it would emphasise before the whole world the nature of Russo-German relations and effectively secure an already vital source of supply for Germany. It would mean that Germany, far from being surrounded and isolated, would have an open unrestricted backdoor, the creation of which would minimise the effect of the Allied blockades. Militarily the situation would also be well on the way towards a most important development, namely, the shifting of the potential theatre of war right into the Middle East which would not necessarily be to our disadvantage. A high German military authority, discussing the strategic situation with one of our observers recently said that Germany was well aware that the British and French would like to transport the theatre of war to the Near East. Germany also knew very well that a German Expeditionary Force would have to face great difficulties when marching through south-eastern Europe. "No," he said, "we would not do that to favour the Allies. The Germans may not want to fall into this trap, but even if they have successfully organised the whole area which they are now busily isolating, in the fullness of time they will be compelled to strike at Great Britain's main strategic position in the Near and Middle East, unless, of course, they are prepared to abandon their major ambitions. So long as Great Britain commands the Eastern Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, Russia and Germany, however strong, will have failed to achieve paramount world power." This the Germans know very well, and they would give a lot to induce us to fight them on the wrong territory, at the wrong time, so that they need not face the ordeal they fear most. *Imperial Policy Group Memorandum*

**Rumania's Peculiar Position.** Hitler has reaped the power on a series of successes, obvious successes, and it is impossible to feel a conviction in a Hitler content to thumber and to wait. Moreover, it is not we alone who are stimulated to sharp anticipation by his gestures West, North and East. The Germans themselves must also think something is afoot, and unless action sometimes follows the elaborate preparation they will tend to write it all off as a bluff. What other design might be in Hitler's mind? A movement against Norway and Sweden will either come very soon or not at all. The appropriate time to launch it would be in conjunction with the formidable new offensive Russians preparing against Finland, and the impulse to deliver such an attack must be almost irresistible, since Germany cannot live with much complacency the possibility of Russia pushing her way across Finland to the Swedish iron ore. These advantages, however, are almost balanced by the disadvantages. Since the net result would be to provide bases for us on the Norwegian coast, and the blockade would be tighter than ever. An attack on the Low Countries seems less probable now that Holland and Belgium are so thoroughly prepared. If there is to be a land attack elsewhere, Rumania looks the most likely of the countries threatened. And what a fine position Germany would be in to dominate the Balkans and develop her Eastern projects, quite apart from the wheat and oil she would secure. *Strategicus, in the "Spectator"*

**Sweden's "Gibraltar."** To prevent invasion by Russia on the land side from Finland, Sweden has constructed the secret fortress of Boden. The word secret to describe this place is correct for foreigners approaching this fortress and town are not only discouraged but forcibly removed. All along the rest of the border between Finland and Sweden there are mountains over which invasion is not practical. Only at Boden—the Gibraltar of the North—could a hostile army invade. Once past this fortress the great iron ore fields would be at their mercy fairly easily. Incidentally, there is a strong Communist element among workers in the iron ore mines. They form an enemy within the gates. *Mr. Charles Powers, in the "Daily Review"*

**Monster Tanks.** The heaviest tank in normal use weighs about 50 tons, but there is no reason why tanks should not be built twice as wide and three times as long. The increased width would open the possibility of using multiple tracks driven by multiple engines. This would reduce the bearing pressure per square inch on the "shoes" of the track by two-thirds, meaning either increased speed or extra weight available for armour. This tank could be completely covered by a tortoise-shell-like shield of 3 in. steel, on the top of which could be planted a turret with a pair of short 6 in. guns, and there could be subsidiary turrets armed with 3 pounders for use against "normal" tanks, multiple-barrelled pom-poms for use against aircraft, machine-guns for use against infantry. No great speed would be needed, say 8 to 10 m.p.h. "Climb" could be improved by fitting studs to the shoes of the tracks. With her increased length, this breakthrough tank could cross any normal anti-tank ditch and she could be equipped, at need, with the equivalent of fascines. An attack by some 400-500 of these monster tanks, each weighing 500-600 tons, would be a terrific ordeal for any army to endure. *A writer in the "National Review"*

**Finland's Dilemma.** The fact that the Russians have an inexhaustible supply of fresh troops with which to renew attacks can hardly fail to be decisive. The advantage of numbers is not so much the weight they give to attack as the power they confer of bringing in fresh troops against troops becoming increasingly exhausted. Numbers not only supply reserves of fresh troops but enable points of attack to be multiplied and thereby produce results which, where forces are equal, can only be gained by mobility and skilful manoeuvres. The Mannerheim position lacks depth. It must therefore be held with a determination which will impose a great strain on troops subjected to repeated attacks and who have few reserves to provide relief. *Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn, in "The Fortnightly"*

Germany is probably getting as much oil from Rumania as she would if she went to war with her and occupied the territory. *Scrutator, in the "Sunday Times"*

**Germany's Radio Front.** From the beginning of the Nazi *Erzatz* in 1933 until August, 1939, broadcastings existed in Germany for the sole purpose of preparing the German people psychologically for war. Now its purpose is to maintain war morale at such a pitch that no hardship or reverse can shake it. Every man, woman and child in Germany is relentlessly permeated, by means of the wireless, with the Prussian barrack-room atmosphere. All references to England are invariably coupled with certain set terms of abuse. The British Empire is never mentioned without the adjectives "bloodthirsty," "bloodstained," "dripping with blood." The war is always "the one England wished for" and "for many years systematically prepared." Gas bulletins are selected and distorted to constitute attacks on England. Every day there is at least one undisguised hate talk against Britain. Reputed veterans of the last war are brought to the microphone and tell of blood-curdling tales of barbarous ill-treatment they claim to have suffered at the hands of the English on the battlefield, at sea, or in prison camp. Such broadcasts invariably end with the speaker telling how he had sworn to be revenged on the English, and how happy he is that the opportunity to redeem his vow is at hand. I have been listening to Germany's wireless for eight hours a day since war began, and I have not heard a single generous allusion even to isolated acts of courage, chivalry or humanity by any of the British Services. *Mr. Reginald Steed, in the Daily Telegraph.*

**Avoiding Sacrifice.** Millions of innocent men and women, much the same as ourselves, are living in a hell on earth in Central Europe. From that hell we can only save them, and we can only save ourselves from the same fate, if we defeat Germany. Before we can do so our people in every class of life will have to make efforts and face sacrifices hitherto undreamed of. The least they are entitled to ask of us, their representatives, and of the Government, is that those efforts should be effectively directed and that their sacrifices should have been worth while. The cruellest blow they could suffer would be the thought that for want of clear thought, clear direction and leadership, tens of thousands of precious lives may be thrown away and the future happiness and well being of our people impaired for years to come. *Mr. J. S. Amery, M.P.*

**Applying Truth.** "Truth having been applied in Germany, the beliefs of the people can be moulded to the Government's will. They are told, and for the most part believe, that after the campaign he was forced to make in Poland Hitler offered France and Britain peace, but they wantonly chose war. They are told, and for the most part believe, that the aim of the Allies is the disruption and extermination of Germany after another peace of which Versailles was only a half-hearted forerunner. The blockade can be depicted as a deliberate policy to starve women and children. The war itself is a war on Hitlerism alone can be depicted as a deliberately aggression on Germany. The one must believe, is the real Germany, a Germany convinced it has been criminally attacked by a Britain dragging France unwilling in its train, a Germany for the most part accepting Hitler as the saviour of his country, a Germany confident of victory in the war. Truth, no doubt will ultimately penetrate, and every revolutionary propaganda must be enlisted to drive home the fact that while the restoration of Poland and Czechoslovakia is an essential feature of the Allied aim, the break up of Germany emphatically is not." *The Spectator.*

**Towards Inflation.** It is now generally recognised that the diversion of so large a number of workers from the production of consumable goods to combatant service and the production of armaments, must result in a shortage of consumable goods. At the same time, extra wages for overtime piecework, for the absorbed unemployed, and for new women workers in industry, are creating a large extra demand for such goods. If this enhanced demand is permitted to operate freely on the reduced supply, rapid inflation of prices is inevitable. So far, everyone is in agreement. But inflation has not begun yet. The rise in the price level so far is due, not to inflation, but to the international depreciation of the pound, increasing cost of imports, of transport, and of insurance. There has been a definite slackening in the rise of prices during the past month, indicating that these causes have had their effect, and are not producing any further rises in the price level. *Mr. George Hill, M.P.*

# Background to the

**Why We Are Fighting.** Those inclined to favour a patched-up peace, should study carefully the accounts of German atrocities in Poland. The title is not one of cruelty merely, but of a deliberate determination to annihilate a noble nation. Mr. Daladier spoke the truth when he said: "The Nazi domination is different from anything history has ever known. It is pursuing the systematic destruction of the vanquished. He takes away from them all economic and political existence; seeks to destroy even their history and culture. To him human beings are only cattle. To check in advance any attempt at revolt he decimates their life. To put an end to this he is using and will continue to use, worth a few inconveniences, lay and uncertainties. Is it not indeed worth every penny and loss that it may exact from us? Is it better to die than live at the mercy of such pagan brutality." *The Weekly Review.*

**Britain's "Ersatz" Research.** "If worst come to it, but it is comforting to know that if it did we could get our sugar from woods, our butter from potato, our socks and stockings from straw, our clothes from milk, our rubber from coal and lime, and a dozen other important commodities from the domestic refuse bin, just as Germany does. Our chemists know most of the secrets. In an *Ersatz* bazaar somewhere in England I was shown imitation rubber, glass, dress material, silk, wool, leather, plastic goods of all kinds, and piping that looks like a stiff jelly but is as tough as rubber. Our laboratories could do exactly what the Germans have done. We are even ahead in some respects." *The Evening Standard.*

**Defending Civilization.** The defence of civilization is the business of an civilised people. Apparently two great nations only, with their Dominions in support, can be counted upon to uphold this duty. A reversion to barbarism is therefore inevitable till the truth of this statement is solidly built into the fabric of what we supposed to be civilisation. To be willing to remain comfortably seated while barbaric acts are being committed is no less demoralising to the modern world than the arena was to the people of ancient Rome, and will be no less fatal to the world. *Herbert Wells.*

# the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.** Dictator is only despot writ large. *Mr. J. B. Farth.*  
 A free and sober Press is vitally necessary. *Mr. J. M. L.*

Censors are human beings moved like their fellows by political passions. *Lord Suck.*  
 Co-ordinated barbarism is on the march against unco-ordinated national units of civilisation and is knocking them off placement. *Major General Sir F. D. Ryan.*

The Soviet Government now explains that it never intended to conquer Finland as a *Blitzkrieg*. Can this be another of those five year plans? *Acte Parkin.*

It is ironical that a war seems to be necessary to make industrialised England aware of her own domestic needs and duties. *Wickly Rev.*

The present conflict is in no way a war between rival imperialisms. It is a clash between two conceptions of international relations. *Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P.*

Italian foreign policy remains unchanged as the centre of the world's alignment against Communism. *Public Danger No. 1.*  
 A writer in the Rome newspaper *Adverriere*.

We have already released over 2,000 men to join the Services, and must expect to see a further thinning of our ranks. *Mr. Edwin Fisher, Chairman, Barclays Bank.*

In peace Great Britain habitually saved about one-tenth of the total national income. To avoid the evils of inflation we must save nearly three times as much. *Mr. Oswald Morgan.*

There need be no starvation in Germany if the Nazis feed their people, not their pigs. *Mr. Ronald Cross, M. P., Minister of Food and War Effort.*

If Spitfire fighters were fed on the latest fishing grade aviation petrol being distilled in America, they would run up to 2000 ft. in 30 minutes. *President A. W. Nash, Institute of Petrol.*

Let America do what she will about the war but don't let her have anything to do with the peace. Last time she left us with a large baby called the League of Nations now she is busily engaged in dressing up its body like a corpse and calling it Federal Union. *Mr. A. P. Herbert, M. P.*

About 6,000 ships had been conveyed to the end of December with a loss of only 12—one in 500. *Lord Halifax, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.*

When we go to change our present stamped post cards would any country but ours attempt to use a stamp bearing the head of a King who died four years ago? *Mr. E. J. Bonnett.*

The belligerents should stop fighting and join their forces to help the Finns. They should fight on one line to rid the world and civilisation of Bolshevism. *The Kaiser, writing to Mr. P. H. Chamberlain on January 10, 1940.*

Justice is not the highest thing in the Far East. Beyond and above it is an indefinable equity which takes account of human factors. Justice acquires for the eastern mind something of a moral sanction. *The Rt. Rev. Bishop C. M. G. Gifford.*

There was a complicated and well-thought-out scheme for the dissemination of Nazi propaganda in the Union and the infiltration of the Union to pave the way for the invasion of South West Africa to Germany. *Mr. H. G. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior in the Union of South Africa.*

There is every reason to believe that the enemy has already matured every detail of half a dozen peace programmes to suit every contingency from complete victory to total defeat. We may be sure that no reasonable person in this country has so much as given a thought to this. *The National Review.*

The so-called fantastic reparations clauses in the Treaty of Versailles were abandoned before Hitler entered office even before they were abandoned a vast amount of capital had flowed into Germany in the form of foreign loans, so to a great extent Germany used these foreign loans to make reparation payments and then defaulted on her foreign loans. *The New York Times.*

The following forecast, from Jeremiah xliix. 16, seems applicable to Berchtesgaden and its occupant. Thy terriblest hath deceived thee, and the pride of thine heart, O thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, that holdest the height of the hill, though thou shouldst make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence, saith the Lord. *My Edward Morgan.*

## 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 2 1/2%	73 12 6
Kwana 5%	100 10 0
Rentia 3 1/2%	99 15 0
N. Rhodesia 5 1/2%	98 20 0
Nyasaland 5%	93 0 0
N. and N.W. 5% A. def.	91 20 0
Rhodesia R. 4 1/2% def.	85 0 0
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	75 15 0
Sudan 5 1/2%	107 7 6
Idunganyika 4 1/2%	105 5 0

<b>Industrial</b>	
Brit. Amer. Tobacco (40)	5 2 6
British Oxygen (41)	3 10 0
British Rope (2s. 6d.)	10 0 0
Courtaulds (51)	1 15 0
Dunlop Rubber (41)	1 10 0
General Electric (41)	3 16 0
Imperial Chemicals (41)	1 10 0
Imperial Tobacco (41)	6 0 0
Int. Nickel Canada	1 14 0
Prov. Cinematograph	1 13 0
Turner and Newall (41)	3 5 0
U.S. Steels	1 5 6
United Steel (41)	1 2 0
Underley (41)	1 2 3 0
United Tobacco of S.A.	5 2 0
Vickers (10s.)	2 18 0
Woolworth (5s.)	3 1 0

<b>Mines and Oil</b>	
Anacanda (50)	6 15 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (41)	2 0 0
Anglo-American Investment	1 10 0
Anglo-Iranian	2 15 0
Ariston (4s. 6d.)	3 10 0
Aspark Goldfields (4s.)	3 1 0
Bibiani (5s.)	1 3 0
Blyvoors (10s.)	1 6 0
Burmah Oil	3 7 0
Consolidated Goldfields	2 5 0
Crown Mines (10s.)	13 10 0
De Beers Developt (50s.)	3 3 0
East Daaga (10s.)	1 2 3 0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2 8 0
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 8 0
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	2 15 0
Grootvlei	2 15 0
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 15 0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 0 0
Kwana (2s.)	1 0 0
Lindhurst	1 0 0
Marivale (10s.)	17 0 0
Mariu (5s.)	8 0 0
Mexican Eagle	6 0 0
Rand Mines (5s.)	7 0 0
Randfontein	1 13 0
Royal Dutch (100 f.)	32 10 0
Shah	3 19 0
Summer (2s. 6d.)	18 0 0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	4 16 0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	6 0 0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	9 12 0
Viakfontein (10s.)	13 0 0
West Wit. (10s.)	3 16 0
Western Claims (5s.)	12 0 0

<b>Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails</b>	
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1 19 6
British India 3 1/2% prefs.	92 10 0
Chan	85 0 0
E.D. Realisation	1 6 0
Great Western	42 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	87 10 0
I.M.S.	16 0 0
National Bank of India	30 0 0
Southern Railway def. ocd.	14 10 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	12 10 0
Union-Castle 6 1/2% prefs.	15 0 0

<b>Plantations</b>	
Anglo-Dutch (41)	1 4 0
Engel (41)	1 10 0
London Asiatic (2s.)	3 8 0
Malayan P. (41)	1 12 0
Rubber Trust (41)	1 13 0

very short.

Colonel J. Sanderson, M.C., is serving with the Royal Artillery.

