

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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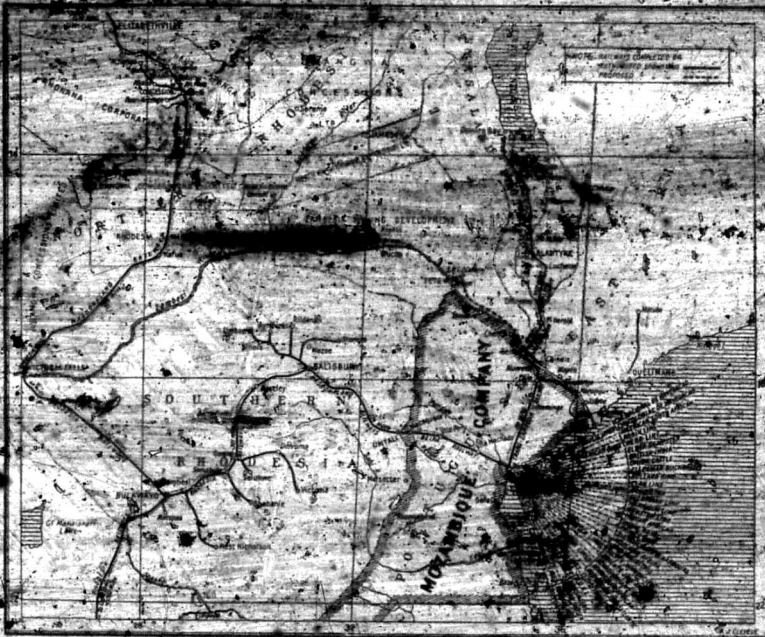
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FURTHER EVIDENCE of the astonishing weakness of British policy vis-à-vis Germany almost up to the brink of war is to be found in the French Yellow Book, extracts from which are given on another page. The very able French Ambassador in Berlin, M. Coulondre, who was as alert to German schemes and dreams as anyone could have been, telephoned the French Legation Office on August 26 last that the Fuehrer had that day once again told the British Ambassador that he wanted Colonies, this time adding the important qualification that his anxiety was to secure supplies of fats and timber, and that his demand did not necessarily involve restitution of the former German Colonies. He could scarcely have been more explicit if he had said categorically that he demanded the excision from the British Empire of Colonies or Protectorates in order that they might be transferred to the Reich, for none of the former German territories in East or West Africa can supply material quantities of timber though oilseeds are already exported from them in considerable volume and could be produced on a much larger scale if remunerative markets were available.

Hitler's attempted Colonial blackmail, made under the threat of invading Poland, was not rejected out of hand by the British Ambassador on the ground that no British Government could at a moment contemplate the withdrawal of British protection from Colonial populations. It was in pursuance of this policy of "appeasement" that the former of the calamitous policy of "appeasement" which had done more than anything else to convince the

German leaders that Great Britain would not stand firm if it came to the crucial test, Sir Neville Henderson is recorded to have offered to pass on such proposals to Downing Street if Hitler would undertake not to attack Poland. To the German mind—and to that of residents in the British Dominions and Colonies—such a suggestion can bear one interpretation only: that, as the price for German abstention from attack in the east, serious consideration would be given to an accommodation with Germany in the Colonial sphere. The British Ambassador was, it seems, to be numbered among the many people who still regard the Colonies as overseas estates, whereas they are first and foremost the homes of millions of British subjects. It was not he who promptly rejected the idea of trafficking at their expense, but Hitler who would not forgo the assault he had planned upon Poland.

The British Ambassador must be presumed to have acted with full knowledge of the mind of the British Cabinet. If that is a fair deduction, it is but a trifle surprising that the Dominions and Colonies should know to what an astonishing length "appeasement" might have been carried by politicians in Great Britain who have so often shown staggering misunderstanding of the Overseas Empire. If it is not a fair deduction, and if the Ambassador acted in contravention of the guidance given to him that fact ought to be made known in the House of Commons in defence of British policy and in order to remove Colonial anxiety. For years past *East Africa and Rhodesia* has argued that the vacillation of successive British Governments in regard to German Colonial aims and claims has been

most damage both to the Colonies and to Anglo-German relations which we continued to urge, would be improved not delayed by the unequivocal declaration that there could be no question of the restoration of German territories to Germany. The Reich would have understood such firmness and candour; for, in any other position, it has reversed Germany's own policy, and given just such an answer herself.

In the face of ceaseless suggestions to the contrary by politicians who know neither German nor the British Colonial Empire, we maintained that the New Colonies of the Colonies would not be the same as the old Colonies. That forecast has proved true. But those same politicians, and others for years, continue with blither and undiminished irresponsibility to advertise their prescriptions for the future internationalisation of federalism, extended mandate, paramountcy—these and other panaceas—furnished by people whose judgment has been proved worthless, and who refuse almost all of them, to attempt to translate into concrete terms the nebulous ideas with which they now beguile themselves. There can be no greater disservice to the British and French Empires than to advocate unpractical proposals at this time, and it is the elementary duty of public speakers and the press to exercise discretion in these matters. Remembering always that German propaganda is working overtime in the neutral

in the United States of America, to establish the general conviction that the British Colonial Empire is an effete and evil thing, that there is considerable substance in the German claim to colonial outlets, and that peace must bring a drastic change in the British system of Colonial rule. The truth is that despite the blunders and blots in the British system, the British Empire is a reality; our national sense of fair play and to our inveterate claim to freedom for ourselves and others, whom we make free of all territories which fly the Union Jack. Mr. Amery's splendid broadcast talk to Xuxu-Sana, which we reproduce in this issue, well emphasises the British conception of Empire. If Hitler had been made to understand the case, at least one of his objectives would have vanished, and who knows?—the whole course of European events then have been different.

CONSTANT CHANGING of administrative offices has frequently been criticised in these columns as contrary to public policy, as a serious obstacle to the progressive growth of Native confidence, and as detracting from the individual initiative and official's efficiency and contentment. In the Spring of the last year, the Labour Commission of Inquiry into the Labour Conditions in Mombasa, whose report has now been published by the Government, after a study of the strike which occurred in Mombasa town in August, has found spread to the post-ward in all probability have been prevented by more continuity in District Officers and the presence of a permanent Labour Officer. The Principal Labour Officer of the Colony considered that there

would probably have been no strike if a Labour Officer had been regularly stationed in the town, and the Commission was inclined to accept that view. The Acting Provincial Commissioner for the Coast is recorded to have notified the Government on August 5—the day after the settlement of the strike—that there had been six changes of District Officers in 1938 and seven in seven months in 1939, stating that: "It is the constant complaint in Mombasa that there is so much changing of District Officers that they are unable to know the town or make any contact with the natives, a complaint which is more than justified by the figures given above." It would have been more valuable to be told what similar representations, if any, were made during one or two years prior to the trouble, for if it was "the constant complaint" that the officials could not make, or keep, any contact with the Native, it was clearly the responsibility of the senior officer on the spot to represent very strongly to the Secretariat the unsatisfactory character of the prevailing arrangements.

* * *

Sins of omission by the Government of Kenya were thus at least contributory causes of the strike. It is astonishing to read that not one of 119 witnesses representing both employers and employees could say with any degree of conviction why the strike took place in the In Mombasa. Commissioners find that it began on account of a genuine grievance, principally in regard to lack of housing by labourers employed by the Public Works Department. Other employers, official and non-official, had continued to disregard an important section of an ordinance which prescribes that housing provision must be made for African servants, the employees including some Government departments, pleading ignorance of that law. There can have been no excuse for the P.W.D., however, whose local representative in Mombasa testified that he had on six occasions made written representations to his superior in regard to the unsatisfactory housing conditions; while the Chief Native Commissioner stated in evidence that blame must be placed on the heads of departments, who should have taken appropriate action. The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbour Administration are the only large official employers who operate with credit, though during the actual strike the police evidently shared a difficult task in maintaining order.

Often in the case of our employees with badly found, but it is significant that the District Officer emphasised that political agitation inflamed the labourers when genuine grievances were being settled, and that the Political Officers of unemployed or unemployed agitators who did nothing to lose contributed to the confusion because they hoped to get something from it. His superior officer, the District Commissioner, agreed with that diagnosis, pointing out that the strike closely coincided with political agitation in the Teta Reserve which was proved to have been fostered by the Kakua Central Association, that Teta labourers were among the

ing to strike; and that the Labour Trade Union of East Africa appears to have been guilty of complicity. The Principal Labour Officer corroborated with the forthright assertion that the Mombasa strike was organized by the East African Labour Trade Union, assisted by the Young Kikuyu Association; many of the Native workers had not the slightest desire to strike and would have much preferred to bring their complaints and grievances to their employers through other channels. There is ample evidence that the labour employed at the port, which was the last to strike, did not wish to cease work, but was coerced.

The report is a depressing document, relieved primarily by the thought that the Government has had the courage to publish findings which contribute to its own serious shortcomings. In a free society candour is the right of the citizen, and courageous, fair criticism a spur to better things. Decision Of That must be the consolation of East Government: Africans when, as is inevitable, they find this report quoted and misquoted for political purposes by British critics of Kenya and by the Goebbelsed propaganda of Germany. It is to the credit of the Government of Kenya and of the Colonial Office that the report of this Commission should not have been withheld from the public on the excuse of war. There must have been such a temptation, by overdoing what the Colonial Service has enhanced its own respectability by overdoing East Africans, in whom it has said in the past that its officials and heads of departments have left wanting the things we ought to have done in Mombasa. A Commission of Inquiry under the chairmanship of one of the law officers of the State has passed severe strictures upon the Government. Without accepting the findings, we admit them to be fair criticism, the soundness of which the public must be given the opportunity of judging. Officialdom will not, however, concede that it is a by-product of this means of ascertaining the truth.

The seven commissioners who made these unanimous recommendations regard improved housing as of paramount importance and recommend that the African labourer should receive house allowance sufficient to enable him and his family to have a room of their own. The Commission also recommends that unmarried labourers should be paid host allowance adequate to prevent their being forced into the overcrowded rooms that the Government, the Railway, and the Municipalities should house their African staffs; that a Municipal Native housing scheme with rents at an economic figure should be started for labourers employed by the smaller employers; and that the shore handling and three stevedoring companies should build quarters for their permanent labour force. Much more debatable is the emphatic recommendation that the three stevedoring companies should be forcibly amalgamated, with the promise of security of tenure for the future, if they agree, and under the threat that their licences will not be renewed if they fail to agree. There should follow the registration of casual labourers, those sur-

plus to the requirements of the port being repatriated at Government expense to their tribal areas.