Mr. O. Abel Smith has joined the board of Messrs. Dalgety & Co. company, Ltd.

Mr. C. A. Tindale-Biscoe, Director of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave.

Mr. W. J. E. Ainslie, of Messrs. Leslie Strachan & Company, Nairobi, is finishing his army training with the O.T.C. at Nakuru.

Mr. R. S. Warren, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, will leave Nairobi on February 15 by air on brief business visit to London.

Mr. A. J. Waterfield, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, and Food Controller in the Territory, is shortly coming home on leave.

Mr. O. Westerdijk, managing director of Twenche Overseas Trading Company, is paying a brief business visit to East Africa.

Mr. Karl Nurk, of Kenya, is flying to London en route for Finland, the country of his birth, in order to fight against the Russians.

The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia is very anxious to have at least one more priest, not too young, mainly, though, not exclusively, for work amongst Europeans.

Mr. R. G. Tredgold, Minister of Justice, Defence and Air for Southern Rhodesia, has now been glad to leave, left University College Hospital, and is now convalescent.

Mrs. Leslie, wife of Mr. J. R. Leslie, M.C., of Dar es Salaam, is leaving England by air for Tanganyika at the end of next week. She will be accompanied by her son.

Messrs. H. F. Carmel, Robinson, C. J. Lewin, and W. Fairley have been nominated by the Governor to be official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Cosmo Parkinson, who has now taken up his new duties as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Mr. P. Rogers to be his private secretary.

Sir Adolphe Abrahams has arrived home by air from Khartoum, to which he went as the official visitor of the examining board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Captain F. Wardroper, former Commissioner of Police in N. Rhodesia, and now A.R.P. controller of the Butterly Colliery Company near Nottingham, addressed the local Rotary Club last week on life in Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Ronald Storrs, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is writing a quarterly history of the war. The first volume will be published shortly.

Mrs. D. L. Blunt has arrived in Kenya from Nyasaland to take up his appointment as Director of Agriculture. Captain W. J. W. Hornby is Acting Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland.

Mr. Andrew Barkley, son of Colonel and Mrs. Barkley, of Mazoka, Northern Rhodesia, who was a pilot in the R.A.F., has been reported missing shortly before the announcement was made that he brought down an enemy airplane.

Mr. E. C. Phillips has been elected this year chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. J. E. Eby as Vice-Chairman.

The committee is composed of Messrs. A. C. Christie, H. B. Lamb, J. R. Leslie, J. C. McKnight, J. W. G. Robertson and R. G. Smith.

Speaking at the Royal Central Asian Society dinner in London last week, Lord Zetland said that the provision of a worthy centre of Muslim culture in London was long overdue. He intended at an early date to ask Representative Moslems of various nationalities to meet for the purpose of devising an a satisfactory scheme.

Mr. S. B. E. Melder, Chief Secretary of Zanzibar, is about to visit the Islands on leave and will spend a month or two in South Africa before coming home. Both he and Mrs. Melder have taken a leading part in the social activities of Zanzibar for many years past, and they can be missed by a wide circle of friends.

A new altar dedication presented by Mrs. Goodall as a memorial to her son, Mr. Basil Goodall, is now to be seen in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Ndola. They were designed by the Rev. G. F. Fiennes, who was assisting in their execution by about 30 Africans. The altar contains no more than 30 separate pieces of carving, and a local correspondent writes in terms of high praise of the work.

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy was elected President of the Nyasaland Agricultural Society at the annual meeting held recently in Blantyre. Messrs. K. E. Hall, John Sinclair, and A. J. Storey were elected Vice-Presidents, and the following were elected to the Committee: Messrs. W. G. H. Bowie, A. F. Barron, M. P. Darroby, H. G. Dunstan, J. de Meza, J. H. Fairbairn, T. R. France, A. M. Henderson, A. J. W. Hornby, J. A. Lee, R. Milward, J. W. Ness, L. C. Ramsay, J. A. Rafter, and F. M. Withers.

The Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population, the Chairman of which was Sir Montagu Barlow, Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, has just published its report. Among other members of the Commission were Sir Francis F. E. Estrange-Jones, who visited the Rhodesias in 1930, and Mr. F. D. Arvey Cooper, who was a member of the Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Royal Commission. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Export Council set up last week by the President of the Board of Trade.

# Economic Foundations of S. Rhodesia

## Points from the Report of the Economic Development Committee

THEir Minutes of Moment in this issue will be found editorial comment upon the Report of the Economic Development Committee of Southern Rhodesia. It is a document worthy of close study and is especially interesting in that Colony, and the following points are taken from it:

Eighty per cent. of the area of the country is regarded as potentially valuable from the mining standpoint, and then again 8% is best suited to farming. From the occupation of the country to the end of 1938 the mineral output was valued at £117,100,000, gold accounting for £11,000,000, and gold, asbestos and chrome together representing over 98% of the total.

Reduction in the number of producing properties from 1,600 in 1935 to 1,131 in 1938 suggests that a decline in the gold output should be anticipated. Gold mining is a very capricious industry; between 1935 and 1938 the leading companies examined over 200 small properties and were taking options over 21 and purchasing five.

### Loans to Miners

Opinions differ concerning the scheme for loans to miners. Started in 1924 with £17,500, this revolving fund has risen to its present total of £190,000. Advances approved, applicants have aggregated £435,780, £66,680 in 1938, £20,625 having been repaid and about £180,000 being still outstanding. The balance, approximately £34,000, has been written off as lost. It will be seen to represent about 8% of the total advances.

Improvement in road communications is recommended as a practical means of development.

Interesting facts are given about the chrome industry, which in 1938 reached an export of 225,868 tons, valued at £575,881. The cost of chrome ore at grass is only about 10s. per ton, but delivered at its port of destination in the U.K., U.S.A., France, Belgium or Norway the value is between 85s. and 90s. All the intermediate costs being beyond the control of the producers. The cost remaining is therefore from 10% to 15% of the c.i.f. cost at destination. In other words development of this industry depends upon the outside factors of transport, and upon the external problems of mining.

### Coal Production at Wankie

The Wankie Colliery, which is credited with having made possible the early development of the copper industry of the Congo, and which has played a major part in the progress of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, has produced more than 150,000 tons of coal in 1938. Its sales included 60,000 tons to Southern Rhodesia, 405,000 tons to Rhodesia Railways, 200,000 tons otherwise within Southern Rhodesia, and 45,000 tons to the Belgian Congo, which also exports 1,000 tons of coke.

Over 10,000 square miles, or approximately one-third of the total area of the Colony, are under European ownership, some 70% of which being planted to European agricultural crops, and 20% miles to winter crops. Of the summer plantings 61% are under maize, 14% under tobacco, and 11% under green manuring crops. The Karoo, Salt-bush, Maize, Pumpkins, Maracullos, and Malva areas together comprise four-fifths of the land under European cultivation.

The existing Experimental Station of the Department of Agriculture impressed the Committee by the scope and continuity of its work. More than 300

experiments have been tested there under various conditions, but without finding one additional crop for commercial exploitation.

Maize and tobacco are described as the two crops most likely to support a slowly expanding white population. Southern Rhodesian flat white maize being said to be regarded by competent judges in the U.K. as the best commercially available.

In the past decade 70% of the maize growers have planted under 100 acres each. The largest growers are the most progressive, but even the best farmers in the best seasons do not average more than nine bags to the acre, while the country average is rather half that figure. The Committee considers five bags or under to be unprofitable when maize is produced for sale. They anticipate an eventual output by European settlers of some three million bags per annum.

### Criticisms of Maize Quota System

Most witnesses criticised the maize quota system, though none produced constructive alternative suggestions. The Chairman favours abandonment of control, and the whole Committee feels that the best form of Government assistance would be by way of a guaranteed export price based on the cost of production of farmers engaged in large scale operations and mainly dependent on maize growing for their income.

A guaranteed price for export would maintain the internal price at not below export parity, free the industry from the vexations resulting from control, and spread the burden of assistance over the whole community. The present control system is shown to benefit most of those growers least in need of help. Maize farmers are complimented on having effected economies in working costs and increase in yield which largely offset the fall of 25% in average selling prices.

### The Tobacco Industry

The tobacco industry gives direct employment to nearly 1,000 Europeans and from 30,000 to 35,000 Natives. Exports in 1938 totalled 22,621,634 lb., valued at £1,201,703. Present growers could produce 50% more leaf from their existing land, and further land is available for a crop four times to-day's total. The importance of improving the yield per acre is emphasised.

The only market capable of buying substantially greater quantities of Southern Rhodesian tobacco is the United Kingdom, in which it is felt that the industry should have its own representation, instead of continuing to depend solely on Government efforts, and the influence of the High Commissioner's Office, supported by contacts in Southern Rhodesia, with visiting buyers and their representatives.

It is not always desirable to follow the identity of the raw leaf right through to the smoker, but it should not be beyond the wit or ingenuity of the Rhodesian tobacco grower, through his organisation, to find some means of extending the usings of Rhodesian leaf in the only market of real value to this industry.

There follow some impressive paragraphs describing the action taken by leading Empire agricultural authorities to stimulate sales in the U.K. In 1938, for instance, the India Tea Market Expansion Board spent £100,000 to promote the consumption of tea in countries outside India, and another £200,000 in 1939. The German Tea Department Board spent £120,000. Australia allocated £1,000 to subsidise the sale of produce, £15,000 for dried fruit, and over

£1000 for canned fruits. New Zealand spent over £250,000 on propaganda for meat, and £30,000 for butter and cheese, while South Africa allocated £20,000 for overseas advertising of citrus—all of which pale into insignificance in comparison with California's advertising investment of £450,000 on fruit during the same year.

An official should, it is suggested, be sent to Nigeria to investigate groundnut growing in view of its development as a Native industry. Southern Rhodesia's continuation of the experiment in rice growing in the Chiviwehe Reserve is urged in order to provide for the needs of the country, and it is considered that the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation should be assisted in its endeavours to promote Native cotton cultivation.

Disappointments in connexion with stock-raising are graphically noted. Successive Governments are held to have done everything possible to support an industry of which highly optimistic hopes were entertained; but there has been a constant dwindling of the number of European stockowners and of the strength of the European herds. Between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 are considered to have been lost in this industry between 1925 and 1938.

New and better methods are necessary to build a profitable export trade. Men with both capital and experience need to be attracted; pastures must be improved and paddocking become general; there must be provision of water and of winter feed. Native herdsmen must be better trained and retained, and there must be constant provision of more and better bulls and greater care in the selection of female stock. The reproduction rate does not now equal the number of animals slaughtered, and failure to remedy this trend would involve suspension of the export of chilled and frozen beef.

#### Stockowners should

The Committee recommends that owners of more than 1,000 head of stock should meet in conference and select a committee from among their number to examine minutely every item in the expenditure of a selected number of breeders with a view to discovering the minimum cost at which breeding is possible. It is not known to-day whether or to what extent any section of the stockowners are making profits that justify their remaining in the industry, and it is of the utmost importance to those engaged in it, and also to the community, that this knowledge be available with some exactness.

Increase in the number of sheep is expected, for Southern Rhodesia should supply its own requirements of mutton and lamb.

Two tea estates near the eastern border promise well. Some 400 acres now produce 250,000 lb., and should increase the yield to 300,000 lb. Further suitable land in the vicinity might be used to meet the country's full requirements of 600,000 lb. a year.

To encourage sales of local tea, it is suggested that blenders should be induced to include the Rhodesian product, that the present import duty should be raised on the understanding that the price of locally-grown tea would not be advanced, that Natives coming off night shifts of mines should be given hot tea in place of cocoa or coffee, and that the producing company should intensify its propaganda.

Local initiative in the establishment of secondary industries is commended, and an impressive list given of the articles already produced in the Colony. They include biscuits, jams, jellies, pickles, sauces, mackerell, refined sugar, treacle, molasses, maize meal, wheat and flour bran, poultry and other animal foods, bacon and ham, meat fats and lard, preserved meats, extracts and essences, sausages, frozen and chilled meats, bone meal, meat meal and

blood meal, tallow, butter, cheese, ice, ice cream, de. bar, stout, mineral waters, fruit cordials, yeast, cigarettes, pipe tobacco, L. papers, sulphuric acid, blasting compounds, disinfectants, insecticides, paints, industrial glasses, canlery, polishes, household and toilet soaps, bleach, vegetable oils, perfumery, chemicals, apparel, boots, shoes, other leather goods, fibre suitcases, iron and steel manufactures, tinware, joinery, furniture, cabinetware, brushware, carts and wagons, lime, cement, roofing and other tiles, concrete products, bricks, stationery, printed matter, cardboard boxes, paper bags, coke, and matches.

The Committee is of opinion that, following the Government's policy of encouraging the establishment of local industries, Government officials entrusted with the buying of supplies should be directed to support Government policy to the fullest extent, and where they are advised to doing so for good reasons, they should indicate to manufacturers where their product falls short of Government requirements. Alternatively, they should report to Government the instances in which they are unable to support Government policy.

The proposals which most impressed the Committee are those for the establishment of a textile industry. The Government is urged to set up an *ad hoc* investigation.

In regard to a suggestion that manufactured tobacco should be exported to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, which together import about 1,000,000 lb. per annum, it is pointed out that competition is very keen, that there is considerable advertising of proprietary brands, that cigarettes are sold at low prices on account of competition, and that U.K. suppliers are more favourably placed than those in Southern Rhodesia. It might have been added that the several cigarette factories in the territories which are managed with enterprise must be expected to secure a constantly increasing share of the trade.

#### Dairying Prospects

Detailed discussion of dairying prospects leads to the conclusion that "it would be more in the interests of the farmer to train him, or her, in the art of butter-making (one of the oldest industries in the world) than to resort to farm manufacture for the purpose of building up an export trade in creamery butter." Some new method might, it is said, be found to assist butter export when surpluses exist.

The concluding observations say:

"A perusal of our report may lead to the conclusion in some quarters that the Colony is without future. That is not the view of the individual members of your Committee. We take the view, from long residence in the Colony, that it is one of considerable promise despite the limited number of agricultural products that can be produced profitably for export beyond our borders. But we are of opinion that without a spectacular discovery of gold, of which there is no evidence, there can be no rapid increase in our European population.

There must be a proper balance between the number of Europeans and the number of Natives employed in the Colony; the interests of the two races are interdependent, and any sudden withdrawal of the Native from industry, or any sudden influx of Europeans requiring the assistance of Native workers, would create a situation difficult of adjustment.

The Committee are confident that, given wise guidance and leadership, and provided there are no untoward happenings outside South Africa, the Colony will continue to expand in industry and importance, at the same time providing opportunities for the advancement of the interests of all those engaged in its development.



## Hitler on Colonies

### More Gibes at Britain

COLONIES figured prominently in the speech made by Hitler last week on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the entry of the Nazi Party into office in Germany.

British statesmen had, he alleged, objected to his Four Year Plan as contravening world economy. "As if they had ever given Germany an opportunity of taking her place in world economy!" he jibed. "They were envious of the resurrection of the German people. . . . Did I not more than once suggest Germany's Colonial aims as the basis for negotiation? Did I not receive merely a severe 'No,' and find myself facing fresh hostility? From the moment of the reawakening of the Reich, Great Britain and France were determined to take up arms against her."

Britain always, pretended to be a fighter for truth and justice, and to be the protagonist of all the virtues. God has proved His gratitude for this. Within three centuries Britain conquered 151 million square miles of the globe—not for selfish reasons or from this lust for power. Oh, no! It was only in the execution of a mission entrusted to her by the Lord, and for the sake of holy religion. (Loud applause.)

### Lies About the Empire

The story of the conqueror of 151 million square miles is a long chapter of oppression, ranny, subjugation, and plunder. Things happened in the course of this great conquest which would have been impossible in any other State or in any other nation. Britain waged war for any cause—to extend her trade or to make others smoke opium. . . . Because she wanted to obtain gold mines of unknown extent. So it was in the case of the Great War. She pretended to fight for ideals, but that she stole the German Colonies, took the German navy, and confiscated Germany's investments abroad was characteristic of her methods.

When Chamberlain walks about to day with the Bible in his hands and preaches about war aims, it strikes me that this picture resembles the devil walking about with a prayer-book and stalking a human soul.

It can no longer be tolerated that the British nation of 44 million souls remain in possession of 151 million square miles of the world's surface. They pretend to have obtained it from God and are not prepared to give it away. Likewise the French nation owns 31 million square miles, while the German nation with 80 million souls possesses only about 230,000 square miles.

### Colonial Problems Must Be Solved

This problem has got to be solved, and will be solved in the same way in which the social problem will be solved. We are now experiencing an international state, what we have been experiencing inside Germany all the while. When National Socialism was having its powerful opponents, the Liberal and Democratic parties, clamoured for its compulsory dissolution. Similarly the world is striving to dissolve the German nation. . . . Everything I have created—the Party, the S.A., the S.M., the Labour Front, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force—all were created with the one object of the liberation of the German people.

The German people do not feel any hate against France or Britain. They want only to live in friendship with these two peoples. The German people

have no claims whatsoever which would hurt these peoples. The German people do not want to take anything away from these peoples. But when they started on their campaign of hatred it went so far that I had to say: "This cannot go on. I cannot remain a passive spectator. I had to answer these hate-mongers."

The whole speech breathed the same spirit of anger, envy, indignation and falsity. It contained many offensive remarks about British Ministers, many misrepresentations of British and French views and statements, many distortions of history and many appeals to Germany to trust her leaders.

## War News from E. Africa

### N. Rhodesia Does Herself Credit

Northern Rhodesia, said Sir John Mabin, the Governor, in the Legislature recently, is £114,435 better off than was anticipated at the time of the last budget meeting.

Revenue for 1940 is estimated at £1,000,000, an extremely high figure for that Protectorate, and expenditures at £1,208,530. The intention is to build up a large cash reserve against the depression which must inevitably follow the end of the war, for the present accumulation of stocks of copper must then result in a very heavy curtailment of demand, and it is the copper industry which provides the country with most of her revenue.

There is, however, no tendency to think only of herself. Indeed, Northern Rhodesia, which has been asked by the Colonial and War Offices to contribute £82,000 to the expenditure this year, has offered £200,000, and is impatient because that additional £118,000 has not yet been accepted.

In her Department of Agriculture every member of the European staff volunteered for military service. Most of them had to be disappointed, but such a spirit deserves to be noted and remembered. The country has also declined to pay the passages to England of any men who can be spared to join the Forces in Europe.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has appointed a Commission to inquire into the attempted escape from the internment camp near Salisbury on January 11 of 17 German prisoners.

### Sir D. Mackenzie-Kennedy's Accident

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, who has been recorded for special services as Chief Political Prison Officer attached to G. H. Q. in East Africa, was fortunate to escape death the other day when the make of a car which he was driving failed at a ferry some 50 miles from Dar es Salaam. The vehicle crept forward, pushed the pontoon into the middle of the stream, plunged into the water and was completely submerged, but Sir Donald, his passengers, and a Native chauffeur managed to escape through a window. The driver suffered no more than a injury to an arm.

Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has expressed his warm appreciation of the decision of the members of the Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union to contribute £1,000 for purposes connected with the war. A letter accompanying that the money should be used to help African troops, and explained. "It is the aim of the Government in the war to see that we Africans can eventually live in peace and happiness under the guardianship of His Majesty King George VI and under the British flag."

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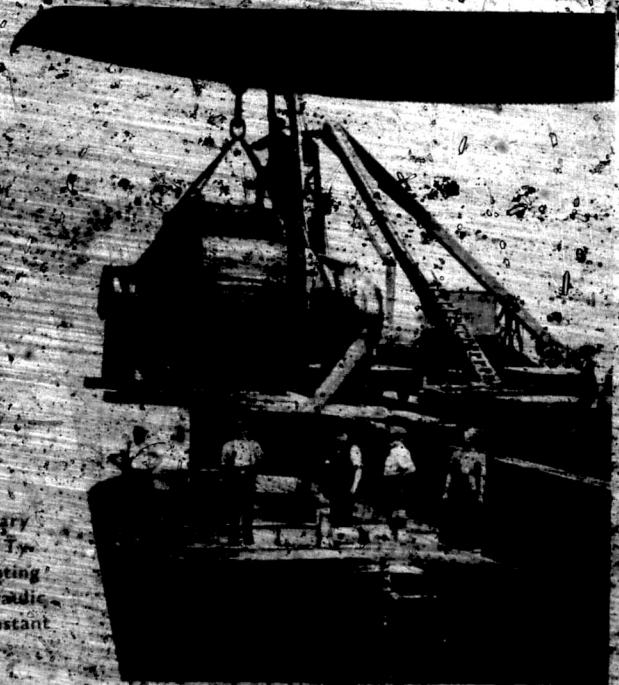
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## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Company Progress Reports

**Kentana.**—During January 7,181 tons milk produced, 697 oz. fine gold.

**Trade-Etha.**—During January 1,150 tons were treated yielding 860 oz. fine gold; operating profit, £5,375.

**Rezende.**—During January 16,200 tons were crushed yielding a revenue of £2,778. Costs: £14,516; sundry revenue £300. Profit: £7,778. Gold taken at 150 oz. per ton.

**Sherwood Starr.**—Results for January: Crushed 8,500 tons; revenue, £9,168; costs, £47,693; royalties, 1,473; sundry revenue, £300. Profit, £1,193. (Gold taken at 150 oz. per ton.)

**Care and Motor.**—During January 26,700 tons were crushed; Revenue, £50,190; costs, £41,290; royalties, £2,509; sundry revenue, £116. Profit: £23,507. Gold taken at 150 oz. per ton.

**The Goldfields.**—During the quarter ended December 31, 23,010 tons were milled yielding 2,335 oz. fine gold; working revenue, £18,304; working costs, £13,720; working profit, £4,584; total profit, £6,506. Development: 80 ft. on reef 111 ft. from top fully equipped to 7th level; driving on main level; east contact reef continued; 268 ft. advanced; sampling results from 30 ft. to 100 ft. in south disclosed two payable stretches: from 1,393 ft. to 1,192 ft. at 3.4 oz. per ton; 73 ft. and from 1,238 ft. to 1,288 ft. at 4 dwt. over 76 in. and under in low values; 7th vertical strike on upper reef shoot terminates in upper levels; results 1,199 ft. to 1,238 ft. S., 18 dwt. over 80 in. at 2.2 oz. S. at 18 dwt. over 76 in. Francis No. 1 section to level drive to drive 10 ft. low values. Amalga section. Cullen shaft re-conditioned; development work on shafts has begun.

## Territorial Outputs

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during November was as follows: Gold, 68,901 oz.; silver, 1,371 oz.; coal, 10,703 tons; chrome, 1,825 tons; asbestos, 1,851 tons; tin concentrates, 55 tons; tungsten, 75 tons; iron pyrite, 2,422 tons; limestone, 8,714 tons; lead, 15 tons; mercury, 20 lb.; and mica, 830 lb.

Kenya's gold production during August, 1939, totalled 6,251 oz. from reefs, and 23,221 oz. from alluvial workings; the total production for the first eight months of last year to 47,784 oz., valued at £367,651. Production from individual areas was as follows: Kakamega; from reefs, 2,861 oz.; alluvial 204 oz.; Area Nos. 1 and 2; reef, 1,146 oz., alluvial 77 oz.; Area Nos. 3, 4, and 5, 1,146 oz. from reefs; Masai Province, 120 oz. from reefs.

## Gold For Britain

American Treasury officials have demanded \$100 million from London that the American Government has requested Great Britain to settle payments on the liquidation of investments rather than on the shipment of gold. They further emphasised that, so far from being unwilling to face further gold shipments, the Government would not consider itself responsible for any break in American markets which the offerings of dollar securities on British account might cause.

## Bonuses For Native Mine Workers

The leading copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia have all agreed to introduce a system of travelling allowances which will go far to ensure regular visits to their homes by native employees.

When a man has completed 18 months' work he is rewarded with a bonus of 180, and with an extra allowance for each month after that up to 24s. This money is given to the man when he goes home, either on leave or permanently. No bonus is given for less than 18 months. In addition to this scheme, there now exists on the copper mines a system of voluntary deferred pay, of which considerable advantage is being taken. In Luanshya one employee out of six is now depositing part of his wages each month, and at Mufumbira one out of every five.

The great obstacle to regular visits home has always been the inability of the African mine worker to save sufficient of his wages to pay for the return journey and the holiday. These two schemes should go far to ensure regular leaves and be of great benefit both to the workers and to their life generally.

## Questions in Parliament

Mr. Mackinnon asked the Colonial Secretary whether, in the case of crops requisitioned in Africa, the Government fixed the price before hand or not, and whether there was in existence a fund which producers reserve at least a part of their crop for the United Kingdom and France were compensated if the price was eventually taken over.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied: "I am aware that crops had been requisitioned in East Africa. As regards the second question, two commodities only were considered to suit the convenience of all parties; sisal were being informed of the nature of the requirements of the United Kingdom and France over the next four months, making arrangements to have the stock available. Similarly, in the case of tea, the United Kingdom and France had concluded contracts with African producers for a fixed quantity to be delivered during 1940. There was no reserve that in either case the produce should be returned to the United Kingdom and France, would be returned to the producers' hands."

Mr. David Adams drew the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the fact that the cost of paraffin in the Seychelles had risen 70%, and asked if consideration had been given to a resolution of protest from the Seychelles Taxpayers' Association. He added that merchants there relied entirely upon paraffin for lighting and cooking.

Mr. MacDonald replied that, since November, 1939, the price of kerosene in the Colony had increased by about 67%. He understood that the price of paraffin was actually being sold at a loss being covered by increases in the price of other goods. Since the outbreak of war all qualities of oil were being sold at their true price.

## Ex-Emperor's Finances

Refuting a public statement that the ex-Emperor, Haile Selassie, fares well for money, and that he took nearly £4,000,000 worth of treasure out of Ethiopia, Mr. H. Stanley Jevons, hon. treasurer of the Abyssinia Association, writes:

"The suggestion that the Emperor took nearly £4,000,000 out of his country when he left in May, 1936, is entirely untrue. Actually the Emperor has been faced with serious financial difficulties in carrying out his public responsibilities, and for the last three years the Abyssinia Association has been appealing for funds to assist him in the discharge of his public responsibilities, especially the maintenance of the numerous former officers who have no claim on the Emperor to whom to look for support."

Adds dash to the dish!

Pan Yam

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### Market Prices and Notes

**Cloves**—Zanzibar spot 11s. per lb. c.i.f., 9d. per lb. Madagassary spot in bond, 1s. per lb. nominal. (1939: 11s. 10d., 1938: 8d., 6d.)

**Coffee**—At Tuesday's auction 3,037 packages were offered and met a fair demand. Good quality sold well. Kenya bold grey-greenish at 84s. 6d. to 116s. 6d. Kenya 75s. peaberry 105s. 6d. to 109s. c. Tanganyika bold at 118s. 6d. to 114s. 2s. seconds, 75s. 6d. to 114s. 2s. peaberry, 97s. 6d. to 114s. 2s. Aburimu, peaberry at 104s. per cwt.

**Cotton**—Spot market quiet but good to fair. East African quoted at 11s. 7d. per lb. American middling at 11s. 2d.

**Gold**—1868s. per ounce. (1939: 148s. 2d., 1938: 139s. 6d.)

**Lead**—Good soft (foreign) 20s. per ton, duty paid, delivered.

**Perfumum**—Further business done in Kenya flowers at £117 per ton. Japanese quotation lower at £116 10s. per ton. (1939: Kenya £137, 1938: £136)

**Sisal**—African No. 1 quoted at £20 per ton.

**Tin**—Standard for cash and three months £236 per ton. (1939: £215 8s. 6d.; 1938: £180 7s. 6d.)

### Rainfall in East Africa

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

**Kenya (Week ended January 17)**—Cherchelil, 0.23 inch; Cherangani, 0.05; Eldama Ravine, 0.45; Eldoret, 0.07; Equator, 0.97; Fort Hall, 0.04; Fort Ternan, 0.25; Gargil, 0.90; Hoey's Bridge, 0.60; Kabete, 1.22; Kamosi, 1.41; Kericho, 0.78; Kilambu, 2.30; Kijabe, 2.30; Kipkoye, 0.12; Koru, 1.17; Limuru, 1.78; Lumbwa, 0.26; Machakos, 0.60; Mackinnon Road, 0.26; Makiindu, 0.05; Merengai, 0.27; Meru, 0.65; Mitubi, 0.13; Mlani, 0.16; Molo, 0.14; Nalagoni, 0.22; Nairobi, 1.38; Ngara, 0.29; Ngara, 0.33; Nandi, 0.04; Narak, 0.51; Ngong, 1.24; Fort, 0.44; Nyeri, 0.97; Olkariou, 0.61; Rongai, 0.26; and Ruira, 0.05.

**Tanganyika (Week ended January 15)**—Amani, 3.81 inches; Arusha, 2.23; Bagamoyo, 3.50; Bihara, 0.35; Dar es Salaam, 0.64; Dodoma, 2.01; Iringa, 3.40; Kigoma, 1.67; Kilindini, 2.96; Kilwa, 1.58; Kinyangiri, 3.15; Lindi, 2.83; Lushoto, 0.58; Mwanungu, 1.89; Mwanze, 4.28; Mbeya, 1.82; Morogoro, 0.40; Moshi, 0.94; Mpwapwa, 1.05; Musoma, 0.77; Mwanza, 0.84; Ngomeni, 0.11; Njombe, 3.74; Old Shinyanga, 0.74; Sio Hill, 3.28; Songea, 3.08; Tabora, 1.31; Tukuyu, 3.01; and Utete, 3.10 inches.

**Uganda (Week ended January 17)**—Arua, 0.10 inch; Entebbe, 0.21; Fort Portal, 0.44; Gulu, 0.31; Jinja, 0.28; Kampala, 0.13; Katungu, 0.4; Kibale, 1.74; Lira, 0.15; Masaka, 0.66; Masindi, 0.66; Mbale, 0.11; Mpigi, 0.19; Mabende, 0.10; Namagali, 0.26; Soroti, 0.07; and Tororo, 1.36 inches.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia has received the following details of rainfall in Southern Rhodesia for the week ended December 26, 1939:

Banket, 5.04 inches; Beudantic, 1.47; Bindura, 1.40; Bulawayo, 0.41; Fort Victoria, 1.58; Gatooma, 0.47; Gwelo, 0.20; Harbelly, 0.83; Marandellas, 1.88; Mafapos, 0.50; Melsetter, 2.04; Mount Darwin, 1.88; Plumtree, 0.20; Ono, 1.02; Salisbury, 3.11; Selousville, 1.20; Limpit, 1.34; Victoria Falls, 0.47; and Wankie, 1.5 inches.

### Of Commercial Concern

Customs receipts of the Port of Beira during September amounted to £1,139,575, compared with £1,214,400 for the corresponding period of 1938.

Over 80,000 ration book covers have been distributed in this country by the Coffee Board of Kenya. The covers bear an advertisement of Kenya Coffee.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., announces the payment of a dividend of 7% on the ordinary shares for 1939. Net revenue during the year amounted to £74,897, compared with £65,398 for 1938.

Messrs. Brooke Bond & Company, who have extensive tea-growing interests in Kericho, have agreed to take over from the Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika the lease of the tea estates at Mlindi in which the Usara Company were interested.

Lights Extract of Meat Company, Ltd., who have a meat factory in Kenya and also large interests in Southern Rhodesia, report a profit of £272,022 for the year ended August 31, compared with £250,670 for the preceding 12 months. The dividend is maintained at 11% tax free, as a final payment of 10% and £200,135 to be carried forward.

A new steamship service between Rio de Janeiro and Cape Town is to be established by the Brazilian Government for the purpose of stimulating trade between the Republic and the Union of South Africa. As Kenya's recent years found an expanding market in Brazil for her coffee, and as Brazil will certainly seek to sell some of her large surplus of coffee in Southern Africa, it gives East African coffee exporters an opportunity in their power to regulate their interests in that market.



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Finance

On the subject of the Nairobi resolution, Mr. Humphreys has urged that the East African territories should be treated on a commercial basis, and that any final decision should be left to the London Chamber of Commerce. From the facts you have published, it is clear that the able request has not been rejected, though the East African Section of the London Chamber seems to have concluded differently.

Is not this the position? That the East African Governments decided at the end of September to close the London Office, that after receiving certain representations they reconsidered the matter and decided between November 1 and 3 to rescind that agreement and keep the Office open as a skeleton organisation; and that the Nairobi Chamber passed its resolution a few days after the official communiqué had been published.

That Chamber asked for consultation with business men before a final decision was reached regarding the Office—making that suggestion it must be emphasised after the territories had been informed of the interim arrangements decided on by the Governors' Conference. There has been no suggestion of any intention to consider finality; on the contrary, the position is apparently to be adjusted in accordance with changing circumstances. So the Nairobi resolution really deals with a contingency which will not arise until some future date, about the time of the end of the war in all probability.

Therefore it does not strike me as fair to assume, as the Section seemed to do, that the

side, I regard it as... with the Government's... write the views of com...