The need of proper accommodation for the Native labour is undeniable, and it would be perfectly reasonable for the authorities to decide rigidly to enforce the law in this matter, and require the three stevedoring companies to erect suitable quarters. A Proposal For the compulsory amalgamation of Compulsory Amalgamation. Companies, for their standing, would promptly fill the wishes of the Government, and they would be able to deal with one another in providing attractive quarters than to be confined to a mere minimum standard. A conference would suggest that their labour should be housed in the same locality, either in a separate town or perhaps even in one large village. Any such scheme would prefer the obligation to provide nothing than the method of escape by way of payment of a housing allowance, for it is certain that many of these men, such as an allowance would improve their position in other directions and continue to live in overcrowded houses. For this reason there ought to be supervision to ensure that these Africans who receive an allowance instead of quarters do devote the money to its proper purpose. Otherwise the work of the Commissioners, which is that of the public, will be defeated.

There is much to be said in favour of the idea of the creation of a permanent pool of port labour in place of the present low proportion of permanent to casual labour. Such an arrangement was well known in the days of the British East India Company. Permanent Pools were also between two of three Of Labour For local stevedoring companies. Stevedoring Work, not so far as we are aware, it still works satisfactorily. Gurnon's enough, to mention of this fact was made by my witness or any other, though it would surely have been better to propose such a development in Mombasa than to suggest compulsory amalgamation, for the British mind, which values individualism, is suspicious of anything approaching collectivism. There is no suggestion that any Empire harbour equivalent in importance to Mombasa has compelled its stevedoring companies to amalgamate, or that the shipping companies which have for years employed these local employees are dissatisfied. They must be presumed to be sufficiently alert to their own interests to know that there are sound reasons for division of the work; for otherwise they would have sought amalgamation on their own initiative. The Commission's recommendation in this regard is based solely upon the conviction that there ought to be permanent labour lines and a permanent labour force. If, as we believe, those two desiderata could be provided by the companies which work the ships using the port, there could be no reason of excuse for the Government to interfere with them in matters of structure, finance and personnel.

(Continued on page 50)

He declines, however, to give the Colonies the same full scope of party politics, asserting, "for as a rule, although without offering any proofs in support of such a statement, that to give private capitalism the Colonies will remain poor."

He likewise alleges that "there is real danger that Southern Rhodesia before long will follow the example of the Union of South Africa and refuse from the register of voters those Natives who have so far qualified for the roll." It would be interesting to know what evidence can be advanced in support of such a suggestion, so far as we can judge, it is completely devoid of foundation.

A suggestion in charge of "plans to appoint more Africans on responsible bodies" will have been interpreted by the vast majority of his readers as implying discrimination simply and solely on racial grounds, whereas, of course, the real reason is the very small number of Africans capable of fulfilling the duties of membership of public bodies. As becoming has been made in different territories, and as education spreads and experience grows, the number of Africans suitable for nomination to such positions will expand.

Truths about the Empire

Mr. Amery's Admirable Broadcast

AN ADMIRABLE EXAMPLE of the type of educational publicity in regard to the British Empire for which we have pleaded since the outbreak of war was provided by Mr. Amery a few days ago in a broadcast talk given by him in the Serbian language.

Such truths might well be spoken daily by day for the enlightenment not only of neutral opinion but also of the millions of Britons who still entertain the most grotesque ideas, particularly in regard to the Colonies.

Mr. Amery said:—

"I speak to you as an Englishman but not together as a stranger. More than 40 years ago I was wandering through your beautiful Slav lands—from the mighty rock-walls of Zlatibor and Skopje to Kotor and Herceg Novi, from Belgrade and Negotin to Kotor and Brizan. I studied the history of your past greatness, and the poems which record the tragic glory of Kossovo. In the war, when we were allies, I saw much of the unconquerable Serb Army in Berlin itself and at Salonika, and I am proud to have been honored with the Order of the Double-headed Eagle."

"To-night I wish to speak to you of something I know much better—of that system of Governments, the union of peoples of all races and religions, which the world calls the British Empire. When I tell you that I was born in India, have travelled in all the Dominions and many Colonies, and was for many years Minister for the Dominions and Colonies, you will agree that perhaps I know more about the Empire and its government than Herr Hitler."

Hitler's Inherance of the Empire

"The other day Herr Hitler declared that it was intolerable that 44,000,000 Englishmen should remain in possession of so much of the world's surface. It is clear that he has not the faintest idea what that Empire is like, how it is governed, or who possesses it. I wish it were possible to take him with me secretly and inconspicuously on a tour of education."

"I would take him first across the Atlantic Ocean to Canada, so that he would find 11 million people of English and French descent inhabiting a country larger than Europe, governing themselves in their own Parliament, and as completely independent of England as you are. Nobody possesses Canada except the Canadians themselves.

"Then I would take him across the vast Pacific Ocean to Australia, another country nearly as large as Europe, for New Zealand and South Africa, all equally independent. These are all countries inhabited by the peoples of British or kindred birth, and of the Christian faith."

"I would then take him to India, where 350 million people of other races and other religions than ours have been ruled under the British flag. They too could be as completely independent as the Dominions, to most of them I could only settle some of their religious and social differences. We still help to keep the balance of these matters. But in every respect India is governed and administered entirely for India, and in the main by Indian administrators and Indian judges. Her revenues are devoted to purely Indian objects. She imposes heavy duties on English goods to protect Indian industries."

"I would then take him across the oceans to the British Colonies—to Malaya, to Ceylon, to East Africa and West Africa. These are governed from England because they are not yet able to stand by themselves. But in every Colony he would discover that it was governed entirely in the interest of the local inhabitants. He would find that not one of them paid a penny of tribute to the British Government. He would find that in every one of them Englishmen and Natives are equally subject to the same laws."

Any Overseas Britons Volunteer?

"On this voyage round the whole world he would learn something even more interesting. In every Dominion, in India, in the Colonies he would find the people eagerly preparing to raise armies, to train tens of thousands of airmen to make munitions, to subscribe to hospitals, all in order to help England. Of these hundreds of thousands of young warriors who are coming from the ends of the world to help England against Germany not one man is coming under compulsion, every man is a volunteer. Herr Hitler asked them why are they coming, what would they reply? They would say it was because they love England, because they love the freedom which they enjoy under the British flag, and because they believe that their freedom, like the freedom of all other smaller nations, would be destroyed if Germany were victorious."

"Then at last perhaps he would understand that this British Empire is something very different from what he has thought of as a possession governed by England in England's interest and denied to the rest of the world, but a brotherhood of free and contented peoples who wish to live in peaceful co-operation together, who do not wish to live under any other government, and who are ready to fight to the death to preserve their freedom and their unity."

"Unfortunately, it is too late for Herr Hitler to learn these things by going to see the British Empire. He will learn them soon when the soldiers and airmen of the British Commonwealth come to visit him and to free the peoples he has enslaved."

Lord Hailey's Tour

Lord Hailey, who arrived in Nigeria on February 4, is expected to remain in West Africa until March 31, on which date he is due to leave by air for Uganda, via Chartoum. It is probable that he will spend about five weeks in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika before leaving for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and that he will arrive in Southern Rhodesia early in June. This visit to Africa is planned to take about six months in all, and is particularly interesting in view of the fact that one of its purposes is to compare Native administration in Southern Rhodesia with the systems prevailing in East and West Africa.

A German Ballon d'Essai Let England Surrender Colonies!

DR. MEGERLE, the mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office, wrote in the *Bochum Zeitung* last week:

"The proposals required by Mr. Chamberlain to lay down their economic arguments have the right to ask England two questions: First, is England ready to establish free trade and an economic balance in the world, to give up her monopolies and abandon the possibility of blocking up the greatest, richest, and most thinly populated areas on earth?"

"Secondly, if Germany, Italy and other nations which have either been disbarred or arrived too late on the scene in the economic sense, abandon their anarchic system, is England prepared to surrender the domination of the seas, control of the trade routes, naval bases and military strong points, and at the same time give up her claim to maintain the greatest navy in the world?"

"The freedom of the seas for all people, great and small, poor and rich, both in war and peace is a necessary pre-condition for free trade. If England is sincere in her desire for a 'better world,' let her fulfill these conditions, guarantee the freedom of the seas, abandon economic warfare, give up her claim to rule the seas from Gibraltar, Malta, Singapore and other strong points, and thus make her contribution to a new economic equilibrium."

When, coming from the Nazi Government, is tolerably facetious—as any non-Nazi in Austria, Czechoslovakia, or Poland would confirm, such a diatribe shows quite abundantly. The Prussian sense either of humour or of ridicule.

Threats Follow Walls

Slits entitled "German Land in Africa" have been shown in Germany as part of a new propaganda campaign inaugurated by the Reich Colonial League. One shows the life of German soldiers in Tanganyika. Twelve performances took place in Cologne on a recent Sunday, one being introduced by Herr Kettner, a leader of the Colonial League, who said:

"Our people realize at last what British brutality and British hypocrisy have inflicted upon the world and particularly upon ourselves. We cannot be too grateful to our Fuehrer that he has torn to shreds the mummy of the British. The German creative spirit has made its mark on all former German Colonies, and has achieved cultural and economic successes which are immeasurable.

"We Germans, having done successful work as colonisers for over 2,000 years (*sic!*) will not tolerate that the British, these extortioners of whole nations and continents, go on harassing, molesting and deprive us even of the territory which we have acquired peacefully and colonised in peace."

In reporting this speech the *Deutsche Arbeiter-Zeitung* added: "We know that the present conflict, forced upon the German people, will be ended by the repatriation of the Colonial injustice inflicted upon us at Versailles."

French Colonies' Wonderful Response

M. Mandel, French Minister of the Colonies, was interviewed in Paris last week by Mr. Bernard Stubbs, who formerly lived in East Africa and is now a B.B.C. news commentator. The Minister recalled that during 1912-1913 France obtained 500,000 tons of produce from Central Equatorial Africa, including wood, coal, rubber, tea, cotton and sugar. Before the present war the Ministry had, he said, organised a special scheme which had been so successful that the produce obtained from those

colonies already greatly exceeded the total during the 20 months of the last war.

Asked why the Allies in the French Colonies had responded so readily to the appeals for enlistment, Mr. Mandel replied: "It is simple. In the last war their worst fear was a change of European government; they thought Germany could easily have taken the same as the French. Now it is different. We showed them a copy of *Mein Kampf*, and you know what the German leader thinks of the black races. They know that a German victory would expose them to the greatest dangers of the abolition of slavery."

Speaking in Africain last week, Sir Edward Grigg, former Governor of Guyana and now Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, said that on the main principle of peace, there were no serious differences of opinion. His country was useless, however, to discuss the foundations or the architecture of any grand building until they knew the nature of the foundations, which it was too risky to lay such hopes would even rise unless the Allies won a decisive victory in the war.

Was News Items in Brief

Seventeen German prisoners of war recently made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the camp near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The electric current failed one night at 9 p.m. and when a roll call was ordered the men failed to answer their names. A search revealed some fresh earth near one of the married quarters of the house, which was about ground level, was spaded, and orders given to fire on anyone seen. Immediately 17 pairs of hands appeared from under the house. Guards found that the tunnel had been driven under the house for some distance towards the fence.

The Mayor of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has opened a British War Relief and Red Cross Fund. Lieutenant Colonel A. N. Bagg, now in command of the 2nd Battalion, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. All the officers and European N.C.O.s are from Northern Rhodesia except four, of whom one comes from Southern Rhodesia, one from South Africa, and two from Nyasaland.

Staff Sergeant Kennell, of the 1st Battalion, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, recently died on service in Tanganyika.

Espionage in P.E.A.

Customs authorities in South Africa last week seized a crate of racing pigeons consigned to the headquarters of a South African religious sect. As a result the authorities were able to unmask a German espionage ring with headquarters in P.E.A.

The Tanganyika Government has published a list of 10 firms which are "enemies" within the meaning of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance.

Mrs. Wynne-Eden, who is now a pilot W.A.A.F., is in charge of one of the Wills' machines operating in Kenya. She was the first woman to fly solo from London to Cape Town.

The Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar has been appointed Wood Controller for the Protectorate.

The Red Cross Relief Fund in the Sudan has sent a second donation of £1,750 to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

Ten German passengers have been removed from the Portuguese liner *COLONIA*. The vessel was first stopped near Sierra Leone by a British warship, which took on six Germans, and when the *COLONIA* was near Lisbon a French warship removed another four.

Lady Hadfield, wife of Sir Robert Hadfield, who has for years taken a keen practical interest in Colonial development, has presented an ambulance convoy to the French army.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Bathing Pools in Africa
Should Be Treated With Copper Sulphate**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Your interview with Sir Malcolm Macleod has produced the most valuable piece of practical advice for residents in East and Central Africa who possess bathing pools, namely that they should add a very dilute solution of copper sulphate to the water in order to kill the snails which act as hosts for the organisms that cause the very serious disease of bilharziasis.

It is tragic that such counsel cannot be counted upon to reach every one of the people who might possibly be affected—and perhaps infected at some time through lack of this knowledge.

The African broadcasting stations could help greatly by drawing attention to this fact, and I hope they will.

W. PRICE
Marianburg,
South Africa

Yours faithfully,
W. PRICE

which Hitler prides himself, there can be no doubt that the East African Governments have taken the right decision. While men of military age and others likely to be of special service to Germany will be kept in East Africa, it would be better to continue to maintain large numbers of males at the public expense. By sending the women, who do not save East Africa the cost of their maintenance but throw a new burden upon Germany, which is the right payer, to the sustenance of their sons and daughters.

If only they could see the truth as they know it, they could not misused Germany that British rule in Africa is not the despotic thing ascribed by Nazi propaganda, but a honourable attempt to deal fairly with the members of the community by no means least of whom are British Europeans such as Germans. But, I repeat, in a C. I. C. C. review and they will not dare to spread this knowledge.

Yours faithfully,
P. P. MORRIS

**African Colonies' War Effort
Rhodesians in West Africa**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—Some weeks ago I read in a London paper that Southern Rhodesian troops were in West Africa, and dismissed the item as another instance of those slips in African geography which the Home Press is prone. Now Mr. R. C. Hoagland has confirmed the accuracy of the news, which demonstrates a practical co-operation between African Colonies, which only a few years ago would not even have been mentioned.

That the Rhodesians have so quickly have been accepted as the right type for West Africa is a tribute to the adaptability of the British character in dealing with new places after the manner of West Africa is culturally and ethnologically very different from the British of Rhodesia, and for me to be gratified, if I may use an ugly but popular expression, I have had some experience of Negro mentality and life off my hat to those Rhodesians.

Mr. Hoagland lifted the veil enough to show that the East, Central and Southern African Governments were not slapping. The squelching of any possible resistance by German nationals in Tanganyika and Kenya was a smart bit of work, as was the prompt and wide distribution of Rhodesian forces where they would do the most good.

K. H. DAVIN
London, W.

Yours faithfully,
K. H. DAVIN

**Repatriation of Germans
Their Experience of British Rule**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—You have recorded the departure from Kenya and Tanganyika of some 600 Germans, including some who had been interned and many orphaned children. It is a pity that it does not appear that many more enemy aliens will be returned to the Reich.

While there will be much sympathy with individuals who must suffer in the total war of

**Teaching the Young Idea
The Southern Rhodesian Method**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—I am consumed with admiration at the scheme of education now in force in Southern Rhodesia, in which teachers in the kindergarten and primary schools have to adapt their syllabuses to the peculiar needs of their pupils, and by which modern forms are exempt from external examinations, and have lived too late to compare these modern methods with those of my young days when my early attempts at self-expression were crushed by my mother's saying to the nursemaid, "Go and see what Tommy is doing and tell him what to do it."

The principle of the new methods seems to be to find out what a child's hobby is and then to let him get on with it. But suppose a child has no hobby? Or, as the lady said to her boy friend when she threatened to blow out his brains if she refused him, "But suppose you blow, and there aren't any brains?"

Victorian forebears, on the other hand, were men of careers, and a proud young married couple, regarding with affection their first-born, then in the crawling stage, determined to find out what career he would choose. They put him on the floor with a Bible, a sword, and a sovereign (perhaps it should be explained that that was a gold coin of the period, worth 10s., but now extinct). If, said they, he chose the sovereign, he should be a paragon of the Bible; a clergyman; and if the sword, a soldier of the Queen. He grabbed all three, so they made a lawyer of him!

Your excellent journal, with its so dangerous accounts of education in Southern Rhodesia, is being kept carefully from my youngsters, for if they got wind of what is being done over there, there would be no holding them. And, much as I love Africa, it is not convenient for us to return at the moment.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS A. BAKER

London, S.W.

25th Week of the War

Strange Habits of Lions

Points from a Game Warden's Report

GAME WARDENS' reports make story reading, and the latest from Tanganyika Territory, by Mr. S. P. Teare, is no exception.

The Serengeti, he writes, provided the usual thrills, among them the lions which, from constant feeding by visitors on *safari*, now run after cars and look as if they would really jump in, as indeed occurred according to one story. Two elderly gentlemen had the experience of lions taking to their camp and trying to break open some food boxes. The campers were, very naturally, scared, but fortunately did not shoot before their wild hunter drove off the enterprising beasts.

Mr. Teare condemns both the feeding of the lions and the risks taken by photographers. "Directly the area is declared a national park," he says, "the feeding of lions will be prohibited, so that in time these animals will revert to their normal ways of living."

Man-Eating After the Rains

In the Lindi district lions take to man-eating when the grass grows long after the rains. They have become so cunning that dead baits do not attract them. Trapping being out of the question, they have to be tracked down individually and shot.

"Owing to the dense bush," writes Mr. G. J. P. Jonides, the local game ranger, "it is usually necessary to crawl on the hands and knees to avoid noise, and the shot has to be taken at point-blank range. A heavy rifle is therefore advisable, and care should be taken to disable the quarry at the first shot." Excellent advice, indeed, and typically.

Captain M. S. Moore, V.C., ranger at Banagi Hill, shot a guinea-fowl which was promptly seized by a lioness, "who proceeded to eat it without taking any notice of me at all. As there were three more lions present nearby, I called up the dog."

Lion have been seen digging a warthog out of its hole, and another pair dug a goat out of a trap, through a hole which they made under the side of the trap, thus avoiding the trap gun. Captain R. H. Hewlett watched two lions hurrying pieces of an eland they had killed but could not eat all at once; one kept off the vultures while the other carried pieces of the meat to the hole they had dug and buried them "like a dog."

Bravery of African Game Scouts

The presence of mind and bravery of game scout Saidi Sulemani gets deserved mention. A bull elephant attacked a Native woman and her child at a water-hole; she had put her child down while she drew water, and laid the hide sling on the ground. The elephant seized the child and swung it about, so that Saidi thought at first that it was the woman he was killing. She snatched her child and plunged into the pool, where it was nearly drowned. Saidi fired three shots at the elephant before stopping it for good.

The risks these Native game scouts run is very great. Saidi himself had been previously impaled through the leg by an elephant's tusk and hung into a tree, where he fainted, but recovered, got to his rifle, and shot his assailant, whom he had previously wounded. During the year under review two scouts were killed by elephant, one was upset in his canoe and killed by a hippo, and another was killed by a crocodile while he was trying to collect the skin of a hippo he had shot. Another scout was

mauled by a leopard, which he kicked away from him after mauling it, and recovered and returned to duty.

Although the 1921 elephant were under control schemes, a considerable cull had to be compared with other years. In some parts elephants have learned to associate a charge with a bullet, and the firing of maroons is enough to scare them away.

Mr. G. G. Rusby reports seeing a black giraffe with a brown bull in a herd. He was as black as a pie with dark brown spots under the belly. There were no light markings on him at all.

Rinderpest has ravaged the game, especially the greater kudu, and to a less degree eland, giraffe and bushbuck, but, strangely enough, not buffalo, which previous experience indicated as the first to contract the disease. One of the six capital photographs which adorn the report shows a big pile of greater kudu horns from rinderpest victims collected in one small area by the game ranger.

Poaching by Natives gave much trouble. The Department cost the Territory £12,438, and brought in a revenue of £23,358.

Fauna Society's Work

"OUR POSITION is very satisfactory," said Lord Onslow, presiding at the annual meeting on Monday of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, much more so than at the beginning of the war in 1914. We have over £700 in hand, over £3,000 in investments, and subscriptions are coming in well. Our object must be to keep the Society active until the war is over, and then resume our work where we left off, and I hope, call the international conferences which must do for Asia and Australia what has already been done for Africa.

The report expressed satisfaction that the Serengeti game reserve in Tanganyika has been declared a national park, though the details of the precise boundaries, of the constitution, and of the composition of the governing body had not been finally settled when war broke out, and must now be regarded as postponed.

Egyptian Ministers in the Sudan

The Egyptian Prime Minister, Aly Maher Pasha, accompanied by Mohammed Saleh Pasha Harbe, Minister of National Defence, and Abdel Khaw Bey Ahmed, Minister of Public Works, reached Khartoum by air on Monday from Cairo on a 10-day visit to the Sudan, undertaken on a personal invitation of the Governor-General, who requests they will be during their stay. Opportunities will be given for the visitors to see as much as possible of the country and to enable them to acquaint themselves personally with the Sudan and its peoples.

Salisbury's New Schools

Two modern schools, one for boys and the other for girls, have been opened at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The Alan Watts school has for headmaster Mrs. J. Cowie, B.Sc., Inspector of Schools for the Salisbury District, and the second, which is hoped to name the Queen Elizabeth School, is to be in charge of Miss Lilian Robson, M.A., from the Godolphin School, Salisbury, England. These two schools represent an important stage in the educational reorganisation initiated by the Minister of Education, Mr. Muggins, who is also Minister of Education.