Resolution Examined

...that the Nairobi resolution... be interpreted, as it was at the... as pleading for the retention... the pre-war basis. Assuming that the... member felt—and I do not pretend to... corporate opinion, that the author... the right thing, it might still have... matter of principle, in record... that the commercial community was not formally consulted beforehand. Even though non-official opinion was, as you say, automatically consulted through the non-official members of the Executive Councils of the territories, and even if some of those non-officials are commercial men, a Chamber of Commerce might on the point of principle claim that it did not constitute consultation with the commercial community. The Governments might reasonably reply that they were over-burdened at the time with urgent matters of defence, that they were short-staffed through officials joining up, and that they consequently initiated some steps which they would normally have taken partly because they had non-official advice through the Executive Councils, and partly because they had at their disposal the up-to-date report and recommendations of the Wade Committee.

Non-Officials and the Office

There is another important point which has not yet been mentioned. Apart from the non-officials on the Executive Councils, the Governments had, and always had, the benefit of non-official advice, including that of some of the leading business men in East Africa, through the Local Advisory Committees established in the different Dependencies years ago for this specific purpose.

Surely they were in a much better position to judge the efficiency (or otherwise) of the Office than any Chamber of Commerce, and to express far more useful opinions, for they existed primarily to keep contact with the London representation, and had behind them years of experience on which to base their criticisms, while the Chambers of Commerce could judge only from outward appearances, or, at best, from partial knowledge.

Most of your readers must feel that you have established your contention that the East African Section in London based its resolution on false premises. As you have evinced a capitulation of your former editorial criticisms has shown, there were at least eight major points on which speakers at the Section meetings were completely misinformed.

Civil Service Leave

Leave for Civil Servants in East Africa was, of course, completely suspended on the outbreak of war, but it has now been decided that it should be generally resumed on normal lines, with such modifications as are desirable in certain cases. The period of absence from normal duties will, however, be somewhat reduced, and officials are to be encouraged to take their leave in South Africa or in some other suitable country less distant than the United Kingdom.

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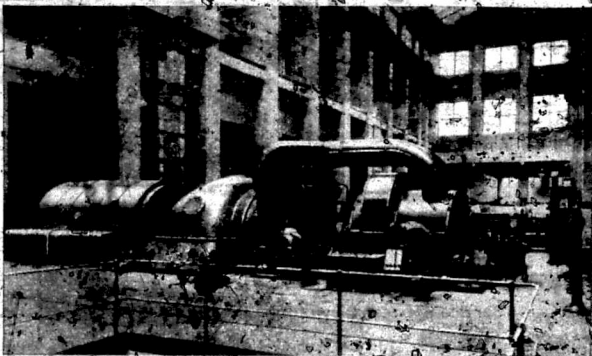
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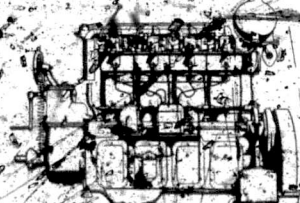
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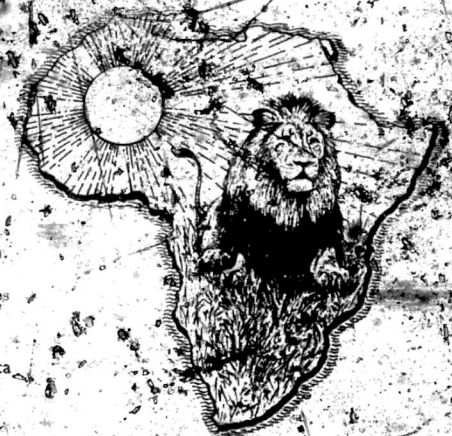
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DEATH on Sunday night of Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of the Cape, who was known to the whole English-speaking world as John Buchan, novelist, biographer and historian, is a grave loss to the Empire. Lord Tweedsmuir, including British Africa in *Servant Of Empire*, the political, social and economic progress of which he always took the deepest interest. While still in his twenties he had gone to South Africa and close of the Boer War to join Lord Milner's "Kladderkrantz" and though he remained for only a couple of years that brief sojourn sufficed to establish a love and understanding of Africa which were never to fade, and upon which he drew a few years later in his novel "Prester John". Wide sympathy, a sense of humour, and faith in young men and young British communities overseas were among his most marked characteristics, and although he was always an extremely hard worker—one whose industry and fecundity vied with each other—he was never too busy to render some new service to the cause of the Empire. If, as has been said, he was the successor of Robert Louis Stevenson as a writer of fiction, he was in some ways the successor of Rudyard Kipling as a devoted pen servant of the Dominions and Colonies. In "A Lodge in the Wilderness" he sought to set forth sound views on Empire problems, and that book has still its lessons to teach though it was written nearly thirty-five years ago. Five years ago "Gordon at Khartoum" was added to his list of popular biographies.

This thoughtful student of Empire deprecated premature commitments in regard to the post-war world, particularly in connection with the Colonies,

and little more than a month ago he wrote to *East Africa and Rhodesia*—to which he had long been a subscriber—to express interest in a long been a subscriber—to express East Africa agreement with its insistence upon the need for refusing to commit the Empire to any dogmas at this stage of the war. This, he wrote, has always been our characteristic as an Empire, the principle of which we have completely changed three times within the last two hundred years. With modesty he added: "I have no clear views yet as to the kind of Empire we shall have when this mess is cleared up. It wants a lot of solid thinking by everyone who has the matter at heart." They may have been the last words he wrote from the purely Colonial standpoint, and there can be little doubt that they sprang from his recognition that so many people are writing and speaking of "some new Colonial system" without having troubled to clarify their own minds, still less to put themselves in the position of residents in the Colonies.

WITHOUT EXPORTS Great Britain can neither finance the war nor live after it. So we wrote recently, deducing from that unchallengeable truth that there was never a time when a heavier responsibility lay upon manufacturers and merchants to lend every effort to the increase of overseas business. When Napoleon threatened to dominate Europe the business organisation of this country was certainly in comparison with its state today, the arch-enemy of Great Britain at the beginning of the nineteenth century, was realist enough to think and write of a nation of shopkeepers. Now, when the British and French Empires are jointly challenged by the most ruthless regime which has

ever dominated an allegedly conservative state, the commercial qualities of Great Britain are being mobilised with a sluggishness which is a reflection of the British commercial spirit. It has been publicly suggested, the war is costing Great Britain some six millions sterling each day. If that is correct, it by one week would cost the whole Empire, including the Dominions, £220,000,000 something in the neighbourhood of £200,000,000. Such a capital sum, devoted to Empire development, would have absolutely stupendous results. It is a thought which should be an ever present incentive to each of us to contribute to the national quota to the war effort of the Allies.

One urgent necessity is concentrated upon export opportunities in order that the Empire's resources in foreign currencies should be husbanded and increased, for only against payments in gold or its equivalent in stable and acceptable monies will the United States of America in any way supply the aeroplanes, aero engines, petrol and other requirements of those who are fighting the battle of freedom. That struggle demands an almost limitless flow of such implements and materials of war. There is therefore an exhortation upon the British manufacturer to sell everything possible to foreign buyers and to British purchasers overseas. It is obvious that sales in North and South America will pay for shipments from the United States of machinery or meat, oil or maize, and so quite so obvious, it is equally true that to sell to East Africa and the Rhodesias motor vehicles which would otherwise come from America, textiles which would otherwise be shipped from Japan, and cotton blankets which would otherwise be bought in Holland is to permit those British African Dependencies to retain dollars, yen and guilders and make themselves able to the Mother Country, which can supply them directly or indirectly, for essential war requirements. For instance, an excess of guilders or yen could be exchanged for dollars, and so for aeroplanes. The British manufacturer who strains every effort to increase his trade with our territories, and the merchants in Africa who resolve to buy British on every possible occasion—and to forgo all essential purchases of non-British goods throughout the war—are therefore making a valuable practical contribution to the Allied effort.

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**THE WOULD-BE INTERNATIONALISERS** of the Colonies might well reflect upon the statement of Dr. A. P. Mason that "we have long realised that the destiny of Southern Rhodesia rests upon the children who are born here."

**The Colonies Will Defeat Plans For Internationalisation.** Though nothing more than an obvious truism to Rhodesians—and, amended only in the matter of the name of the country, to Kenyas for instance—this fundamental truth is persistently overlooked by the folk who delight to concoct plans for the disposal of the British Colonial Empire. There are unfortunately thousands of men in positions of authority in Great Britain who delude themselves and others by their

conviction that the Mother Country could, if she would, relinquish her responsibilities throughout the world in favour of some still undefined international body, she could do nothing of the sort. We have no doubt that any attempt to cast off the Empire would produce such a volume of protest as to cause any Government guilty of so fatuous a plan to die in consequence of inevitable misunderstanding and apathy on the part of the British public, that was not the result, and British protection were withdrawn, the Colonies, instead of fatalistically resigning themselves to the tender mercies of internationalists, would resolve to fight their own way in the world, as has already been done by the Dominions and Southern Rhodesia. That, after all, would be but a compulsory acceleration of a process which, in one form or another, must in due time result from British rule, the essence of which is to train people to govern themselves. So far as our territories are concerned, a Greater Rhodesia embracing Nyasaland must clearly come within relatively few years, and some form of union between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory cannot be much longer postponed. No realist can imagine that territories imbued with that confidence would permit themselves to be made the *corpus vile* of some experiment designed, not to serve their needs, but to appease the unappeasable at the behest of sentimental pedants.

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**THE PURCHASE** by the United States Treasury, on behalf of the War Department, of no less than 700,000 ounces of quinine, at the cost of approximately £100,000 in terms of sterling is likely to have a disturbing effect on the drug market, which has already shown a tendency since the outbreak of war to rise to abnormal levels. That the price of quinine soared to fantastic prices during the last war will be vividly remembered by all who were then connected with the tropics, and a repetition of that experience in the present conflict would be most unfortunate. As is well known, the Dutch hold a practical monopoly in the manufacture of quinine from their Java plantations, a command position which they have thoroughly earned by their enterprise and their many years of scientific study botanically and chemically of the cinchona trees, especially of that temperamental and superlative plant, *Cinchona ledgeriana*, which gives an unrivalled yield of the pure alkaloid.

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There are grounds for belief that the salts of quinine will not again realise the extravagant prices reached in the last war. It is to be hoped that this time there will be no military campaign in East Africa or in Greece, where malaria of a bad type caused a heavy demand for the drug. An important new factor is that several substitutes for quinine as a febrifuge have been invented since the last war, some being at least as effective and others of considerable value. It is nevertheless to be hoped that the Government of Tanganyika Territory failed to take the opportunity afforded it in 1912 and 1920 to establish great cinchona plantations in the East Usambaras, where the Germans had proved that the

climate and soil conditions were remarkably well suited to the trees, even the *leucorrhina* species. Reported plantations were made, but unavailingly, and land which could have been earmarked in one or more large blocks for cinchona growing was divided up into many small estates which passed into numerous hands, since the industry to justify

itself fully, should be conducted on a scale of some magnitude, this fragmentation of the only large area in Eastern Africa known to be ideal for the purpose shattered a project of great attraction. By now it would have proved its value not only as a local source of the febrifuge, but as a stabiliser of the world price of the drug.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Mr. Anthony Bevir

MR. ANTHONY BEVIR, who has been appointed second private secretary to the Prime Minister, took up his responsible new duties almost nineteen years to the day from the date on which he first joined the staff of the Colonial Office, where he was for a considerable period private secretary to Mr. Ormsby Gore, whom he accompanied on his visit to West Africa in 1921. Four years later Mr. Bevir was secretary of the Colonial Office Conference of 1930. A scholar of Eton and of Hertford College, Oxford, he served with the 7th Battalion the King's Liverpool Regiment from 1915 to 1919, and was twice mentioned in despatches.

### A Lion's Nightmare

INDIGESTION is not a trouble which even the close observer of wild animals would be likely to number among their ailments, but apparently it can be induced. A game ranger followed a lion which was so gorged with food that all it wanted to do was to lie down and sleep off its surfeit, instead of permitting which exercise in relaxation the relentless hunter kept up the chase. Eleven times that unfortunate lion lay down, and eleven times it was deprived of a much-needed rest. Then it developed symptoms of indigestion, being found "lying on its back, legs in the air, making peculiar noises and apparently having a nightmare." It was to be its last stream, for the lions in that district were becoming man-eaters, and the ranger's duty was to shoot, not tabulate with clinical exactitude the manifestations of lionine stomachache.

### Snake-Bite Reactions

WHAT WOULD YOU DO in a case of snake-bite? was the poser put in an examination for air raid warden in a certain district in England, and, according to a report in the newspapers, it proved as fatal as snake-bite itself to at least one candidate. Its relevance in a country where snake-bite is one of the rarest of accidents is not very clear, or the wisdom of the examiner who framed it. But as a question suitable for A.R.P. candidates in Eastern Africa it has its points—one of which might be the confirmation or otherwise of Dr. A. P. Martin's complaint that the public does not take to heart the advice on health problems so freely given by the medical profession. How many East Africans could give offhand the proper treatment for snake-bite? How many go on safari without taking the trouble to provide an ambulance outfit, even so elementary a precaution as a Fander-Brunton lancet? Snake-bite is, happily, not a very frequent accident in Eastern Africa, but it does occur, and when it happens the means to fight it, like the proverbial revolver in Texas, may be wanted very quickly. Correct instructions are available in practically every first-aid booklet for

tropical use, but comparatively few people have studied them enough to apply them effectively, within that minute margin of time which may mean the difference between life and death to the unfortunate victim.

## Internationalism

The sons of Mother Britain,  
Flock up to join the fight,  
From far and wide they stand beside  
The Homeland, for the Right;  
Behind them there are millions  
Of many another race,  
Determined all to hear the call  
For each to take his place,  
And do his best, dear boys,  
In small things, of a great,  
To carry on, as ever,  
And willing, serve the State.

They may not be fighting  
They aid the King and Crown,  
In loyalty delighting  
They lay their tribute down;  
The rich give from their plenty,  
The poor man pays his mite,  
Whatever be the none stands aside,  
When sounds the call: "Unite!"

And when the war is over  
(which, please God, we shall win),  
What plans shall we discover,  
What worthy schemes begin,  
Best to repay the debt the day  
Of Victory brings in?  
How thank those faithful allies,  
Those comrades, black and brown,  
Who stood by us, through thick and thin,  
When luck was out, when luck was in,  
Or Fortune seemed to frown?

Hear the reply that rises  
From the "appeasement" fold,  
Where fear dictates devices  
And gratitude lies cold—  
Lay by the Sword; and let it rust;  
Haul down the Flag; betray the Trust;  
Cast down the work of years in dust,  
Lost; jealousy's cortdamm!  
The loyal and the faithful  
Count not a jot with them  
Whose puny minds and blinded eyes  
Can ne'er Great Britain's work apprise  
In fostering her Colonies,  
But craven, shout her day is done,  
Her arm is weak, her course is run,  
Would put our hands  
In foreign hands  
And "internationalise"

# The Union and East Africa

## General Smuts Declares His Policy

SOUTH AFRICA'S policy in the event of any outbreak of war against the British East and Central African territories was clearly defined in the Union Parliament last week by General Smuts, the Prime Minister, who said the time had come for all doubt, hesitation and confusion to be cleared away.

It is the policy of the South African Government, if the need arises, to give assistance to the British territories right up to the Equator. If there is any danger of their being attacked, the defence of the Union requires that the British Government is not going to use any form of compulsion or any commanding for operations which may take place there. The Government cannot adopt any policy which conflicts with the Defence Act. It will repeat in the most formal and categorical manner that if it is necessary for us, in defence of the Union, to go as far north as Kenya or Tanganyika, we shall not use any compulsion. It will not be necessary. In the last war, we conducted a campaign which lasted for years and not one man was commandeered.

### Northern Outposts of the Union

The reasons why the Government is determined to help the northern territories in any danger will appeal to an overwhelming majority of South Africans, for those countries are peopled by a large proportion of our kindred. They are the northern outposts of the Union.

I cannot conceive of any more pusillanimous and suicidal policy for this country than to wipe out of existence those territories to the north and to let them be wiped out of existence. This country would be false to its character if it did that. It is in the best interests of the Union to co-ordinate its defence policy with that of the northern territories, for it is the military opinion that the real defence of the Union lies far beyond the Union's borders.

General Smuts added that this was not only the policy which his Government believes to be sound, but the policy which the Union was committed by Mr. Pirow when Minister of Defence. Mr. Pirow had, he emphasised, on many occasions pledged the Union to help not only the northern territories, but even Portuguese East Africa.

We are keeping in close touch with our friends in the north. They recently asked us for medical assistance and we sent them 30 doctors. We have told them that we will train airmen for them, and we have told the British Government that if they want to train airmen here we will provide facilities. There is nothing being done in the north at present, but nobody knows what will happen there. One thing which is possible in the near future is an extension of South African coastal reconnaissance flights far to the north.

### Vague Definition of "South Africa"

The question was not only how far north but how far south the military borders of the Union extended. What is going to happen when we have a fleet? The Prime Minister asked. That time is not far off. We cannot for ever, in common decency, rely on the British Navy. We shall want our own fleet, and we shall want cruisers for ordinary protective work. If the legal definition of "South Africa" is vague and indefinite, it is best to leave it so.

Earlier in his speech General Smuts had described the German propaganda organisation existing at the beginning of the war. The Nazis, he said, had com-

belled almost every German in the Union to join their organisation, and had supported South African fascist bodies like the Greyshirts, the Blackshirts, and the *Dr. van Brandenburg*. Fortunately, the Government had obtained a list of the secret organisers, and was able to intern all those who had not fled in September. Now that the Sobhuza was under the Government control, those who, although guilty of suspicious or foolish words and actions, were not an obvious danger to the State.

When Mr. Pirow asked what the charges were being preferred against the German internees, General Smuts replied: "The charges that our members had to sign when, as Defence Minister before the war, he framed the regulations that I am now using."

### Publicity in Nyasaland

Since referring recently to publicity among the Native populations of British East and Central Africa, we have received particulars of the action taken in Nyasaland, the Government of which has increased the subsidy paid to *Nkhosho Nyasaland* so that it may be issued weekly and free of cost to natives who read Chinyanja, instead of monthly as in the past. This publication, which takes the form of a broadsheet containing a summary of the news, explanatory articles, items of local interest, one or two illustrations, and answers to questions sent in by readers, is circulated throughout the Protectorate by administrative officers and mission stations, and is sent to hospitals and other compounds in Southern Rhodesia at which Nyasaland boys are employed. The circulation is now some 5,000 copies weekly.

There is also a monthly summary in the Tumbuka language for the northern areas of the Protectorate, this bulletin being also free. Its distribution is now about 2,000 copies.

Use is also made of the wireless broadcasts in Chinyanja twice a week from Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, but the printed word is considered to be the most effective means of keeping the Natives fully informed in Nyasaland, where literacy among Africans is well above the average for the territories as a group.

### War News Items in Brief

Contributions recently received by the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund for the Sick and Wounded include £400 from the public of Nyasaland, £500 from the Tanganyika Red Cross Fund, and £1,000 from Southern Rhodesia.

A number of business firms and individuals in Livingstonia have promised to make monthly contributions to the local War Fund. Messrs. Chapman Bros. Ltd. have offered to send ten guineas per month, and donations include 25 guineas each from Messrs. F. H. Lowe & Company and the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company.

Mrs. Sofer Whitburn, wife of Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Sofer Whitburn, who has repeatedly visited East Africa, has been serving as an Aircraftwoman in the W.A.A.F. She was last week promoted to be an assistant section officer.

Two Germans have been expelled from Portuguese East Africa for five years for transgressing the Mocimboa harbour regulations.

Scandinavian settlers in Kenya have launched a "Help Finland" fund which is meeting with a ready response.

The Italian liner conveying 102 Germans from Tanganyika reached Trieste on Saturday.

## Lord Francis Scott's Appeal: A Colonial Air Force?

JOHN FRANKS writes from Kenya to this effect:

There is a matter which is causing much despondency and alarm here in East Africa. I refer to the suggestions put forward by certain theoretical members of the intelligentsia that as a reward for the part which the inhabitants of our various Colonies are endeavoring to take to help win the war, they should be deprived of the British Empire, and that hence the control of some valuable natural resources which presumably would be left in their hands, and other similar "high principled" schemes of the same nature.

How easy it is to find beautiful realistic "solutions" of the world's troubles at other people's expense. These would-be world appeasers seem to look on Colonies as mere bits of land, possibly containing minerals or other commodities, coveted by the various nations of Europe, and altogether ignoring the human side of the problem.

We, on the other hand, who live here look on the question very much from the human side, because our homes are here, homes which we intend to hand on to our children and their children in turn. We have no delusions as to why we are doing what we can in our small way to help win this war. We know we are fighting for the preservation of all decency in civilisation, which means the preservation of the British Empire. We know that the preservation of the British Empire intact is the greatest safeguard the world can have against a third repetition of a world war caused by Germany and her greed for world domination.

### A Government Statement Desirable

How fortunate it is for the world, and the trade of the world, that those short-sighted people who advocated the return of Colonies to Germany did not get their way! And yet now again we hear of proposals to disintegrate our wonderful Empire, of which every British national has such a right to be proud.

Out here we are accustomed to these defeatist ideas being put forward from time to time, but what has alarmed people is the absence of an authoritative statement from the Government to the effect that under no circumstances shall any British subject of whatever race be thrust out of the British Empire under any pretext whatever.

Perhaps you would publish this letter to let the British public know that we in the Colonies of all races have no intention of being used as pawns in the peculiar games of these defeatist gentlemen. We are part of the British Empire, and we intend to remain so at all costs.

These views, which have been reiterated by East Africa and Rhodesia almost week by week in recent months, require constant repetition if they are to be made familiar to the British public.

In this connexion a letter from Mr. W. G. Nicol, M.L.C. of Mombasa, to the Ministry of Information deserves to be quoted. He wrote: "I am very much perturbed at the apparent wave of surrenderism which is sweeping the circles of intelligent and thinking people in that they appear to advocate the internationalisation of great Colonial areas. It would seem that there is little or no opposition to this wave of thought which is going, as far as one can see, largely by default. May I urge, in the interests of the Colonial Empire generally and this Colony in particular, that your Ministry should lose no opportunity in interpreting it to public opinion in the U.K. and the United States."

Attacks upon the British Colonial Empire are frequent in the *New Statesman and Nation*, which is to be congratulated on telling the other side of the story, a contribution from Professor W. W. Macmillan, whose article in the past has also been frequently critical. He writes:

"In the recent times few who really know the Colonies would agree with the theory which makes them a source of profit to their owners. For what are Colonies but those undeveloped and comparatively undeveloped parts of the sun-friendly tropics where mankind immigrant no less than indigenous, has been most steadily weeded in the struggle with brute nature."

Not a year ago the Empire Nutrition Report put it baldly that to believe that the tropics is the natural food supply enough for full efficiency is a feature distinguishing the Colonies, for example, from India, that natural poverty and geographical isolation have left them with no real leaders, no reserve of wealth, and certainly no tradition of learning like that of the Brahmans. How then can Colonies pay a when to remedy these deficiencies must cost so much?

But war alters everything. The freely conceded control of Colonial resources is now an immense and advantage when other markets are closed and foreign exchange precious—and the Colonies' help (let Dr. Goebbels take notice) needs no army of occupation to extract.

### The Colonies Want to Fight

It may seem paradoxical that, in return, the Colonies themselves would undoubtedly welcome above all things a share in the work of the fighting forces. Having called a truce to their political activities, they seem to consider that for the moment the test of our democratic principle will be our readiness to let them share in the war itself. In the last four months nothing has given such genuine pleasure as the regulation withdrawing the ban which barred any but pure European subjects from holding His Majesty's commission.

We would not wish to shelter behind Colonial manpower, but if the authorities are contented to keep enthusiasm in the Colonies at its early heights, let them at once organise a unit or units of a Royal Colonial Air Force. There is the making—under discipline and direction of fearless pilots among the dashing lorry drivers one has encountered!

Widely advertised "gifts" ought really to be spent exclusively inside the Colonies, if not gently discouraged; for in the past few months Colonial Governments have almost without exception been budgeting for reduced or uncertain revenues, drawing on accumulated reserves, and announcing new taxes. New taxation so far has one excellent feature. The chance has been taken to increase direct taxation on those best able to pay, including Europeans, while leaving the Native poll-tax untouched. But besides heavier duties there are also increased export taxes on native-grown Uganda cotton and Gold Coast cocoa.

These difficult times raise the vital question that the price paid for a British-controlled output of Colonial staples is below that ruling in world markets. It is true that the undertaking of the British control to refund, or at least to share any profit has given great satisfaction, but there are still possibilities enough of friction. The pre-war price of several commodities was very nearly a record low level, so that a sharp check to be taken



## Labour and the Colonies

### An International Body with Wide Powers

The following references to Colonies occur in the Declaration of Policy issued on Friday last by the National Executive of the British Labour Party:

Labour will be no party to imperialist exploitation, whether capitalist or other. Labour therefore demands that Colonial peoples everywhere should move forward as speedily as possible, towards self-government. In the administration of Colonies, not yet ready for self-government, the interests of the Native population should be paramount and should be safeguarded through extension and strengthening of the Mandate system. There must be equal opportunity of access for all "beneficial" peoples to raw materials and markets in these Colonial Territories.

"A very grave economic crisis will confront all nations at the conclusion of this war, when the world's productive powers must once again be turned to peaceful ends. This problem of transition, unless handled with great skill and courage, may provoke mass unemployment and vast social catastrophes in every land. In addition, to national policies of reconstruction, therefore, there must be bold economic and financial planning on a world-wide scale."

#### International Public Works

"The national public works, conferring benefits on more than one nation, and covering also the comprehensive development of great Colonial Territories, now divided between two or more Colonial Powers in Africa, must be undertaken by an International Authority with a budget and powers far greater than the League of Nations ever had. Such an Authority must make full use of scientists and technicians. It must plan with vision and execute with efficiency. The purpose of such schemes should be to make available greater abundance, both for the inhabitants of these areas and for all mankind. Further, to aid in raising the standard of living of workers in all lands, a new impetus must be given to the work of the International Labour Organisation."

In an earlier reference to the need to reconcile the French claim to security with the German claim to equality, the Declaration states:

"The French people, who have suffered so often and so cruelly, must be assured of protection against violence and menace, and the German people must be given acceptable and peaceful outlets for their energy and ambition."

In reply to the just claim of the French, the Labour Party answers: "We share your determination that this recurrent German menace, requiring these repeated mobilisations of the whole manpower of France, shall not plague your next generation and ours; if our strength and foresight can prevent it. Henceforth, no resistance to any German aggression, our two peoples must be not merely allies for a season, but brothers for all time."

### Colonies Not Possessions

DR. W. B. MURKIN, formerly a member of the Education Department of Tanganyika Territory, has contributed to *Times and Tide* an article which emphasises that Colonies are not "possessions" of Great Britain, but of the people who inhabit them, and that they are in process of becoming independent member States in a Greater British Commonwealth of Nations.

We have very often, in recent suggestions for the internationalisation or federalisation of Colonies, or for the redistribution of Colonial possessions amongst European Powers on a more equitable basis, can have arisen only from the misconception of their nature. These Colonies are still "possessions."

During a recent statement in the House of Commons by the Colonial Secretary that "we must train the peoples of the Colonies for ultimate self-government," the writer urges more rapid development of the approach to self-government and the early public emancipation of "a definite 20-30-60 year plan leading ultimately, even in the more backward areas, to Dominion status."

He emphasises the importance of improving and extending educational facilities, suggests experimental forms of consultation with the various sections of the public, and stresses the desirability of educating European and other minority groups in the Dependencies, who, though not deliberately despised, are retarding the progress of the Native peoples, are often lamentably ignorant of the Native point of view.

He would abolish use of the term "imperialism" on the score that "our object must not be to overthrow existing institutions but to help the people to rule themselves."

#### Capital For Colonies

Writing in the *British Worker* on the subject of Colonies, are entitled to Equality, Sir John Harris refers to the need for a complete overhaul of economic policy in the Colonies.

"One very important aspect is the provision of capital to develop the Colonial territories in the interests of the Colonial people. This need, indeed, is so great that one wonders whether the provision of capital, and the carrying out of great works of public utility, should not be done on an international rather than upon a national basis."

"Closely associated with the question of capital expenditure is the whole question of tariffs and trade restrictions. We have seen how trade has been restricted and commercial prosperity impeded by being trammelled with all sorts of bureaucratic control and management. Most of these, it is hoped, will be removed by agreement at the Peace Conference, so that the inhabitants of Colonial territories may have access to the markets of the world both for the disposal of their products and the purchase of the manufactures of Europe and America."

#### New Rhodesian Stamps

Details of the commemorative set of stamps to be issued by the Southern Rhodesian Government to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the occupation of the Colony have been received by air mail. The 1d. stamp will bear the B.S.A. Company's coat of arms, the 1d. denomination with a picture of the raising of the flag at Fort Salisbury in 1890; the 1d. issue will be marked by the head of Cecil Rhodes; on the 2d stamp will be shown a pioneer fort at Fort Victoria and a mail coach; the meeting of Rhodes with the *indunas* in the Matopos in 1890 will be illustrated on the 3d. stamp; the 4d. and 6d. stamps will have pictures of the Victoria Falls Bridge and the statue in Bulawayo of Sir Charles Coghlan, respectively; while portraits of Queen Victoria and King George VI. printed above views of Lobatula Kraal near Bulawayo and Government House, Salisbury, will appear on the 1s. stamp.

24th Week of the War

# The War: Expert Views

**What Finland Needs.**— Finland needs immediate assistance. She has already received fighter aeroplanes, but she needs many more. She must have protection against the repeated air attacks. The most deadly blow the Germans dealt at the island was the concerted attack from the air upon all centres of industrial production. The Russians, coming to destroy Finnish factories, were met by bombs, but have now resorted to parachutes, dropping men provided with arms and dynamite. The attack has been directed against the headquarters and the Haparanda-Uleaberg railway, the lifeline that connects Finland with Sweden and the world beyond. If she were provided with a sufficiency of modern fighter planes and bombers, Finland could deal with this and other threats adequately. Finland must also have adequate supplies of anti-aircraft guns to inhibit the use of aircraft on the battlefield; these should be easy to supply; it is the small calibre automatic guns that are required. If supplies of such guns were at hand, in addition to ample numbers of fighters and bombers, Finland would be in a fair way to offer defiance to the Russian Air Force, and the assault tactics would be robbed of a factor that might make the difference between success and failure. And, of course, she must have men. — *Strategist, in the Spectator.*

**Sweden's Defence.**— It is not generally realised abroad that Sweden is a very large country—the distance from southern Sweden to the possible northern battlefields, in case of a war against Russia, is about the same as from northern Germany to Rome—with a very thin population. Strength of the defences is consequently small and has to be used with maximum efficiency. It is doubtful whether Sweden would be able to put up effective resistance long enough for help to be forthcoming against a possible double aggression from north and south. One of the consequences of the present Swedish policy is, as a prominent Swedish provincial newspaper put it the other day, that "in this or that way a situation might arise from which we logically might be driven to direct military intervention in Finland." Nobody doubts that, but such a decision Sweden desires to make on her own accord, and without any external compulsion. — *Daniel A. Rhoads, in the Standard.*

**Breaking the Stalemate.**— On the Western front neither Germany nor France—backed by ourselves—has a chance of ending the war by a knock-out blow. Who then should we do and do whilst we are embroiled in Finland? Surely—though I must doubtfully recommend it—we should and an open or weakly bolted back door to the Western Front. If so, then we should say to France: "Whilst you hold in the West, we will attack in the East." The difficulties of such a campaign are immense, yet so were those which faced us in Gallipoli. Though tactical difficulties are great, the greatest of all are strategical. What will Turkey do after the earthquake? What will Italy do in the Mediterranean or Japan in the Far East? Before such a campaign can be launched we have to undo the effects of nearly 20 years of rotten foreign policy to make certain that we shall not be stuck in the back by a bomb on the Mikado. The squaring of these two non-belligerents will not be a happy task, for we shall have to give, and give liberally. Yet, as a choice between two evils, such a campaign seems to me to be the only possible means of breaking the stalemate and of winning not only the war, but the peace which must follow it. — *Major-General J. F. C. Fuller, in the Weekly Review.*

**Threat to the Lowlands.**— The Dutch High Command believe Hitler will invade Holland in a few weeks. Where will the blow fall? I predict the Germans will advance westward into south Holland, to the Island of Walcheren and the coastal strip of Holland west of Antwerp. Hitler will thus secure a base only 120 miles from Harwich, to turn the flank of the main Belgian defences. The Belgians are in no situation to oppose Hitler's march through Holland towards their frontier. The Belgian Army is a defensive force lacking heavy tanks required for offensive action. Therefore, the Belgians must await the enemy. It will be the task of the British and French to move at once against the invader's narrow north-east through Belgium. At this corner of Europe, then, may come the first great clash of armies in the West. — *Military Correspondent, in the Standard.*