The War: Expert Views

Threat to Holland. — "While nearly a third of the German divisions in the west remain concentrated on the frontiers of Luxembourg, Belgium and Holland, it would be folly to rule out as unreasonable the conclusion that they may be launched against those countries. The position may be put even more strongly, since almost half of that force lies on the borders of Flanders, the easiest gateway into Holland and the Scheldt estuary. Indeed, the headquarters of General Blasowitz are only about 12 miles from the boundary of that province. It was Blasowitz who received the surrender of Warsaw. When we take these facts together, can we be accused of undue nervousness or profligate imagination if we take rather seriously the fresh rumours about the invasion of Flanders? The long-drawn-out siege warfare is no favourite with the German soldier. Nor is he at his best in defence, though he stood on the defensive against the Allies for over two years in the last war. The Germans like swift and clean results; and the whole of their training is shaped to produce them. Every fault is forgiven except lack of initiative and boldness in exploiting opportunities. Mistakes are expected; but is anathema. It is for that that they have developed tactics of mechanised attack, aeroplanes acting as scouts, breaking up resistance in their path." — *"Strategist"* in the *"Spectator"*.

High-Explosive Bombs. — "A friend lately returned from China, where he has seen much of the fighting in the vicinity of Shanghai, tells me that while there he was called upon to assist in dealing with the results of the explosions of modern high explosive bombs weighing 500 lb. and 1,000 lb. He estimated that the casualties resulting from them numbered 500 and 1,000 respectively. By far the greater number of those casualties were not due to direct hits, but to blast from the explosions. The victims were those caught in the open, who had received no warning or had neglected to take cover. In a house of brick or masonry you are practically safe against blast, though the windows will be smashed. The wisest course, if caught in the open, with the chance of reaching cover when a warning sounds, is to get at once to a safe place." — *Brigadier J. V. Crook* in the *"Daily Express"*.

Germany's Naval Strategy. — "During the Great War the German Navy let her submarines be beaten by the weak convoys escorted by destroyers and armed auxiliaries, because she never attempted to send cruisers through the British lines of blockade. Now the submarine was to force the isolated merchantmen into convoys, thus providing huge targets for the surface raider to swoop down upon and overwhelm. In the pocket battleships originally constructed for cruiser warfare against the French communications in the Bay of Biscay, the German Navy possessed the ideal vessels for the application of that strategy. They would have been able to overpower any escort vessel, while their speed of 26 knots enabled them to evade all battleships with the exception of the three British battlecruisers Hood, Renown and Repulse, and the two French battleships Dunkerque and Strasbourg. The first four months of war have failed to bear out the great expectations of this New Strategy. The co-operation between surface raiders and submarines has proved a complete failure." — *Mr. Herbert Robinson* in the *"Fortnightly"*.

Sweden's Defences. — "Sweden has got much of defence against her coast, holding a large number of mines in the end of her fleet and a vast defence force. Her most useful weapon to bar a landing would be her three 8,000-ton coastal battleships, armed with 11 in. guns. By planting her mines, however, to within three miles of the Falsterbo peninsula, Germany has severely reduced these ships' space for manoeuvre, one of them can now move from Sweden's east coast to her west, their draught is too deep for the shallows of Falsterbo. The Swedes have dug a channel across the Falsterbo peninsula to divert the traffic, but it will not be ready until May. Fixed coastal batteries protect the two bases of Karlskrona and Gdteborg, only with as it were, of Skane. But unless mobile resistance can be presented by troops and artillery in southern Skane, Germany could land troops there. In the last analysis, such resistance depends on the ability of the Swedish air arm to harass the German, which would be used as a gigantic reconnaissance and bombing screen to cover disembarkation." — *Mr. Herbert Robinson* in the *"Daily Express"*.

The Case of the "Altmark." — "It is in full accord with the arguments of the Nazis, who normally sink Norwegian ships, that they should be allowed to do so in the seas and in territorial waters, that they should be allowed to do so in the seas and in territorial waters, that they should be allowed to do so in the seas and in territorial waters. The Norwegian Government has their advocate to the point of law, who happens to have submitted a very strong case. The argument is, of course, supported with false evidence. The Altmark is described as a defenceless merchant ship, but was in fact armed with two pom-poms and four machine-guns, and she bore the flag of the International Call-sign for 1930 she is entered in the list of the German Navy. The British force is accused of the massacre of unarmed men. Actually a party of German riflemen escaped from the ship to the shore, whence they opened fire; and it was in returning the fire of these that two men running across the ice were hit. This smokescreen of mendacity is no doubt put out to obscure the substantial point of law involved, which is quite clear and simple. International law does not permit a belligerent to transport its prisoners of war through the territory of a neutral. He may not send them across neutral and nor can he convey them into or through neutral territorial waters. If a ship carrying prisoners is taken into such waters, the law requires that the prisoners be immediately released. The first duty to release them rests upon the captors, as was clearly recognised by Captain Lagersdoff, of the *Arcturion*, a Swedish ship who set free his prisoners as soon as he entered Montevideo harbour. If the belligerent does not do its duty, then the neutral is required to compel him to do so. It is acknowledged by the Norwegian Government, themselves, who ordered the release of the British prisoners in the American ship *Prinzess Alice* when she was taken into Tromsø in the prize crew last October. There was nothing left for Captain Vian but to enforce the law himself, and this he very properly did. It is true that in order to perform his duty he had to attack a belligerent ship in neutral waters—as the German had done before him. The difference is that the German ship entered in order to break the law, and the British in order to thwart that intention." — *The Times*.

Background to t

Air Supremacy.—The outbreak of war about 100,000 persons were employed in the aircraft industry. That number has gone up by leaps and bounds in the last but not a half month. It is estimated that to achieve air supremacy with sufficient speed would require the labour of 2,000,000 people at least. The enemy reads nothing so much as the creation of full air supremacy by the Allies. He will strive all he can to hinder and to keep the predominance in his own hands. If Britain and France are wise in their common effort they will make air supremacy their answering and accelerating aim. With that everything else would be added to them.

Mr. J. E. Carr in the "Observer."

What Germany Must Learn.—The German claim to equality can be satisfied only if the Nazi despotism is replaced, not by the old powers of Prussian militarism and Austrian Monarchism, but by a *Rechtsstaat* based on the principles of German federation. And this means that the restoration of a centralised Parliamentary system is far less important to German liberty than the restoration of a proper equilibrium between federal and communal self-government. To grant equality to Germany which creates a permanent insecurity in the Danube basin is not to remedy the ills of Versailles but to overlook one of the few achievements of the last war. If Germans are to enjoy equality, not predominance, in Central Europe, not only Germany but the Danube basin must be reconstituted upon a federal basis. The only long-term solution is the creation by the western democracies of social and economic *Lebensraum* not for Germany but for the energies and talents of the German people. What we need, both for progress during the war and for reconstruction after the war is a democratic vision of a new social order in Europe and in our Empire outside Europe as clear as the vision of racial imperialism in *Mein Kampf*. We must at all costs avoid the mistake of making an anti-Nazi Government in Germany accept responsibility for defeat. It should be one of our major objectives to ensure that those in Germany who are responsible for the war should admit the defeat of their plans and that the German people should see clearly the time that it is the forces of aggression that stab in the back, which have been their undoing.

Mr. R. H. S. Crossman in the "New Statesman and Nation."

Finland's Urgent Needs.—Finland is fighting a battle for France and Britain as much as for herself. Though we are not at war with Russia, she is at war with us. She has committed acts of war against us already in providing the Murmansk for German ships of war, submarines, and other ships. France and Britain have declared that they will not give any aid to Finland in their power, but so far that has only taken the shape of some verbal sympathy. This is not an aid in their power. A brave decision actively to support the Finnish people now would cause a great wave of confidence in our willingness and ability to aid others who may soon find themselves selected as the next victim. The practical step open to the Allies is not a great one. It is merely to send a few ships to Petsamo, destroy Russian ships there, and close Murmansk. The delay in doing anything more than supplies to the help of Finland leaves an uneasy feeling that there is something lacking in our political leadership. To act too late is often to invite disaster, and can be quite as fatal to the cause as rash decisions taken without due consideration.

General Sir Cecil Gaigh, in the "English-Speaking World."

Our Debt to Poland.—For Great Britain and France this war is a war of liberation, a chance to which France and Great Britain may not strictly have deserved to save themselves, their lives and their ways of life and their ideals from what might have been destruction. So what do Great Britain and France owe this chance? To the resolve of the Polish people to face the risk of annihilation rather than yield to the threat of overwhelming force. Without provocation of any kind, and with the patient temper that had always been conspicuous in their history, the Poles placed irremediably and indisparably upon Hitler the guilt of this war. Like Belgium in 1914, Poland now stands as the symbol of outraged right and as the victim of a wickedness surpassing even that of Imperial Germany in the last war. The moral worth of this fact is incalculable.

Mr. H. Wickham Steed in "Free Europe."

Sweden's Strength.—It has been hastily assumed by some writers that occupation of Sweden would be an easy affair for the Nazis. But this is very far from the truth. The coasts of Sweden are mostly bare granite with complicated labyrinths of small islands and shallow channels between them. These present considerable difficulties to navigation in any season, and in winter more particularly. The only easy coastline is that of Skania and Malmo. But this was heavily fortified in 1906 and the fortifications have been extended since. Powerful coastal batteries are located all along the Swedish coasts and, though much weaker than the German, Sweden's fleet as far from negligible, especially operating within her coastal waters. Sweden does not need the Baltic since all her ocean trade may be transferred, and largely has been transferred, to the Norwegian ports. So she can afford to smother her whole coastline from Stockholm to Goteborg. In these conditions the attempted landing of an enemy army is more than hazardous. (Remember Gallipoli). The fortifications of the Hel peninsula near Gdynia, though completely surrounded, held out for one month, whence it may be inferred that the Swedish coastal fastnesses have a good chance of holding out for a year. The Germans would have to go to Finland to reach Sweden, a far from enviable proposition. The real danger of the German thrust to Scandinavia is in the air. The Nazis may try to terrorise the northern countries into submission, Sweden and Norway together have no more than 500 first-line fighting machines, and it is not clear how much help Great Britain and France would or could give. The key country in the Scandinavian problem is Denmark, which is both anti-German and anti-Nazi, but has no military forces worth mentioning.

Mr. Valdemar Friesoff.

Where Russia is Vulnerable.—Russia is most vulnerable in the Caucasus, where five-sixths of her petroleum is produced. Aided air attacks on the oilfields of Baku on the pipe-line to Batumi and on the two railways out of Baku would lay the Russian Caucasus on its back.