**A False Picture.**— We could not starve Germany, for Germany, unlike Great Britain, is a vast agricultural country, surrounded by neutral countries with immense agricultural supplies, in which Germany can draw without any enemy interference. The blockade is intended to cut off supplies of war material, which it is doing very successfully, and if there is any tightening of belts in Germany, it is Hitler who could alter this overnight by putting a flutter before guns. But there is, of course, no propaganda value in tightening a belt; emphasis must always be laid on starvation—women and children dropping from hunger and fatigue. How does Dr. Goebbels get away with it all? And should he be allowed to, considering that the exact opposite is really the case? The Nazis are doing their utmost to blockade and thus to starve out Great Britain. Can we not somehow correct this very false picture? — *Mr. C. Morrison-Bell.*

**Watch Mussolini.**— Italy is non-belligerent, not neutral. She does not regard herself as disinterested in the struggle, and is therefore not neutral. She is a revisionist Power, with claims against the Abyss. The difference between Italian and German policy is one of method, both are revisionist Powers. Consequently there must be no undue optimism as to the position of Italy in the event of prolonged hostilities. It would be dangerous to assume that the anti-Bolshevist feelings of Italians will necessarily influence Mussolini's foreign policy. He is a great believer in letting public opinion have a run for its money. In a curious way he is very liberal. He has no concentration camps bursting with political prisoners. On the contrary, although police have arrested people for expounding views hostile to the Government, the offenders have been immediately released. Signor Mussolini's personal order: "The present public outcry over Finland must not be taken as conclusive evidence that Italy will in the case associate herself with a Power allied with Russia." Mussolini may be just simply giving the public a head for a time. The final decision rests with him, and he is steadily preparing the people to accept his judgment whatever it may be. His position is so strong and his popularity so great that almost anything he says will go. — *Imperial Policy Group.*

# Background to the

**Refugees in the U.K.**— In the last year there were over 71,000 Germans and Austrians registered in England. These figures do not include those who are naturalised. Only 186 of the 57,000 are interned, the rest of the others only being ordered to report regularly to the special tribunals which have decided their cases. The huge figure of 63,882 Germans and Austrians are exempt from both internment and any other restrictions. Among these are 3,000 men who have joined the Army, 2,000 British-born women who were misguided enough to marry Germans, and a number of women domestic servants. Even on the assumption that they are reasonably loyal to their adopted country—and there was little evidence of their loyalty in the last war—they are extra population to feed. Many are refugees who are said to dislike Germany. This is very likely, but they could dislike Germany much more safely elsewhere. The British Isles are in the position of a beleaguered fortress. The native population has a right to be here, but it would be best as opportunity offers, to get rid of the aliens. —*The National Review*.

**Moral Rearmament.**— "Every section of the nation, old and young, must devote itself to strengthening the moral front. There must be self-sacrifice in every section of the community. Young Englishmen must show themselves just as ready to exercise self-control for the sake of their Fatherland as the young men are for the Reich. Freedom is a precious possession, but it must be conditioned by resolute self-discipline. In some quarters there is not only a tendency here to excessive drinking, we should do well to remember the example that King George V. gave the nation in the last war by abstaining from alcohol. War-time prohibition is not suggested, but a voluntary reduction in the nation's drink bill will greatly add to national efficiency, free valuable shipping space, and supply money needed for saving. . . . There has, perhaps, been too much talk about what we are going to do to Germany when the war is won. An equally important question is what we are going to do in Britain. The establishment of a Christian Commonwealth is a goal for which we can all work, and no doubt the young men of Great Britain would respond with enthusiasm if the cause were rightly presented to it." —*Sir Evelyn French in the Spectator*.

**The German Character.**— "It is a curious fact that the German character, that which he resorts to in the field of force without limit, proclaims itself less in the realings of war, insists that man against man can only be considered in terms of the battle and object of it, and permits the cries out in impassioned tones for sympathy when a document of his own principles is applied to himself. He showed such sympathy with the fate of women and children when he invaded Poland, when the British authorities of Almeria, or when he landed in Paris in 1870, not when he sent out submarines in anticipation of war, in the hopes of starving England, was the suffering of women and children to be any restraint upon their action. The German cry of starvation is a false cry. Germany possesses—and boasts that she possesses—adequate supplies of all sorts of foodstuffs, except fats. It lies with her Government to decide how those supplies are used. It can, if it chooses, devote them to feeding the guns, as it has done for the past few years; or it can devote them to feeding the people. The latter is the right course." —*Admiral Sir Herbert Boscawen, in the Field*.

**Limiting Profits.**— "Any Government which seeks to stabilise prices and therefore costs would be on much stronger ground if it proposed at the same time a definite limitation of profits instead of a sharing of excess profits. The problem is not so simple as it may seem, for excess profits are by no means the same, under the present tax, as excessive profits. Nevertheless, if a fair and therefore variable rate of profit were allowed to different industries, if they were made a fair allowance for repairs and renewals, if they were assured that the tax would in fact be levied on the balance of profit over loss arising out of the war and its aftermath, and if there remained some reward for enterprise and efficiency, then the case for a limitation of profits might well be considered as part of the effort required from all classes and from all sections of the community for the purposes of the war. It might prove to be impracticable, but if a practicable method of profit limitation could be found, there is no reason why it should not be tried." —*The Times*.

**Organised Information.**— "There should be, on the part of the Admiralty, Army, and Air Council a Press Council, a Press Council charged with the duty of censoring all official information under the authority of a Minister, or preferably an Under-Secretary for Information, closely co-ordinated with the secretaries of the B.B.C. news paper, Proprietors' Association, Press Association, etc., thus forming an authoritative council. The Minister or Under-Secretary should control the Department of Information, which should include membership of the Press, the B.B.C. news paper, and B.B.C. news agencies. There should be no more of these organisations, such as the present Ministry of Information and the Department of Health exist, to facilitate the work of the Press, not to supplant it." —*George C. Clarke*.

**Shipping Losses Compared.**— "Here is the position of shipping losses during the war, 1914-15 figures being shown in parentheses: British merchant tonnage at port at outbreak of war, 21,657,000 tons (20,537,700 tons); British losses to date, 542,336 tons; British losses after five months, 252,288 tons; neutral losses to date, 358,791 tons (66,662 tons); shipping captured from enemy to date, 88,844 tons (1914); after five months, 100,000 tons. Since war broke out Britain has built or bought about 300,000 tons. This rate of replenishment is less than half of 1914-15. In the first five months of that war we built 675,000 tons. But this time there is far more neutral shipping available." —*The Evening Standard*.

**Gaulleism for Britain!**— "Nazis are now training officials to take over the civil administration in Britain after her annexation by Hitler's Reich. The leadership school is in Marlborough, in the Lake District. Britain's future *Gauleiter* and *Beisitzer* are not only taught English and English customs. They must learn everything about the particular area they have been appointed to govern. One man assigned to a mining district in South Wales must, for example, read over large-scale maps of the area and learn all about its industrial output and the character of the workers. This may seem fantastic, but a similar system was followed in the case of all Nazi Germany's previous adventures." —*Daily Telegraph*.



## PERSONALIA

Sir John and Lady Ramsden have left London for the country.

Congratulations to Mr. W. D. Brian J. Scurry on the birth of a son.

Flying Officer Sorau and Lady Idara Huddeman were recently married in Mombasa.

His Honour Mr. John Veitch has assumed duty as Chief Justice in Zanzibar on transfer from British Guiana.

Mr. A. Howe is now acting as Labour Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, with headquarters in Lusaka.

Mr. R. S. Foster, Acting Superintendent of Education in Zanzibar, has been promoted Director of Education.

Mr. N. A. Middlemas has been appointed Deputy Director of Surveys and Deputy Commissioner of Mines in Uganda.

Lord Lloyd will address a meeting of the Royal Empire Society next Tuesday, February 20, on "Islam and the War."

The Hon. David Ormsby Jore, son of Lord and Lady Harlech, and Miss S. Floyd Thomas, were married in London last week.

Lieutenant-Commander H. V. Bristol (Field), has assumed duty as Marine Officer in Mauritius on transfer from Tanganyika Territory.

Commandant R. N. Frade, the able and popular general manager of Beira Works, Ltd., who has been in poor health for some months is on his way to Lisbon.

The marriage will take place shortly in Zanzibar between Mr. D. R. von Senger, of Zanzibar, and Lindi, Tanganyika, and Miss M. H. Bradford, of Yeovil.

Mrs. R. C. Gandar Dower, who has spent much time in East African recent years, and who was in the Belgian Congo when war broke out, has arrived home by air from Nairobi.

Captain A. D. M. The O'Morchos, who served in Zanzibar for many years until his transfer to the East Coast in 1934, has just been gazetted, as a Member of Parliament in that Colony.

The son of the A. Lennox Boyd, M.P., who has visited East Africa, and Lady Patricia Lennox Boyd, was christened in Pyrford, Surrey, last week. The Prime Minister was one of the godfathers.

Mr. Eric Smith, until recently Labour Commissioner in Nyasaland, has been gazetted Provincial Commissioner. The year he was responsible for the compilation of a Native Census, and he made a valuable report on Native Labour Migration from Nyasaland to the mines in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Among those who have passed the examination for associate membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers are Mr. W. G. K. Langmuir, of Bulawayo, and Mr. E. N. Palmer, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. E. G. Gurnea, secretary to the East African Governors' Conference and the High Commissioner for British Kenya and Uganda, is on his way back to Kenya by sea after long leave in England.

Messrs. R. K. J. Gascoigne, H. J. O. Nelson, P. C. Millon, and W. E. F. Thomas, all of the Essete Research Department, have been seconded for duty with the Department of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory.

The officers of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association are now the following: President, Mr. H. Vialou Clark; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. Bragg, H. J. Thompson, and R. C. M. Woods; Treasurer, Mr. B. J. Flint; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Firth.

Mrs. James de Rothschild, M.P., who has frequently spoken on East African matters in the House of Commons, and who recently sustained injuries in a motor car accident near Oxford, is making a good recovery and hopes to shortly be able to leave the nursing home to which she was taken.

Mr. A. J. W. Horaby is acting as Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, and Mr. Coltham as Assistant Director, pending the appointment of a successor to Mr. B. J. Blunt, the former Director, who recently motored from Zomba to Nairobi to take up his duties as Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

Mr. G. Trace, who, after seven years' service as manager of the Southern Africa section of Imperial Airways, was appointed manager of the Atlantic and Empire divisions of the British Overseas Corporation, has taken up his new duties. He is succeeded as manager of the Southern Africa section by Mr. B. Cross.

Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., who has extensive Rhodesian connections and visited East Africa several years ago, is disposing of his mansion in Kensington Palace Gardens. Since acquiring the building little more than a year ago he has had it redecorated and modernised at a cost reported to be between £200 and £300,000.

The new English Church in Kampala has been consecrated by the Bishop of Uganda who contributed in his address to the Rev. R. G. Heawood, the former chaplain, for his enthusiasm in raising funds for the erection of the church. The Bishop also spoke of the support given to the project by Sir Philip and Lady Mitchell, who had organised the appeal for funds and had so interested the King and the Duke of Gloucester that they had sent donations.

## BRITAIN

**O**URY.—On February 7, 1940, at Orange Grove Nursing Home, Wells, Somerset, to Mrs. (née Venn), wife of Viscount Oby—a son.

## The Rev. Malcolm Moffat

### Pioneer, Scholar and Saint

A COMPASSIONATE and patient man, whose life in Northern Rhodesia, not as a missionary, writes in those old times who remember the well-worn carrier route from Broken Hill and Nkoshi, met motor day, the death of Malcolm Moffat, recently reported by *Life in Africa and Rhodesia*, will undergo a good deal more than the passage of a distinguished missionary. For Moffat of Chitambo was as much one of the milestones on the ancient highway to what Chilen Gouthsbury once called "Lima Thule" as was Charles Simpson of the Zambezi River, now also with Gout.

In those pedestrian days, the Government station at Serenje was important as the junction of two much-used transport routes: the one track dropping down over the famous escarpment to Fort Jameson, and the other continuing along the plateau to Kasama and Tanganyika. Here, *ulando*, pitched camp and stopped for a couple of days' rest and to replenish stores. And of the travellers who did so, whether traders, hunters, prospectors or Government officials, there were few who did not "run over and pay their respects to the Moffats" at Chitambo, some 20 miles distant. It was routine. Aye, and in the years that followed during the Great War, when the Great North Road was carried through within four miles of his station, Moffat and his mission station became known to innumerable visitors, not only as a charming homestead, where the true hospitality of the country was ever practised but as a fine example of pioneer success and for the tradition associated with great names: Moffat, Livingstone, Chitambo.

#### The Station at Chitambo

Pioneer agriculturist, practical man, scholar, and minister of the Gospel, Moffat built at Chitambo a spacious camp that was for long the superior of and the model for many another mission station.

Who among the many visitors that looked in at Chitambo to borrow a few gallons of petrol and remained for a cup of tea, does not remember the paths neatly laid out with white-washed stones, the brick-built hospital and dispensary, a marvel in that age of pole-and-dagga architecture, the stately church with detached belfry, the forge, carpenter's shop and printing press? And after the visitor had been shown the cattle, the press, the irrigation canals, the experimental coffee plantation and the wheat fields, he would be led into the cool, book-lined study, installed in a long chair, and treated to a chat with a man whose kind, steady eyes bore witness to a long experience and understanding of his fellow man in Northern Rhodesia, missionary of his day, was held in greater esteem by his fellow missionaries, of whatever denomination, than Malcolm Moffat, and his personal qualities endeared him in like degree to the general public, white and black. Although a staunch pragmatist of industrial education, he was first and foremost a man of God. At the latter's hearing he was more than once described as a man of "saintly" character, and it is true that his particular witness to Christianity shone forth in the shape of a transparent self-sacrificing devotion to duty that at once compounded the same.

He possessed certain knightly qualities of courtesy and kindness, for which he was beloved by the Natives among whom he worked, and to whom he was indeed a chief, and which, throughout his career, could not fail to impress his fellow men as a striking object-lesson of what a white man should be in Africa, and to Africans.

Moffat was a member of the Commission appointed by the Governor in 1935 to inquire into the position in Northern Rhodesia copper mines, and he was a brother of the Hon. J. C. M. Malpas, formerly Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. In any case he was a noted Rugby footballer in North Africa. He will long be mourned by the Dala of the Congo-Zambezi watershed, and by the Sango of many other tribes who received their schooling at Chitambo, and for those of whom he must have a good oak head and shoulder as a leader in the soldier days when the country was young.

To that excellent lady, whose many will remember presiding at the Chitambo table and to her three sons, all of whom, as so long in their father's adopted land, the hearts of their than a few who read these lines will go forth in deep sympathy in their bereavement.

## Lord Tweedsmuir

A LATE TWEEDSMUIR, to whose death in Canada at the age of 62, reference is made under Matters of Moment, succeeded as second baron by his eldest son, the Hon. John Norman Stuart Buchanan, who, after leaving Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford, joined the Canadian Administration in 1934 as an Assistant District Commissioner. Continued ill-health necessitating his retirement from Africa, he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. When war broke out he was a lieutenant in the Governor-General's Footguards, but as that regiment was not mobilised he came to England to be attached to Canadian Divisional Headquarters. He was born in 1871.

## Mr. Martin Kayamba

MR. MARTIN KAYAMBA, who some years ago was appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Tanganyika Government, being the first African to attain such a post, died recently in Tanga at the age of 49. Born and educated in Zanzibar, he became a telegraphist in the Mozambique Post Office and afterwards served with the P.W.D., later taking up teaching as a profession. He was in German East Africa when war broke out in 1914, and was taken prisoner by the Germans. When the Belgians reached Tabora in 1916 he was released, and soon afterwards he became a clerk in the Civil Administration under Sir Horace Platt who was establishing it. He was one of the Africans who came to England to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, and he wrote an entertaining record of his impressions. He retired two years ago and set up business on his own account in Tanga. Before leaving the Government service he had been awarded the M.B.E.

Captain S. M. W. Easterbrook, master of a Clan Line steamer, has died in East London, South Africa.

We regret to report the death in Bromley, Kent, of Mr. H. V. Francis, M.B.E., who, after long service in Northern Rhodesia, retired to this country some time ago.

Mr. Eric S. Smout, who had for some years been superintendent of the Mulago Hospital, Uganda, and was a former President of the Kampala Club, has died suddenly in Kampala. His passing is mourned by a wide circle of friends.

## Some Practical Proposals

### War Expenditure and The Future

Mr. J. R. Leslie, in a speech to the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture at the conclusion of his year of office as Chairman was a thoughtful and businesslike review not merely of the past 12 months, but of the problems which have arisen and are likely to arise from the war.

Dealing, for instance, with the inevitably heavy expenditure upon the formation of additional units of the K.A.R., R.A.M.C., Transport, Air Force and Naval Reserve, and with the establishment in Dar es Salaam of Headquarters, Lines of Communications, equipped with mechanical transport, he asked:

Is it too much to hope that some effort will be made to improve the communications of Dar es Salaam with the hinterland? That an all-weather road to Dodoma connecting with the Great North Road will be achieved to obviate the ridiculous necessity of dispatch by hundreds of military lorries from Dar es Salaam by rail? Or that an all-weather road from Dar es Salaam to Tanga be constructed to afford a strategic link with the railway in the Northern Province? Or that a medical unit should be afforded the practical training of intensive work among the Natives by cleaning up a selected district of malaria or bilharzia or ankylomoniasis?

### Transport Mud-bound

In the last war the military authorities rapidly developed roads out of native tracks, and made it possible to transport the multifarious needs of a army from the port of Dar es Salaam to the fighting troops on the Rufiji and at Songea. In the near future, however, in 20 years' time, we are liable to find the mud-bound transport mud-bound in Dar es Salaam during the rainy season.

In other countries it is generally admitted as axiomatic that the whole cost of the roads should not be borne by taxation of motor transport. In Great Britain the Royal Commission of Transport appointed in 1928 considered that one-third of the cost of the highways should fall on the taxpayer and two-thirds on the motorist. The U.S.A. spends twice as much on their roads as is obtained from motor licences and taxation on petrol.

Yet in Tanganyika, for the five years 1934 to 1938, the expenditure on roads exceeded by 100 per cent the revenue derived from motor transport for the same period, was £505,000. The expenditure on roads from Government funds was £387,000, £60,000 being for interest on loan funds, less than four per cent of the revenue directly attributable to motor transport, is utilised for the construction and maintenance of the roads.

Another good point was that the leasing from year to year of enemy estates as the custodian of Enemy Property is quite unsatisfactory in the case of immature tea gardens, and that it is consequently urgently necessary from the standpoint of the development of the Territory that this problem should be faced.

Sir William McLean is to deliver three lectures on "The Social and Economic Development of the British Colonial Empire," at the Royal Society of Arts at 4 pm. on Monday afternoons, February 20, March 4, and 11. Applications for tickets should be made to the secretary of the Society, John G. Adolph, W.C.2.

## N. Rhodesian Affairs

### Towards a Reserve of £1,000,000

A £1,000,000 reserve for Northern Rhodesia, which in the current year to allocate £250,000 for revenue to be reserved, as suggested as a desirable objective by Mr. G. C. S. Fallow, the Acting Financial Secretary in the Legislature recently, and the non-official members of Council appear to share the conviction that strong reserves must be accumulated during the war, since its end will result in a great reduction in the demand for copper, with consequent loss to the Government.

Non-officials have been given a greater share in the government of the country by the creation of a Budget Committee consisting of five official and three non-official members under the chairmanship of the Governor.

Sir Leopold Moore urged early amalgamation between the two Rhodesias for military and other reasons, and rearrangement of the constituencies in Northern Rhodesia, pointing out that one member is now returned to the Council by 80 voters in the Fort Jameson area (who have an excellent spokesman in Mr. Page), while the 800 voters of another constituency also have one member. He considered the Copperbelt should have a second representative in the Legislature.

### Major McKee's Maiden Speech

In a maiden speech Major McKee suggested that some £50,000 of the current surplus might be set aside for agricultural research over a five- to ten-year period under the direction of a committee of farmers and business men. He asked whether tips could not be levied on the main roads.

Mr. Fairfax, Director of Public Works, replied that tarmac construction on the Copperbelt cost £1,500 a mile and that strips, which would not have been so costly in the first instance, would have cost about two-thirds as much.

Mr. Lewin, Director of Agriculture, described coffee, tobacco and wheat as the only three products worth development by European farmers. He could not accept the idea of handing a large sum to a non-official body for allocation and promised sympathetic consideration to coffee, tobacco and expenditure on agricultural development.

Mr. Sandford, Secretary for Native Affairs, stated that the Government would endeavour to provide education for all Native children. Legally resident in the Copperbelt, and announced that labour officers were about to be appointed and that hostels and food depots were being set up on Native labour routes.

Mr. Keith Tucker, Acting Chief Secretary, disclosed that the nomination of the member to represent Native interests had been made at the suggestion of the elected members.

### Amani's Work to be Reduced

During the debate on the budget it was revealed that the arrangements made for leave for officials during the war would probably reduce the annual expenditure on passages etc. from £20,000 to £10,000; that the work of the Amani Research Institute was to be restricted during the war; that the Government was investigating the possibility of providing free education for Europeans and Africans; and that Lord Huxley's African Survey was to be kept up to date through the annual African Affairs Report.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. Attlee's Proposals  
Expulsion of British Citizens

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Does even Mr. Attlee realise the full significance of his proposals—which you criticised editorially last week?

Not even Nazi Germany has been guilty of such wholesale injustice and persecution as would be the result of the forcible expulsion of millions of British subjects from the British Commonwealth—both those of British blood and the native inhabitants of our Colonies. They would be deprived of all certain security of their persons, their liberty, their possessions and their homes, and their unborn children deprived of their British nationality.

Is Mr. Attlee perhaps so satisfied with the past efforts of the Colonies, or their lack of co-operation with the Mother Country, or their unanimous contribution of resources of loyalty to the Crown? Is he so sure of success in his campaign against the welfare of British subjects? Or is he merely to enable him to carry out an appeasement policy of his own?  
Brookwood, Surrey. Yours faithfully,  
C. V. R. ROSS

The Colonies and Germany

Idealism Also Needs Realism

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—A difficult matter at present is to get any letter published in the English Press which draws attention to the dangers felt and feared by those who live in our Crown Colonies.

Despite all that has been said in the past, not only by leaders of public opinion in the Times and other papers, but by many Germans who are unable to follow Hitler in his desperate bid for world domination—there are men and women who ceaselessly urge the relinquishment of our control over our Colonies, either by handing them over to Germany outright, or by placing them under German international condominium. Such action, they maintain, would satisfy the Nazis' and limit, at the first steps towards a "final federation". These persons may be relatively few in numbers, but their activities and influence are in an inverse proportion.

A study of Hermann Rauschning's "Germany's Revolution of Destruction" and of "Hitler Speaks" recently translated from the German, should be sufficient to show why no settler from Kenya to the Rhodesias would consent for one moment to come, either directly or indirectly, under the Swastika. Had the Nazis been in possession of Tanganyika at the outbreak of the war, every man, woman and child would by now be under the heel of the Gestapo, and many would be suffering the horrors of the concentration camps. With the fate of Czechoslovakia and Poland before them, every Englishman—indeed, every national save the German—in the surrounding territories would be fighting for life and freedom.

To those who urge that, after the war, Great Britain should agree to share her Colonies with Germany, and declare that we exaggerate our risks, I could reply that not one of us would put his or her trust in any promise, guarantee, or treaty which the nation might make. Many of us have died, and still have friends amongst the German settler community, but we have no trust in German or her leaders. Who are Frederick the Great or Bismarck, William II or Hitler, these and their myrmidons have ever been brutal in their methods, and there is

no reason to believe that the leopard is likely to change his spots.

To those of us who have lived in East Africa it is unthinkable that our countrymen could ever put us in such a position. But if, under mistaken ideas of winning over our present enemies by friendly gestures, there should arise a proposal for the return to Germany of her former African Colonies, an appeal would at once be made to the Union of South Africa, and it would not be made in vain.

Idealism when allied with realism may be of tremendous value; the idealist, however, is 70 per cent. wrong.

Yours faithfully,  
WALTER ROSS

An Excellent African Film  
The Belgian Congo

Does any one—besides us—know the word "arduous" which from time to time afflicts the narrative—especially the best American film of tropical Africa, which has so far been shown only in commercials in this country? Best—in the sense that it is a faithful record of travel, not the usual success story of the incidents.

The Armand Denis-Lema Roosevelt expedition for every film party to Africa must, of course, be assigned an expedition—spent about a year in the Belgian Congo photographing and recording the sights and sounds for this purpose, the outstanding parts of which are those portraying pygmy life. Nothing surpasses the sequences which show how the little folk build a bridge of vines across a broad river. It took them a week to accomplish the task, ready for the feat, engineers of simple primitive people. In this particular case the bridge hung some 20 ft. above the water when it was completed and measured 173 ft. from tree trunk to tree trunk, but the preparatory work had begun in the topmost branches of a tree 150 ft. tall. Small wonder that, after completion of this task, a day was spent in selection of the near side of the river before crossing into new hunting grounds.

When there are the first pictures of the capture of an elephant two-thirds grown by a party from the Congo, elephant training, harm in Africa. This difficult and dangerous piece of work was carried out by about twenty Africans, armed, only with ropes and a few guns loaded with blank ammunition, under the command of one European, a couple of well-trained men or elephants being held in reserve to pacify the captive when securely roped to a tree. The stages of the capture are clearly shown, and the anger of the elephant which has been singled out from the herd and at last pegged down by stout ropes is unmistakable. But it gives way to calmness immediately tame elephants come up on either side and communicate confidence through the touch of their bodies, a rope having been thrown over the neck of one of them and around that of the captive, he walks quietly to the distant camp where the process of training may last a year or more. The greatest care is taken to ensure freedom from injury. I have seen a boy, injured in this process, but never one dead," declares the narrator.

There are some excellent shots of Native fishermen at work in the swirling waters of the Congo, of the active volcano of Nyamulaga in the Kivu district, and of the Tusi tribe of Ruanda.

This picture, now being shown at the Polytechnic Theatre, Regent Street, W.1, can scarcely fail to appeal to anyone interested in East Africa or Rhodesia.



LATEST MINING NEWS

Rosterman's First Dividend

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINING, LTD., whose property in the Kakamega district of Kenya has been the subject of increasingly encouraging progress reports for months past, yesterday declared a maiden interim dividend of 5% in respect of the current financial year. Dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders on March 21. The paid-up capital of the company is £514,634.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery—Coal sales during January: 88,122 tons. Rhodesia Broken Hill—January output: 2,247.5 tons, used uranium: 53 tons.

Rhodesian Corporation—January output: 1,211 ounces, 4,400 tons milled; working profit: £22,127.

Kenya Gold Mining—Tonnage milled in December was 1,300 yielding 399 oz. fine gold and 47 oz. silver; 1,305 tons of sands cyanided yielded 52 oz. fine gold and 6 oz. silver; cleanings, 78 oz. gold and 14 oz. silver.

Rosterman—During January 8,000 tons crushed yielded 2,196 oz. fine gold. Estimated value at 168s. per oz.: £18,346; working expenditures, £5,527; development expenditure, £1,654; estimated surplus, £11,220. Capital expenditure, £533.

Globe and Phoenix—Output for January, 6,000 tons; yield, 3,979 oz.; profit, £18,134. Developments: Phoenix, mine, 8th level driven 194 ft., av. trace; 23rd level sunk 25 ft., av. 7 dwt.; 24th level driven 70 ft., av. 2 dwt.; 39th level sunk 15 ft., av. 5 dwt. Globe mine: 1st level raised 30 ft., av. 4 dwt.; 22 ft., av. trace; and 17 ft., av. 2 dwt.

Lonely Reef—During January 45,000 tons crushed yielded 1,320 oz. gold. Estimated profit, £4,485. The report for the quarter ended December 31 states that the company, in pursuance of a present agreement, the company has been placed under the control of the Rhodesian Government until for the period from September 10, 1938, to June 30 next, the company will receive the benefit of the full price of gold, less all charges borne by the Government, except in respect of the output from certain outlying sections.

Wendrick—During January 15,763 tons milled yielded 2,000 oz. fine gold. Working revenue £15,208; working costs, £11,450; profit, £3,658. In addition, 1,077 tons from the coal line and Woolwinder mines yielded a profit of £1,176. For the quarter ended December 31 48,420 tons milled produced 8,007 oz. fine gold; working revenue, £59,381; working costs, £37,241; working profit, £22,140. Production from 4,000 tons of ore from the Phoenix and Woolwinder mines, 580; total yield, £26,720. Development, 1,644 ft. of reef, 382 ft. sampled 1,090 ft.; payable reef discovered, length 820 ft., with 79 in. value; 4.5 dwt.

Phoenix Prince—During quarter ended December 31 the mill treated 25,490 tons for a recovery of 4,982 oz. fine gold; revenue, £35,910; working costs, £21,890; estimated profit, £14,020. Development, 3,200 ft. shaft and drilling, 320 ft., main shaft. No. 1 level raised 83 ft.; av. 4 1/2 dwt. over 20 ft.; No. 6 level drive east 88 ft., av. 3 dwt. over 59 in.; No. 6 level drive east, 88 ft., av. 3 dwt. over 53 in.; No. 3 level drive west 50 ft., av. 1 1/2 dwt. over 36 in.; No. 11 level raised 77 ft.; av. 3 1/2 dwt. over 50 in.

Shefford Street—Quarterly report to December 31, 1939, states that 25,000 tons were milled for recovery of 3,470 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £28,873; gross working profit, £4,182; sundry revenue, £635; total working profit a million, £4,817. Capital expenditure, excluding £1,921 spent on development, £1,700. Development, 1,000 ft. shaft and 100 level drive west in main shaft, 100 ft. shaft, av. 29 ft., av. 7 dwt. over 24 ft.; No. 1 level, No. 2 level, av. 50 ft., av. 50 ft., av. 20 ft., of which the last 32 ft. av. 2 dwt. over 47 ft. and the last 10 ft. 5 1/2 dwt. over 40 in. the asperitic part has fully exposed. No. 2 level; 100 ft. shaft, av. 12 dwt. over 40 ft.; No. 1 level, at 197 ft. main shaft, 5 ft. of asperitic which averaged 2 1/2 dwt.

Rezele—During the quarter ended December 31, 1939, the tonnage milled was 10,000 tons, yielding 6,634 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £53,743; working costs, £32,872; working profit, £20,871. Sundry revenue, £1,114; total profit, £19,927. Capital expenditure, excluding £1,745 spent on development, £2,820. Development, 3,758 ft. Rezele shaft, No. 10 level, raised 10 ft. from circular shaft, adv. 10 ft. to 101 ft., av. 4 1/2 dwt. over 10 ft.; No. 11 level, drive, 10 ft. from No. 10 level, adv. 10 ft. to 111 ft., av. 5 1/2 dwt. over 58 ft., throughout a main section, 5 ft. from internal "B" shaft, adv. 21 ft. to 11 ft. level, holed the 10 ft. E. from No. 2 E. where the shaft, adv. 27 ft. to 10 ft.; main connexion drive from internal "B" shaft to circular shaft, adv. 167 ft., and 10 ft. from circular shaft to internal "B" shaft, driven 10 ft. along a section; No. 11 level, drive, 10 ft. from crosscut, adv. 29 ft. to 105 ft., of which the last 30 ft., av. 4 1/2 dwt. gold, and 105 ft. adv. 47 in. section, from drive W exposed, 108 ft. adv. 5 1/2 dwt. gold, and 452 ft. adv. silver. Old West mine, No. 1 shaft, No. 5 level, drive E, adv. 58 ft. to 10 ft., av. 4 1/2 dwt. over 72 in. throughout, reef not fully exposed. No. 1 E. rise, adv. 88 ft. to 177 ft., av. 4 1/2 dwt. over 70 in. throughout, reef not fully exposed. No. 6 level, No. 2 E. winch, sunk 12 ft., to depth of 161 ft., the last 45 ft. av. 3 1/2 dwt. over 49 in.; reef not fully exposed. A trial crushing took place on the Old West mine during the week. The plant was operated from the beginning of December and crushed 6,000 tons, the results showing a cost of working.

Territorial Outputs

The general production of Uganda during December included 1,450 oz. of unrefined gold and 30 long tons of tin ore.

Gold production in Kenya during September, as stated 6,038 oz. of ref. gold and 17,502 oz. payable. In October the output was 6,000 oz. of ref. gold and 237 oz. alluvial. The value of gold produced during the first 10 months of 1939 was £4,210.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral production in November was valued at £1,444,576, an increase of £20,453 on the output for October, and a record for the year. The total value of mineral exports from the country to the end of November was £10,299,990 or £797,770 more than in the corresponding period of 1938. This figure includes £9,715,660 in respect of copper, 200,000 tons of blister and electro-

lytic copper. Tanganyika exported minerals valued at over £1,086,093 during 1939, gold being the chief metal with an output valued at £980,443. This record figure, representing an output of 187,254 oz. of unrefined gold, compared with an output of 124,700 oz. valued at £588,670 in 1938. Exports during December, included: Gold, 13,922 oz. alluvial, 146 carats; tin ore, 26 long tons; salt, 322 long tons; and iron, 23 long tons. Gold production was from the following districts: Lupa, about 200,000 oz.; reef, 3,300,000 oz.; alluvial, 1,738 oz.; Mweru, 2,576 oz.; Smith's, 1,214 oz. and Fianza, 128 oz.