Daily Telegraph, New York correspondence.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—This is the season set apart for facing sin.—*Bishop of the Carey.*
 Finland is a respect-stab in the back of the enemy.—*Professor Hancock.*
 Gneys are the sons of war; water is the sea are being thrown away.—*Lord Tweedmuir.*
 Hansard is our only completely uncensored contemporary publication.—*Lord Strathairn.*
 Enthusiasm is that sacred fire which, though desirable, can be achieved.—*Sir George Linn.*

There was no more chivalrous man in public life in our time than Lord Tweedmuir.—*Mr. A. L. Rows.*
 We are fighting not merely to destroy evil, but to open the way to good.—*Sir George Schluser, M.P.*
 Hitler's promises and pretexts hang in tatters about him.—*Sir Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador in France.*

Exports to day rank as the fourth arm of defence.—*Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade.*
 We are 500,000 cattle, 500,000 pigs, and 5,000,000 poultry short of the number we had six months ago.—*Mr. Walter Morgan, M.P.*

Recruiting for the first five months of the present war was brisker than in 1914.—*Mr. Zealand, Minister of Defence.*
 The fight for the command of the sea, therefore, it begins of a great scale, our gallant arm will prove superior.—*Lord Chatfield.*

The volatility of the modern talker always requires the use of two or three words where one would do.—*Mr. E. Tritton Sankey.*

We should organise our resistance on the assumption that it is going to be a very long struggle.—*Thomas Hanford, M.P.*

No one possessed in richer measure than Lord Tweedmuir the insight of sympathy and the power of heartening others.—*Lord Macmillan.*

I shall win the bet I made that not a bomb would be dropped on London in the first six months of the war.—*The Rt. Hon. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P.*

At Westminster the Wrens are put on to vote down intelligent, helpful suggestions simply because they do not emanate from the cranium of Mr. Chamberlain.—*Miss Frank Owen.*

The consumption of newsprint has been reduced to 53% of the pre-war rate by the voluntary reduction in the size of news papers.—*Mr. A. Ralph Reed, Paper Controller.*

Over 18,000 men and women have lost their lives at the hands of the Gestapo in Poland, and over 6,000 have been executed in the occupied territories.—*Miss Jean Little.*

One of the main functions of the Export Council will be to assist in the co-ordination of the activities of firms engaged in the export trade.—*The Director of the Board of Trade.*

We must direct the energies of our working men and women to producing goods for the service of foreign markets instead of the supply of home demands.—*Sir George Linn.*

The policies of the German navy have changed but the firm intention to violent action which distinguishes the German temperament periodically returns.—*Sir Edward Grey, M.P.*

The German is tremendous, Hitler's "Mein Kampf" and "Life of Hitler" shows how he nourished violent personal hatreds all his life. It is partly hatred that makes Germans such bad psychologists.—*The Rev. Dr. W. R. Inge.*

On more than one day in the summer the Russians have fired 300,000 shells, about the maximum expended on any day by the British Fourth Army during the battle of the Somme.—*Times & Mail's Correspondent.*

There is not a shred of evidence that the President believes that the time is ripe for peace or fails to understand that an American initiative at the wrong moment must do more harm than good.—*Times & Washington Correspondent.*

English opinion has not yet reckoned with the new Spain, just as for years it did not reckon with the new Italy. If we learn wisdom at home, we shall reckon with both. If we don't, we shall pay the price.—*Mr. Hilaire Belloc.*

Frederick William I of Prussia, during whose reign military uniform became the official court dress in Berlin, made his people feel that it was a disgrace to be a civilian, a sentiment which still prevails in Germany.—*Miss Margart Goldsmith.*

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 | 73 15 0 |
| Kenya 5% | 106 10 0 |
| Kenya 3 1/2% | 99 15 0 |
| N. Rhodesia 3 1/2% | 98 0 0 |
| Nyasaland 5% | 93 10 0 |
| N. Rhodesia 5% A. debts | 81 0 0 |
| Rhodesian Riv. 4 1/2% debts | 85 10 0 |
| S. Rhodesia 3 1/2% | 98 15 0 |
| Sudan 5% | 107 7 6 |
| Tanzania 4 1/2% | 105 3 0 |

Industrial

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Brit. Amer. Tobacco (31) | 5 0 7 1/2 |
| British Oxygen (21) | 3 11 3 |
| British Ropes (2s. 6d.) | 1 10 9 1/2 |
| Courtauld (5s) | 1 48 1 1/2 |
| Dunlop Rubber (16) | 1 11 7 1/2 |
| General Electric (16) | 3 12 3 1/2 |
| Imperial Chemical (10) | 1 11 14 1/2 |
| Imperial Tobacco (61) | 6 1 3 1/2 |
| Int'l Nickel Canada | 1 17 1/2 |
| Prof. Cinematograph | 15 0 |
| Turner and Newall (61) | 3 5 3 1/2 |
| U.S. Steels | 5 5 1/2 |
| United Steel (61) | 1 3 7 1/2 |
| Unilever (61) | 1 9 3 1/2 |
| United Tobacco of S.A. | 5 2 0 |
| Vickers (10s) | 1 1 0 |
| Woolworth (5s) | 3 1 4 1/2 |

Mines and Oil

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Anaconda (250) | 7 0 0 |
| Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) | 1 12 1/2 |
| Anglo-American Investment | 1 18 3 1/2 |
| Anglo-Franco | 2 16 3 1/2 |
| Ayton (2s. 6d.) | 1 10 0 |
| Asanti Goldfields (5s.) | 3 1 10 1/2 |
| Bhambani (4s.) | 1 5 1 1/2 |
| Blyvoor (10s.) | 6 6 3 1/2 |
| Burmah Oil | 3 7 3 1/2 |
| Consolidated Goldfields | 2 3 9 1/2 |
| Crown Mines (10s.) | 13 0 0 |
| De Beers Deferred (50s) | 5 15 0 |
| East Danga (10s.) | 1 9 3 1/2 |
| E. Rand Consolidated (5s.) | 1 2 3 1/2 |
| E. Rand Proprietary (10s.) | 2 5 0 |
| Gold Coast Selection (5s) | 2 5 6 1/2 |
| Grosvonts | 4 12 6 1/2 |
| Johannesburg Consolidated | 1 12 6 1/2 |
| Klerksdorp (5s.) | 1 0 0 |
| Kwahu (2s.) | 1 16 9 1/2 |
| Lynchburg | 10 10 1/2 |
| Marievale (10s.) | 16 3 1/2 |
| Martin (5s.) | 6 0 0 |
| Mexican Eagle | 6 6 0 |
| Rand Mines (5s.) | 6 17 6 1/2 |
| Randfontein | 1 15 0 |
| Royal Dutch (100 fl.) | 51 15 0 |
| Shell | 3 15 0 |
| Sumner (2s. 6d.) | 18 0 0 |
| S. A. Land (3s. 6d.) | 4 12 6 1/2 |
| S. A. Towns (10s.) | 6 6 0 |
| Sub. Nigel (10s.) | 8 9 1/2 |
| Vlafontein (10s.) | 12 6 1/2 |
| West Wits. (10s.) | 12 9 1/2 |
| Western Holdings (5s.) | 12 6 1/2 |

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) | 1 17 6 1/2 |
| British India 5 1/2% pref. | 92 5 0 |
| Chartered | 6 0 0 |
| E. of Realisation | 6 6 1/2 |
| Great Western | 48 0 0 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank | 85 16 0 |
| L.M.S. | 22 5 0 |
| National Bank of India | 29 10 0 |
| Southern Railway def. ord. | 20 5 0 |
| Standard Bank of S.A. | 13 10 0 |
| Union Castle 6% pref. | 45 6 1/2 |

Plantations

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Anglo-Dutch (41) | 1 6 1 1/2 |
| Living (10) | 2 0 0 |
| London Asiatic (2s.) | 3 18 1 1/2 |
| Malayalam Pl. (61) | 1 14 0 |
| Rubber Trust (11) | 1 14 1 1/2 |

PERSONALIA

The late, Sir Weston Jarvis bequeathed a legacy of £500 to the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. J. G. Pitt is now hon. secretary of the Bulawayo committee of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. Deo. Blunt, Kenya's new Director of Agriculture, started a tour of the Colony shortly after taking up his appointment last month.

Sir Louis Souchon and Mrs. Edith Rouillard, widow of the late Mr. Michel Rouillard, were married in Mauritius last week.

Lady Peto, wife of Sir Geoffrey Peto, is Chairman of a Bristol committee engaged in collecting funds and distributing clothes for evacuees.

Messrs. H. R. P. Harrison, F. C. S., L. Briner, B. H. McD. Dec and W. Paul have been promoted District Commissioners in the Sudan.

Mr. R. S. Wollen, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, is due to reach London to-day by air from Nairobi on a short business visit.

Sir Charles William Cayzer, Bt., L.D.S., M.P. for Chester since 1922, who died on Sunday at the age of 44, was a director of Clan Line Steamers.

Dr. H. L. Gordon, whose statements regarding the brain power of Africans have led to much controversy, has left Nairobi to join his son in Hong Kong.

Bateman's, for many years the home in East Sussex of Rudyard Kipling, has been left to the National Trust by Mrs. Kipling, with an endowment of £5,000.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, who has more than once visited East Africa in support of Indian opinion in times of political disagreement, is seriously ill in Bengal.

The Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Mr. H. V. L. Swazzy to be his private secretary.

The death is announced at the age of 65 of Mr. P. L. Cruttsbank, who served in Southern Rhodesia in 1900. In 1914, at the age of 60, he volunteered for active service.

The engagement is announced between Mr. M. J. Byrne, of the Kenya Labour Department, and Miss R. M. Frances, eldest daughter of Commander and Mrs. Veasey, of Mau summit.

Mr. H. J. Giles, who died recently in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 77, first went to South Africa in the 'eighties, and as the dispatch rider who carried the Mombasa Treaty to Bulawayo. He had lived on his property at Mahalapye since 1903.

Mr. A. J. Stone, Registrar and Administrator-General in Nyasaland, has just left the Protectorate on retirement, accompanied by Mrs. Stone. He has served in the country since 1912, except while he was with the Nyasaland Field Force during the Great War.

Miss Ben Garland, who had lived in the Meru and Soloi districts of Kenya for the past 32 years, died recently in Nakuru. Her husband was among Kenya's pioneer white settlers.

Mr. A. H. Charlton, who had lived for many years in Basutoland, died recently in Mongu hospital. He was widely known for his generous nature and readiness to assist good causes.

The new Lord Tweedsmuir, who, as the Hon. W. Buchan, formerly served in the Uganda Administration, attended a memorial service for his father on Saturday at the village church of Elsfield, Oxfordshire.

Members of the Kenya Flax Board, established under the recent Flax Ordinance, are, Mr. Stanley G. Gherrie, M.L.C., Chairman; L. N. Barradell, and Messrs. W. J. Newton, A. C. Hoey and W. C. Barner.

Major Thomas Deacon, who several years ago visited East Africa on a scientific expedition for the British Museum, and who afterwards served in the Gold Coast Colony as Postmaster-General, has died in Liverpool at the age of 76.

Mr. Rex Tredgold, C.C. Minister of Defence, Justice and Air in Southern Rhodesia, left England by air for the Colony on Saturday, having concluded discussions in London with the British Government on Southern Rhodesia's war efforts.

Many East Africans who have flown on the Imperial Airways services will regret to learn of the death of Captain Frederick Dismore, who in the early days of the England-Africa route commanded planes on the London-Paris stage. He was said to have flown the English Channel no fewer than 100 times.

Sir Shenton Thomas, former Governor of Nyasaland, and now Governor of the Straits Settlements, has been asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to continue to hold his present office for the duration of the war, provided his health permits. Sir Thomas is coming home on leave in the middle of April and will return to Singapore in the autumn.

We deeply regret to report the death at Chaldon Common, Surrey, at the age of 70, of Mrs. Clara Beth Hamel Smith, wife of Mr. H. Hamel Smith, founder of *Tropical Life* and author of many books on tropical agriculture and cognate subjects. Mrs. Hamel Smith, who had borne a long illness with patience and fortitude, leaves two daughters, with whom deep sympathy will be felt, as with their father, who is so well known to many East Africans.

To Represent East Africa

Major E. W. Cavendish-Bentick and Colonel G. E. Griffiths are due to leave Kenya by air on Saturday to represent the case of the Colony to the British Government from the standpoint of primary production. Mr. Wollen, representing the coffee industry, and Sir William Lead, who speaks for the whole East African sisal industry and for Tanganyika Territory, have preceded them.

As Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, is also due in London very shortly, the argument of a definite agricultural policy for the territories ought not to be long delayed.

East Africa's Roads

The ridiculous necessity of dispatching hundreds of military lorries from Dar es Salaam by rail. — Mr. J. R. Leslie, addressing the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

The single-minded Natives
Puts burdens on his head
Regardless of the weight it
He's adequately fed,
When given a wheel-barrow
To ease a heavy job,
He's sticked to the marrow
And puts it on his nob!
Now war in Tanganyika
Has caught her short of roads,
And much is there to seek
In moving heavy loads
For when an Army lorry
Is mud-bound in the rain,
The Military says "Sorry!"
And put it on a train!

For twenty years, with reason
The colonists have fought
For roads which to each season
Will stand up, as they ought
Perchance they protest in te,
Official ease will reach
Now I.E.L. a man of weight,
In pointing out the rotten state
Even of roads in Dar... of late,
Where, in the rains, at any rate,
Bogging may be too off the top
Of Army transport up to date,
Has put it in a speech.

Matters of Moment

(Continued from page 493.)

It is unfortunate that the native white folk intelligence of East Africans, amidst such misrepresentation as would have prevented misunderstanding by open-minded readers in Europe. They are not to know that the port-labourers consider themselves to be among the best of the crews of Mombasa; that, far from being down-trodden, they have offered themselves to their respective companies, time after time, more often than not endeavouring to work in the same gangs under the same headmen, and that it is not themselves, rather than the companies, who prefer "casual" or "permanent" employment. In practice there is little difference between those two groupings for the cool workman, who can generally count on a minimum of twenty days' work monthly, at the basic wage of two shillings daily, that exactly equals the minimum wage of the man on the monthly (thirty day) pay-roll, who is not so free to rest when he wishes, as the African delights to do. Many casual labourers earn three pounds a month including overtime pay, some reach four pounds, and all receive a substantial free meal in the middle of the day. There are many men who are strongly attached to one or other of the lighter companies, who on their side are anxious to retain these employees. European and African, in fact, and consideration by the fact that they already pay their Native labour higher rates than the Government.

Guidance for the Colonies

In Regard to Primary Production

THE IMPORTANCE of obtaining clearer guidance from the authorities in regard to agricultural production in the Eastern African Dependencies was emphasised at the February meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

It was fully conceded that the Imperial Government has been faced with great difficulties in deciding its policy in connexion with the purchase of grain commodities from particular sources, but it was thought that territories overseas ought soon to know for which crops they might expect a market in the United Kingdom and the provision of shipping for their transport.

Instances were cited of complete misunderstanding and of confusion and indecision arising from the inability of the local Governments to afford information.

Maize for Local Needs

Recently, for instance, wide publicity had been given in Tanganyika Territory to the statement that the Imperial Government would purchase whatever quantities of East African maize might be available for export, whereas the position, as explained to the Board by Mr. Frank Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, was that the East African territories must not expect an increased market for maize in this country since it was not to be expected that shipping space would be available for the carriage of abnormal quantities. As a matter of fact, as a result of the drought in Kenya no maize was now available for shipment from that Colony, in which supplies were being retained as a precaution against famine, while Tanganyika, which had been encouraged to increase the planting of maize, had been told quite definitely that the object was to meet local needs.

Priority was, it appeared, being given to sisal in the allocation of shipping space, and it did not seem that much space would be available for the transport to the United Kingdom of the Uganda cotton crop, much of which has been bought by India and Japan) or of cotton seed, partly because large quantities of the latter are understood to have been purchased in Egypt and the Sudan, from which much cheaper and quicker ocean transport is obtainable.

Prices Fixed to Prevent Profiteering

While maintaining that the prices paid to East African producers of maize, oilseeds and other crops have been and are to-day low, Mr. Alex. Holm, said that he had received an interesting explanation both of the low prices paid by the control in the early stages of the war and of the enhanced prices since fixed; the whole had been to prevent profiteering by keeping the prices low until the stocks held by operators at the outbreak of war had passed into consumption.

At the suggestion of Colonel W. K. Tucker, it was decided to ask constituent public bodies in East Africa to list the problems with which they thought the Board might most usefully concern itself.

The Chairman, Colonel J. E. Ponsford, M.P., was of the opinion that a special study should be made of measures taken, or needed, to combat soil erosion, and it was suggested that other suitable subjects for attention were the operations of the Colonial Development Fund and the import licensing system established in East Africa. Questions were raised as to the prospects of flax growing in the region.

Economic Section of the C.O.

New Under-Secretary of State Appointed

WHEN A SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE for £10,200 in connexion with an expansion of the economic department of the Colonial Office was submitted to the House of Commons last week Mr. Creech Jones asked for further information regarding the duties of that department.

The Secretary of State replied that the war had somewhat altered the work carried on in the Colonial Office in regard to economic questions. On the outbreak of war the Colonial Empire Marketing Board was suspended because the conditions under which Colonial products were sold in world markets had been altered by the war; the Government had become purchasers of many Colonial products, and in that connexion a good deal more work had fallen upon the economic department.

Although that is not the whole explanation of the enlargement of the economic department—because I should have proposed an enlargement in any case, on account of the great importance I attach to the developing work of that department—nevertheless the advent of war made an increase of officers in that division of the Colonial Office still more urgent, continued Mr. MacDonald. "A great deal of the extra money required is wanted for the salaries of extra officers in the economic department. I have appointed a new Assistant Under-Secretary of State, who will devote a great deal of his time to looking after these economic questions. I have also added an additional principal to the department and increased the number of clerical staff."

Salary of New Post

Mr. George Griffiths: "What is the salary of these two?"

Mr. MacDonald: "The total sum involved in my additions to that department is £1,300. Of course, the new Assistant Under-Secretary of State is not a new officer. He was in the economic department before, and he has now received an increase in his salary because of his promotion to higher office in the Colonial Department."

Mr. Griffiths: "It is a new post entirely?"

Mr. MacDonald: "Yes."

Mr. Griffiths: "It being a new post, what is the salary of it?"

Mr. MacDonald: "The salary is something over £2,000. It is a new post, but the whole of the salary paid to the officer is not a new charge on the officer himself, was in the economic department and has been promoted. The additional sum required for him, the new principal and the additional clerical staff in the economic department comes to £1,300."

Mr. Griffiths: "Somebody else has the post now that he had before he was promoted?"

Mr. MacDonald: "Another officer has been brought in from a Colonial post overseas and has taken his place as the head of the economic department."

The supplementary vote was agreed to.

Penal Sanctions

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that recent reports showed that the imposition of penal sanctions arising from breaches of civil contracts amongst workers in Africa were now only a negligible proportion; and whether he would consider the advisability of deciding that penal sanctions for breaches of civil contract should be abolished throughout British Colonial territories.

Mr. MacDonald said he was satisfied that penal

sanctions, where they still existed in British Colonies, should not be abolished more rapidly than was prescribed in the International Convention adopted last summer by the International Labour Conference, but he had impressed upon Governors his strong desire that such sanctions should be reduced to the absolute minimum.

Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. MacDonald agreed that his answer meant that the Imperial Government would ratify the Convention at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Sorensen asked whether the right of public meeting and the publication of newspapers could still be exercised in all British Colonies, how many publications had been suppressed, and whether Native, political and industrial organisations could function freely.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that apart from Defence Regulations, which followed in the main those brought into operation in this country, there had been no change since the outbreak of war in Colonial legislation affecting the matters referred to in the first and third parts of the question. He was not aware of any instance of the suppression of a publication since the outbreak of war.

Dr. Pole-Evans's Report

Mr. Sandys asked the Colonial Secretary whether he had now received the recommendations of the Kenya Government with regard to the recent report of Dr. Pole-Evans on soil erosion in the Colony.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the Government of Kenya was preparing a comprehensive programme, in which account would be taken of Dr. Pole-Evans's recommendations for dealing with questions of soil erosion and land utilisation in Kenya. He hoped the programme would be submitted to him as an early date.

Mr. Sorensen asked whether there had been any recent developments concerning the relationship of the Union of South Africa to Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and whether discussions had taken place with the Union respecting the possibility of restoring a cheaper air mail postal service.

Mr. Eden replied that the answer to the first part of the question was in the negative. As regards the second part, discussions were proceeding with the Union Government as regards air mail postage rates between this country and South Africa.

Mr. Wiley, who asked for a list of the commodities of which the Government was now proposed to become the sole buyer and controller, was told that the commodities included copper, lead, zinc, tin, certain kinds of hemp, wool, sugar, imported cereals and feeding stuffs, oil seeds, and

The Locust Outlook

REPORTING on the locust situation in East Africa, Mr. A. D. C. Michener, the entomologist in Kenya, notes the following conclusions.

"In Kenya, Uganda and Italian East Africa the locust infestation is of about the same intensity as, or slightly less intense than, a year ago. In the two latter countries the main infestation now extends to the Kenya borders, while their furthest north-west hounds have become free from locusts. Further afield in the Sudan there are more definite indications of the infestation becoming less severe. A tentative forecast for 1940 is therefore that for the early months the situation will be less menacing than a year ago. In the long rains there is danger of a more severe invasion than in 1939. There is hope that by the end of the year the infestation will die down considerably, provided that no fresh wave comes eastwards from West Africa."