Mr. A. R. Harrison, of Nkant, has been elected a membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Advertisement for ROBERT HUDSON featuring '4000 GAL WAGON MATERIAL' and 'STEEL BEARING WHEELS & AXLES'. Includes contact information for branches at LEEDS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.

**News Items in Brief**

Victoria University has formed an Advisory Committee in connexion with the new University of Uganda. An interim Board of Directors has been set up for Northern Rhodesia, headed by Sir Nigel, and will explore the possibilities of track construction.

Of the 130 immigrants into Northern Rhodesia in November last 69 were British-born, 50 South African-born, seven were South American, Dutch, and there were other British.

Reduced rates for trunk telephone calls after 6 p.m. are now in force between Northern Rhodesia and South Africa. A call from Bulawayo to Cape Town costs only 16s. for three minutes.

The total income of the U.M.C.A. for 1939 amounted to £30,935. In publishing this figure, the monthly journal of the Mission mentions that the total sum necessary to meet expenditure during the 12 months was £30,210. Last year's reduction of income followed a decrease of some £3,700 in 1938.

A new *bona* is being issued at Fort Jameson. The buildings on the old administrative site, which have been demolished, were the original headquarter offices of the Administration of North-Eastern Rhodesia until the amalgamation of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia in 1911. They were erected in the 'nineties.

Zanzibar's expenditure is to be reduced this year by £25,030, of which £12,153 results from reductions in personal emoluments. The annual cost of personal emoluments has been cut by £80,147 per annum since 1931. According to the 1940 estimates, exclusive of increased police *pesonal* for war purposes, the staff will number 8,876 fewer than in 1939. It is also not proposed to fill five European posts.

**Of Commercial Concern**

Cargo handled at Beira during December amounted to 93,491 tons, 17,777 tons being shipped and 15,493 tons landed.

Gross receipts of the Beigueta Railway Company during 1939 amounted to £353,500 and net receipts to £118,151. The respective figures for 1938 were £304,113 and £160,009.

The maximum rates for the grading and baling of raw cotton for all grades in all zones in Uganda during the present season has been fixed by proclama-tion at 20.88 cents per ton of lint.

The Beira Railway Company announces the payment of a dividend of 2s. a share for the year ended September 30 last. The total profit amounted to £17,612, compared with £214,000 in the preceding 12 months.

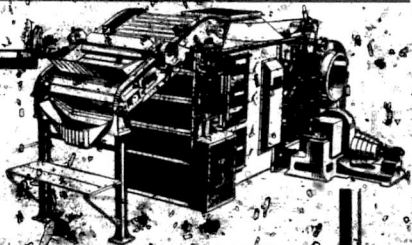
The Mozambique Company has decided to return to their employees half the amount deducted from their salaries and wages during 1939 as a result of the 10% reduction which has been in force since the depression of a few years ago.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has been considering the necessity of regulating the importation of European labour, owing to a possible rise in unemployment. A draft Immigration Ordinance containing measures of control has been referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The value of the building permits issued by the six municipalities of Southern Rhodesia during the first nine months of 1939 was £72,250, a record for the Colony, and 20% above the sum for the corresponding period of the previous year. Greater building activity in Bulawayo was the main cause of the increase.



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## The Importance of Export Indian Trade and E. Africa

A vigorous and more active export policy of the part of the Government was announced in the House of Commons recently by Mr. James Ameri, M.P.

"We must export," he said, "and export on a scale and by methods which we have never employed before. It is all very well to say that the world market to-day is a seller's market, but the volume of exports is not large and the price will take."

"If it is a seller's market for our goods, it is a seller's market for others. As long as we sell to others, and in the conditions of a market, our price may not be easy. Even so, it is not a question of merely selling up to the existing market, but the seller's market, which may soon become a buyer's market, and will then turn into a buyer's market. It is not a buyer's market, we have still to sell far more than we have ever sold before, and to do this we shall have to employ every kind of method, orthodox or unorthodox, Socialist, Liberal, or Protectionist. We had to do as we did in the Napoleonic War, when we discovered new sources of export trade, when we created the cotton export industry, which for generations was the greatest export industry in the world, by our system of bounties."

"It may be that it is in new industries that we ought now to put the whole energy and resources of the State behind the creation of markets that do not exist. Henry Ford and Walter Dill Reuther did not wait for the seller's market in motor-cars. They built new types of cars, which created their own market. What we need to-day is an export drive based on an export plan."

An improvement in India's share of the export trade into East Africa is recorded in the report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in East Africa for the quarter ending 31st August 1939. Exports to India increased from £1,258,382 in the first half of 1938 to £1,937,568 in the same period of 1939.

As for Tanganyika exports from India improved, despite the fact that goods from the Territory in the first half of 1939, as compared with the corresponding period of 1938, decreased in this category, notwithstanding a slight improvement in its total exports from Tanganyika. The net result was that the visible balance in favour of India increased from £12,460 in the first half of 1938 to £53,053 in the same period of 1939.

Indian commodities exported in larger quantities to Kenya and Uganda included foodstuffs and textiles, with the reservation of cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods. While 40% of Tanganyika exports include foodstuffs, textiles, jute bags and sacks, and leather goods.

## Coffee & Contraband Control

The suggestion recently made in the Kenya Legislative Council that several thousand tons of coffee captured by the Allied Contraband Control Commission be offered in open market in direct competition with British coffee, which can be purchased at a price of 10s. per cwt., has been rejected.

The facts are that approximately 5,000 tons of coffee have been seized, of which 90% is of Santos origin, the remainder coming mainly from other parts of South America. With a small quantity from Kenya. No other coffee has yet been seized.

The procedure is that such coffee will be dealt with by Prize Courts. If it is adjudged to be a prize to the enemy, the Admiralty Marshal will be ordered to sell, but before dealing with any large quantities of coffee he may be expected to take expert advice, and sales would be effected by coffee brokers of established repute.

The Kenyan representative of the Coffee Board in Kenya can confirm this assertion that none of the captured coffee has yet been sold.

### Lieble's Results

Lieble's Export and Meat Company, Ltd., which owns a meat factory in Kenya and has interests in Southern Rhodesia, announces a profit of £272,022 in the annual report for August 31 last. After adding £207,115 brought forward, there is now available a balance of £479,137, from which £50,000 has been paid in preference shares, dividends and £86,000 in respect of an interim dividend of 4s. per share on £200,000 of shares. From the balance of £349,137, the directors propose to pay a final dividend of 8s. per share, tax free, absorbing £140,000 and leaving £209,137 to be carried forward.

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### Market Prices and Notes

**Choco.**—Zanzibar spot, quoted at 110s. per lb. (nominal c.f.f. grade 2, Jan. Feb. March, 82d. sellers; Madagascar spot and bond, 110s. per lb. c.f.f. sellers; Feb. March 99d. per lb. (1939 Zanzibars, bond; Madagascars, 8d., 1008, 814, 684.)

**Coffee.**—At Tuesday's auctions 3,230 packages were on offer. New crop Kenya and Indian descriptions met with good competition, and sold extremely well, with prices ruling higher. Kenya bold grey-greenish, from 80s. to 117s. 6d.; seconds from 76s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.;imals from 71s. to 75s.; peaberry from 87s. to 110s.; fringe from 68s. 6d. to 74s.; Bugisu, peaberry at 40s.; Tanganyika, bold greenish-greyish, at 77s.; and peaberry at 81s. per cwt.

**Cotton.**—Little interest is displayed in spot cotton, and good to fair East African is four points lower at 8/70d. per 50 lb. American middling spot, 8/5d. per lb.

**Gold.**—Unchanged at 488s. per ounce (1939 r. 48s. 41d., 1938 r. 48s. 9d.; 1937, 142s. 6d.)

**Pyrethrum.**—Some business has been done in Kenya flowers for distant shipment positions at £160 per ton. The nominal value of near positions is £135-£150 per ton. Japanese flowers for prompt shipment have been offered around £125 per ton (1939); Kenya £136-£138; Japanese £96.)

### Blantyre and East Africa

The report of the directors of Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd. for the year ended September 30, last, shows a profit of £23,154. The balance carried forward was £2,057, and the directors recommend payment of a 10% dividend on the ordinary shares and of a 6% dividend on the preference shares, together absorbing £12,459, leaving £18,752 to be carried forward, subject to directors' and auditors' fees.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions the outturn of tea was rather lower at 1,809,055 lb. from the Lauderdale, Glenorchy, Limburi and Doa estates, which have 67, 486, 600 and 200 acres, respectively, of tea bushes in full and partial bearing. Tea growing in Nyasaland is now under Government control, and the directors consider that the price which will be paid to estate owners for the 1940 crop will show a reasonable margin of profit.

Special mention is made in the report of the attention paid by the company to native housing and sanitation, to additions to the area planted with tung trees, and to the afforestation of a further 100 acres for timber and firewood reserves.

### Rainfall in East Africa

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—  
**Kenya (week ended Jan. 14, 24).—**Chumoli, 2.41 inches; Changanai, 0.30; Eldama, 0.27; Eldoret, 0.35; Igatiro, 0.17; Kericho, 0.49; Gilgil, 0.12; Ho, 0.8; Bridge, 0.18; Kericho, 1.51; Kijabe, 0.30; Kimungu, 0.8; Kipkaren, 1.24; Kisumu, 1.37; Meru, 0.14; Taitavya, 0.74; Makhuyu, 0.05; Meningat, 0.06; Meru, 0.28; Mtwani, 2.65; Nayasha, 0.10; Nakuru, 0.29; Nafti, 0.50; Narvuki, 0.40; Nyeri, 0.44; Solite, 0.19; Taveta, 0.14; Thika, 0.01; Thomson's, 1.28; Uda, 1.64; Bimbo, 0.05; and Turbo Valley, 1.0 inches.

**Tanganyika (week ended January 14, 24).—**Amah, 2.20 inch; Anshur, 0.56; Darumoni, 0.04; Darumoni, 2.10; Bukoba, 2.80; Dar es Salaam, 0.04; Dodoma, 0.08; Iringa, 1.06; Kitomoni, 0.04; Kondoni, 0.09; Kitosa, 0.42; Kilwa, 0.37; Lindi, 0.4; Lushoto, 0.02; Mwanungu, 0.00; Mwanungu, 0.29; Mbeva, 4.80; Morogoro, 2.36; Mtwapa, 0.30; Mwanza, 0.52; Njombe, 2.83; Old Shinyanga, 1.43; Sao Hill, 1.45; Songea, 1.10; Tabora, 1.82; Tanga, 0.10; Ttikuyu, 2.01; and Uru, 2.13 inches.

**Uganda (week ended January 24).—**Arua, 0.88 inch; Bafuba, 0.33; Entebbe, 0.08; Fort Portal, 0.27; Gulu, 0.00; Homa, 1.09; Jinja, 0.08; Kituum, 0.29; Lira, 0.10; Masaka, 0.61; Masindi, 0.40; Mbarale, 0.15; Mbarara, 1.44; Namasagali, 0.03; Soroti, 0.03; and Tororo, 1.03 inches.

The following return of rainfall in Southern Rhodesia, for the week ended January 14, 1940, has been received from the Office of the High Commissioner:—

Arcturus, 2.10 inches; Bulawayo, 0.24; Crossroads, 0.13; Darwendale, 0.10; Glendale, 0.22; Harare, 0.23; Hunter's Road, 0.10; Inyanetsi, 0.30; Mankwato, 0.12; Mazenod, 0.22; Melsetter, 0.18; Norton, 0.3; Salisbury, 0.21; and Victoria Falls, 0.14 inch.

### Power Securities Corporation

Power Securities Corporation Ltd., which has extensive interests in electricity undertakings in East Africa, reports that income for 1939 amounted to £108,522, and that after providing for all expenses, income tax and N.D.C. there is an available balance of £75,897, to which is added £15,707 brought forward. From the total of £91,604 the payment of preference dividends has absorbed £22,750, and £15,000 is transferred to a general reserve, leaving a balance of £53,854, from which the directors propose to pay an ordinary dividend of 7% less tax, and to carry forward £17,156.

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## E.A. Service, Appointments

The following appointments, promotions and transfers have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Mr. E. Smith, Labour Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland.

Mr. E. H. B. Wickens, District Officer, to be Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. Smeathers, Assistant Conservator, Tanganyika Territory, to be Assistant Conservator, Trinidad.

Mr. J. Bennett, Intg. Assistant Administrator, General, Zanzibar, to be Registrar General and Registrar of the Supreme Court, Fiji.

Mr. J. Verity, Puisne Judge, British Guiana, to be Chief Justice, Zanzibar.

Mr. J. H. Bowkett, Second Assistant Printer, Uganda, to be Government Printer, Mauritius.

Mr. C. J. Buckley, Assistant Livestock Officer, to be Senior Livestock Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. E. Dofovan, Inspector of Schools, to be Chief Inspector of Schools, Kenya.

Mr. W. B. Forbes, Sub-Storekeeper, to be Storekeeper, Railway Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. F. Hazlegrave, Senior Clerk, to be Superintendent of Registration, Public Works Department, Nyasaland.

Miss E. Hodnett, Nursing Sister, to be District Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. I. Kidman, Senior Clerk, to be Storekeeper, Public Works Department, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. H. Rogers, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, to be Superintendent of Prisons, Kenya.

Mr. A. K. Rorke, Postal Assistant, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Postmaster, Nyasaland.

Mr. G. J. Sayce, Sub-Storekeeper, to be Storekeeper, Railway Department, Tanganyika Territory.

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## Statements Worth Noting

"The beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety."  
*Deuteronomy, xxxiii, 12.*

"Consumption of sugar is the best index of the spending power of the people."  
*Annual Report of the Duffell Province of the Sudan.*

"Blue sisal (*Agave amaniensis*) bolls are just as large as those of commercial sisal and do not withstand matting well."  
*Botswana Sisal Experimental Station Report.*

"France's wars that of the Colonial peoples—a holy war for liberty and for the respect of humanity. Germany is the enemy of the Negro."  
*M. Georges Mandat, French Minister for the Colonies.*

"I share the interest in closer settlement by Europeans in Kenya, but I do not think the country will ever go ahead unless settlement by Indians, Arabs and Africans is also visualised."  
*Mr. S. V. Cook, M.L.C., Kenya.*

"The Southern Sudan is still open country for ethnological discovery and research; it is also an ideal country for the anthropologist since its peoples are accessible but have so far changed little."  
*Dr. E. E. Evans-Pritchard, writing in Africa.*

"Over 400 ploughs were purchased by Africans in Masoma (Tanganyika Territory), of which more than 60% were of foreign make costing 40s. complete with chains and yoke, as compared with 60s for a British make."  
*Tanganyika Agricultural Report.*

"The New Zealand dairy farmer takes his job very seriously. Over 600,000 tons of fertilizer and 2,000 tons of lime are spread every year over two to three million acres of grassland."  
*From the Report of the Economic Development Committee of Southern Rhodesia.*

"Every year many coffee planters find, when they start to pick their crop, that great quantities are lost as 'lights', and only then realise how serious the loss has been. This should never happen to an intelligent planter."  
*Mr. F. B. Acheson, in Quarterly Notes of the Lyantungu Coffee Research Station.*

"I had an opportunity of examining some 50 laborers from the Roan Antelope copper mine of Northern Rhodesia. I was struck with their fine physique and with the fact that though a large proportion of them came from highly leprosy Baloide, none showed even the slight signs of leprosy."  
*Dr. E. G. Acheson, in The Leprosy Review.*

"The future of agriculture in Kenya is closely bound up with our desire to develop a strong and balanced aspect of industry. One may even say that without a sound annual industry the future of agriculture in this country of uncertain rainfall will always remain uncertain to a degree."  
*Report of the Department of Veterinary Services in Kenya.*

"Native progress brings inevitably in its train a growing political consciousness, and usually a sense of repression and victimisation on the part of those who, having attained a little more knowledge than the bulk of their fellow-tribesmen, consider that they are depositories of all wisdom and fit to guide all native affairs. Such persons are free of their criticism of Government policy, and find ready adherents among those who do not think deeply, both at home and across the seas."  
*Kenya Native Affairs Report.*

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