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MARSEFERRA, ITALY

WESTMARTON, ENGLAND

Books Briefly Reviewed

"Prester John," by John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir) (Nelson, 1s. 6d.).—Mr. John Buchan drew on his African experiences as a junior member of Lord Milner's "Huddersfield" for his story of "Prester John," a full-blooded tale founded on the prester John tradition having come down from Ethiopia through Eastern Africa to the Rhodesias to find its home among the natives of South Africa. The book, written in 1919, rivals any of Sir Rider Haggard romances.

"How Came Civilisation?" by Lord Raglan (Jonathan Cape, 6s.).—Lord Raglan, who served in the Sudan some years ago, has a low estimate of the originality of the human mind, and inclines to the view that inventions and discoveries, even the simplest, which have advanced civilisation, have been made only once, and then spread from a centre outwards. He has no difficulty in proving that Africans have derived many points in their culture from Asia or Egypt, but he is less convincing with other peoples. This is an interesting book.

"Animals and Zoos To-day," by Dr. R. Biglake (Cassell, 8s. 6d.).—Dr. Biglake, Director of the National Zoological Gardens, Pretoria, confines himself almost entirely to South African animals. This is unfortunate, for African readers of wider experience will be surprised to read that "at the present time the white rhinoceros is restricted to Zululand in South Africa," which appears to disregard the flourishing specimens now existing in the West Nile district of Uganda. The impression is also given that the black rhino is also disappearing, despite the fact that it is common enough further north in Africa. This parochial outlook will spoil the book for East Africans, though much of general interest remains. The discussion of colour "camouflage" in animals, from zebras to insects, is stimulating if destructive of many theories, the warning against the tendency to interpret animal behaviour in terms of human experience is wise and timely, and the defence of zoological gardens in general is sound. The 122 photographic illustrations are excellent.

"A Text Book of Agriculture: Designed for Use in East African Schools," by J. G. Brash (Sheldon Press, 4s. 6d.).—Mr. Brash, who was for some years principal of the "Church of Scotland Mission" in Kenya Colony, has taken great pains with this well-written, well-illustrated and moderately-priced book. It covers every branch of agriculture in the widest sense, from the plant, its home, the soil—and its cultivation, through livestock, of all kinds, unconstructively treated, to co-operation and bee-keeping. He has a special chapter about goats, the real value of which he appreciates and explains. Above all, Mr. Brash realises the true place of his book in the teaching of agriculture to Africans. Many so-called "teachers" of the seemingly important subject have no practical experience of it, and use a text-book merely as a source of "crumbing" bald statements. The author aims at making his book practical, and has given only such theory as has a practical bearing. His language is so simple and his explanations so clear as to be eminently suited to the native instruction; he is especially good in dealing on quality rather than mere quantity, whether in plants, crops or livestock—and employed on the lines which the author lays down, the book should prove of real value in Eastern Africa.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Wanderer Consolidated.—During the quarter ended December 31, 1938, this mine, Tans, shafted 4,194,400 yds. 13,228 oz. of bullion, 10,000,000 lbs. of working costs, 6,225,000 lbs. of working costs, 2,372,100 lbs. of working costs, including the surprise section, totalled 6,044 ft. Sampled 2,765 ft., payable 960 ft., av. 5.7 dwt.; Surprise Section 424 ft., advanced; 435 ft. sampled, 285 ft. payable; av. 10.3 dwt. over a width of 35.8 in.

Cam and Spout.—The quarterly report for December 31 states that 78,000 tons were milled, yielding 20,351 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £178,502; working costs, £172,492; gross working profit at mine, £6,410; less royalty, £7,925; net working profit at mine, £78,485; add rents, £347; net profit at mine, £78,837. Capital expenditure, (excluding £10,910 spent on road developments), £6,636. Development, Cam Shaft, No. 34 level, winze at 1,320 ft., 5.8 co-ordinate sunk to depth of 14 ft., av. 23.1 dwt. over 38 in. for 15 ft., sampled winze at 1,820 ft., 5.8 co-ordinate sunk 35 ft. to depth of 134 ft., av. 3.1 dwt. over 29 in. for 150 ft., sampled Cam Spout Shaft, No. 36 level, winze at over 40 in. for 35 ft., sampled winze at 420 ft., W. co-ordinate sunk to depth of 82 ft., av. 5.6 dwt. over 30 in. throughout; stopp tries at 420 ft., W. co-ordinate sunk 325 ft., av. 4.7 dwt. over 47 in. for 265 ft., payable. Motor level, No. 33, level 12, sub-level drives on footwall "B" reef adv. 481 ft. to 538 ft., av. 5.9 dwt. over 37 in. for 585 ft., payable; No. 35 level, winze at 635 ft., W. co-ordinate on footwall "A" reef sunk 163 ft. to depth of 172 ft., av. 7.9 dwt. over 36 in. for 170 ft., sampled; winze at 730 ft., W. co-ordinate on footwall "B" reef, sunk to depth of 105 ft., av. 2.7 dwt. over 21 in. throughout. No. 36 level, main cross-cut "W" from sub-vertical shaft adv. 145 ft. to 192 ft., following reefs encountered; at 345 ft., av. 4.9 dwt. over 32 in. for 450 ft., av. 1.9 dwt. for 13 in.

Territorial Output

The gold output of the leading producer in the Belgian Congo during 1939 was as follows: (1938 figures are shown in parenthesis).—Kilo-Moto, 8,742 kilos (8,453 kilos); Minière Grands Lacs, 3,093 kilos (2,743 kilos); Minetaif, 2,874 kilos (468 kilos); Mining National Committee, 425 kilos (302 kilos); Symbr, 346 kilos (206 kilos).

Rhokana Prospects

Commenting on the outlook for Rhodesian copper shares, a writer says in the *Investors' Review*: "Rhokana Corporation looks to have the best chance of paying increased dividends which gives Rhodesian Anglo-American shareholders prospects of a moderate improvement. I have an old theory that it is generally safe enough to buy Rhokana when they fall below £10."

Minerals Separation, Ltd.

Profits of Minerals Separation, Ltd., which company has considerable interests in the Northern Rhodesian copper industry, worked out to £145,448 for 1939, compared with £28,837 for the preceding 12 months. The directors propose the £11,000 for taxation, recommend a final dividend of 5% (making 50% for the year), and carry £10,855 forward to next year's accounts.

Mining Personnel

Mr. G. E. Ansley, of Eiffel Plats, Southern Rhodesia, has applied for admission to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

The late Mr. John A. Agnew, who had recently returned from California, and whose mining directorships included several with Rhodesian interests, left estate in Great Britain of a gross value of £80,698, with net personalty £55,682.

Union Minière Results

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., announce that the output of copper by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga for 1939 amounted to 123,000 tons, being approximately the same as that for 1938. Production of cobalt was increased and the price of the metal remained at remunerative levels. There were no substantial changes in the rate of production of precious metals and radium. Profits for 1939 are stated to be slightly higher than the previous year's figure.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Power Securities Corporation
Satisfactory Results of Year's Working

MR. GEORGE BALFOUR'S REVIEW

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Power Securities Corporation, which was held last week at Winchester House, 10 Strand Street, London, E.C.

Mr. George Balfour, J.P., M.P., the Chairman, in the course of his speech said: "Winning the war must be our major preoccupation at the present time, and while these conditions impose a great strain on all business organisations, we must not hesitate to urge, and indeed to assist, our men to serve in the Forces. I am happy to say that our staff and workmen, even on the calling-up ages, require no persuasion or inducement to join the Forces."

Advantages of Wise Spending

In passing, I will say a word on a subject on which no doubt all thought about, *viz.*, a definite financial policy which is urged in many quarters and which might well be the object aimed at. I think we should adopt a policy of wise spending.

Responsible spending might well, as we will induce savings available for investment in one form or another of Government securities. Reasonable spending on necessary miscellaneous articles, enabling small industrialists and traders to open their shops, and taxes and subsidies, the latter of which conditions might well provide in the more active circulation of money a greater strength to our national finance, that all don't spend a fall policy, and in addition prove to be a vital agency for the maintenance of equilibrium in employment on the conclusion of hostilities.

Last year, as you would expect, we dealt with only a trifling amount of purely financial business, and we must not look forward to any great volume of this class of business for some time to come, but rely upon interest on our investments and earnings of our subsidiary companies.

Work Completed

Regarding other activities during the year, our principal subsidiary, Balfour, Beatty and Company, completed a large amount of work. The work on the King Barrage was completed last March and handed over by the late King Gazi. It is a structure which reflects great credit on the State of Iraq and on the successive Governments concerned, and fulfils the promise of the late King Feisal. I have no doubt that it will justify the high hopes entertained when the project was embarked upon and restore some of the prosperity of ancient times to the Gharrat area.

The work on our contract for the State Railways is nearly finished. The works, which are being laid by the department, together with station and other facilities, should be finished in a few months; the railway will then be ready to run through the line established from London to Basra and Basra with only two short gaps, the Channel crossing and the ferry from Istanbul to Haedarpase.

We have been entrusted by the Iraq Government with the construction of the Habaniyah regulators and escape canals, to deal with the flood waters of the Euphrates. The contract has been recently signed and the work started.

We have also a considerable amount of work in hand of a very diversified character, consisting of the construction of dams, trunk tunnels, power

plants, transmission lines, etc., which will keep us employed for a considerable period. In addition, we have a lot of other work under discussion.

After dealing with questions in the balance sheet, the Chairman said:

It will interest you to know that the interest and sinking fund instalments on our Italian investments are paid promptly, indeed in advance, so our credit in London, after a delay being due to our failure to take out a licence for the clearing, is now about £1,000,000. It is, and this country, should we acknowledge the helpful attitude of the directors of the Adriatic, mainly in paying in to the clearing house the same due on the Italian accounts was in advance of the due, thereby assisting us in an endeavour to secure payment of the clearing house to one account in London, a member of the decision which payment is due in London.

The sinking fund instalments will take some time to clear, indeed, will probably be shifted upon the exchange position is further imposed. We appreciate the attitude of the companies and the Italian authorities in helping to secure prompt payment in London, and, bearing in mind that our country has always honourably discharged her dollar and sterling obligations up to date, I hope the time is not far distant when we shall see our financial institutions here again interested in Italian finance.

Gross Profit

The gross profit for the year of £1,000,000 compares with last year's figure of £1,378,000, a reduction of about £378,000. The actual reduction in earnings is, however, less than this figure, if we allow for the rate of income tax as in the previous year. £200,000 has been deducted from income which is brought into last year's accounts per an £200,000 of income tax, and on the other side of the profit and loss account an additional £2,400 is charged for income tax payable on income brought into profit and loss accounts when a deduction of tax. Therefore, the true comparison of the actual reduction in gross income before deduction of the increased rate of income tax is £194,000.

Notwithstanding the reduction in revenue, we have still pursued our usual policy of only bringing into account income actually earned and only credit for past profit on any work in progress. I think we have every reason to be satisfied with the year's work and regard the results as satisfactory.

The Outlook

Before I submit the resolution on no doubt would like to have some indications as to the present state of our business and outlook for the year. I have already mentioned that we must not look forward to any great amount of financial business. Our subsidiaries are, however, well employed at present and, quite apart from the work which might come under the category of war work, we have on hand over two and a half million pounds of uncompleted construction work, and I believe, in the absence of any very startling war developments, we can look forward to the results for the current year without undue anxiety.

Our staff and employees continue to render loyal and unflinching service under trying conditions, and it is due to their devotion to their jobs that we carry on from year to year justifying the useful employment of our capital in work that is worth while doing.

The report and accounts were adopted and the proposed dividend of 7% less tax, was approved.

The retiring director, Mr. William C. Lusk, was re-elected and the auditors were reappointed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and staff, proposed by Mr. S. A. P. Keat, concluded the proceedings.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited

The Company's Extensive African Interests

MR. KENNETH CARLISLE'S ADDRESS TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE SEVENTH FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday last at Southern House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Kenneth M. Carlisle, the Chairman and managing director of the company, presided. The Secretary, Mr. J. P. James, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditor.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen, the report and balance sheet have been in your possession for some time and I propose, with your consent, to follow our usual custom and take them as read. (Agreed.)"

I may here mention that Mr. K. R. M. Carlisle is unable to be present, being on military service. He had hoped to be up, but after we received the message says he is unable to do so.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I feel that there is one point on the postponement of the post-ponement of a month later than has been customary during the past years.

The Chairman's Visit to the Properties

The outbreak of war found me in London where I had just arrived a few days previously, was the object of visiting our properties and establishments situated on the African continent, and of renewing contact with the managements and staffs entrusted with our interests in the Union, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Kenya.

After completing the mission on which I had set out, I considered it would be in the general interest, having regard to the new situation which would certainly result from the outbreak of war, that I should visit our establishments in South America before returning to this country. I therefore took ship from the Cape direct to Buenos Aires, and, after six weeks in the River Plate, during which I visited such of our properties as time permitted, I returned to this country during the second week of the New Year.

Having dealt with the balance sheet and spoken of the satisfactory results obtained, the Chairman continued:

Interests in South West Africa

I will now refer briefly to our interests in those countries which it was my privilege recently to visit. To begin with South West Africa, although owing to the suspension of the air service from the Union and the curtailment of my programme consequent on the outbreak of war, it was unable to undertake the personal inspection to which I had looked forward. Mr. Dabbs, our manager in that territory, accompanied me down to Capetown to meet me, and we were able fully to examine and discuss all outstanding questions. Our interests there are now conservatively estimated for, as you will have gathered from the report, practically all our properties have been disposed of to the Union Government. It is to be hoped, we understand, to sub-divide and sell them for easier settlement.

Under the terms of sale we retain two years

free occupation from May 1939, in which to liquidate our livestock and already considerable progress has been made in this connection, the whole of the flock of Karakul sheep and about half of the herd of cattle having been sold at satisfactory prices. One portion has already been handed over and it is a matter of time to get complete possession of another lot, which the remainder of the stock will be concentrated on the main property pending final disposal.

We are sorry, in any case, to have parted with these properties, although for many years the financial and general stage results were often most encouraging. Mr. Dabbs' able guidance and skilful application of best stock husbandry, the fact since the last period of drought years, proved to be an improving and profitable asset.

Owing to the making up of the stock, now over 100,000, and the high value which it had attained, they had ceased to fulfil the function to which they were originally acquired—the raising of cattle on an economic basis for industrialisation into the products required by our own can factories—so we felt that we would not be justified in allowing to pass the opportunity of disposing of such large areas of land on acceptable terms.

Our dealings with the factory at Otjimbingwe and will thus be a matter to take advantage of any opportunity which may be presented by a decline in the price of cattle or a rise in the value of products to be produced which may arise from the operation of the law.

Ranching Business in Southern Rhodesia

In Southern Rhodesia propitious climatic conditions, coupled with a good rainfall, have been helpful to ranching operations, and to become more evident in physical returns has been experienced.

With a regular market and sufficient prices for our annual surplus the ranching side of our business in that country had a good year and showed a satisfactory revenue earner. The heavy losses caused by the drought four years ago have now been made good, and our breeding herds are once more up to the establishment, so that, with the simplified and less expensive organisation of ranch companies, operations now being in the outlook can be considered bright, provided prices remain stable and conditions continue to be reasonably favourable.

The factor has been less fortunate owing to scarcity of cattle and the higher range of prices ruling, but the manufacture of products is actively continuing and we are hopeful of being able to organise plant as to arrange for the plant to be in continuous operation throughout the year instead of only seasonal, as up to the present.

The Factory in Kenya

In Kenya I was very favourably impressed with our factories but we have not thus far embarked there on any ranching venture, relying for the supplies of raw materials on the cattle which should be available from the surplus stock owned by the British people.

I have referred to the problem of overstocking and soil conservation on previous occasions, so will not again traverse the same ground, but I would like to add that the unanimous findings of the representative Commission which was appointed early last year to examine the situation and to make recommendations in regard to the most appropriate measures to be taken to counteract the effects of overstocking and to secure the available pastures have

followed the fate of those of many previous committees convened for the same purpose and have been shelved.

Supplies of surplus cattle which it was hoped would be made available if the recommendations of the committee had been followed were therefore not forthcoming. But drought and the immediate cost of a locust invasion later in the year induced Government to have recourse to our assistance in order to relieve settlers of the stock which could no longer be safely carried on the depleted grazing.

Our co-operation was readily given and an arrangement reached to re-open the factory under certain guarantees. It has been in operation ever since and, besides handling the stock of the European farmers, has been able to draw on other sources of supply, chiefly from Tanganyika.

Supplies From Tanganyika

It seems paradoxical that this factory, which was erected under direct encouragement from the Kenya Government to provide the means by which their avowed destocking policy could be furthered, should be receiving the bulk of its supplies from a neighbouring territory, Tanganyika, where the evil of overstocking was never so urgent or pressing, but the authorities of which have firmly tackled with energy and foresight the whole question of turning to account the latent and potential source of wealth which lies in the herds of Native cattle.

By a system of periodical auctions, which are scheduled to be held at different centres at regular intervals, the Natives are enabled and encouraged to offer their surplus stock, prospective buyers from all over the country, including Kenya, attend and ambulant traders gather to set up their booths and offer their wares. Livestock is offered in free competition on a cash basis, and sellers are afforded the ready facility of acquiring, with the money they receive whatever commodity may suit their fancy.

So popular have these auctions become that they are well patronised by the Natives—even by the tribes who were formerly loath to trade their stock but who are now evidently glad to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to turn their cattle to account in exchange for other goods and comforts.

Kenya Might Emulate Tanganyika

Surely what has been achieved in Tanganyika is a substantial achievement in neighbouring Kenya, where the conditions and customs of the Native tribes cannot be so very dissimilar.

The seventy-fifth report and accounts, and the resolution for payment of a final dividend of 7s. per share, free of income tax (making with the interim dividend 11s. per share free of income tax for the year), were unanimously adopted, the retiring directors (Sir Eastman Bell, Bt., and Mr. Kenneth M. Carlisle) were re-elected and the auditors (Messrs. J. & J. Sawyer and Co.) were re-appointed.

The meeting terminated with votes of thanks to the staff and the Chairman.

Colonial Policy

An important State paper on Colonial policy will have been published before this issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* is ready for distribution. The document will appear in full in our next issue.

Of Commercial Concern

Plans in Nyasaland, is to have an electricity plant costing £6,000.

Elected the growers in Kenya are to select an agent for the industry.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during October amounted to £35,180, compared with £30,977 for October, 1938.

The London offices of the Sisal Growers' Association have been changed to 59 Tufton Street, Westminster, W.1. Telephone Whitehall 2966.

According to Press telegrams received in London, the Commission of Inquiry into Customs frauds in Kenya estimates that the annual loss to the revenue in the past five years has been about £20,000.

The price paid by the Southern Rhodesian Government for the acquisition of the aircraft, spares, contracts and other valuable assets of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways was £20,000.

Several thousand *Cinchona* plants are being distributed this year by the Belgian authorities among Native chiefs and sub-chiefs in Ruanda-Urundi. Some five thousand plants had already been given out.

The latest Uganda cotton report says that the early onset of hot and dry weather has ripened the crop quickly and favoured the picking of high grade cotton. Uganda exported 328,882 bales of cotton during 1939. Cotton tax collected amounted to £3,974.

Northern Rhodesia will reduce its Customs duties on skimmed or sweetened milk from 6d. per lb. to 4s. 2d. per 100 lb. on separated, and to 4s. 8d. on condensed milk. A duty of 3d. per Imperial gallon is to be imposed on all kinds of motor spirit hitherto admitted free.

The extension of the cotton export trade from this country is one of the main functions of the proposed Cotton Board. The Bill for the establishment of which was passed last week. Cotton spinners will contribute to the Board 5d. for every 100 lb. of the gross weight of cotton boughs.

In view of a possibility of a fish shortage in Southern Rhodesia, a correspondent recalls that supplies of fresh fish used to be transported regularly to Salisbury from Nyasaland, and that if regular orders could be given an excellent opening would occur for an enterprising transport concern.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia is negotiating with the North Charterland Company for the acquisition of the Fort Jameson district of moraine land on which to settle Natives. The views of the two parties as to the value of the land differing considerably, and a proposal for arbitration having been rejected, Colonel Gore Browne, who represents Native interests in the Legislative Council, has urged the State to exercise compulsion.

Ruanda-Urundi

Native production of raw cotton in Ruanda-Urundi totalled 3,673 metric tons in 1938, says the latest report by Belgium to the League of Nations on the Administration of her mandated territories. The figures for 1937 and 1936 were 2,724 and 2,070 tons respectively. The European population is given as 17,000, Asiatic and coloured 95,000 and the total Native population as 3,752,742 of whom 1,888,800 live in Ruanda and 1,863,942 in Urundi.

Imperial Economic Committee Food for Man and the Land

THE WORK of the Imperial Economic Committee, which was founded in 1925, has been hampered by the disruption of the war. The committee, which publishes weekly, monthly or quarterly trade intelligence bulletins (that on East Africa) of especial value to the Rhodesia (East Africa), made world surveys of various products, including one on Industrial Hides, issued last before the outbreak of war, and broadcast bulletins to Africa, each Friday on dairy produce, coffee, and sisal. Its information was up to date—late news being telephoned to the printer—and its statistics and reports were accepted as authoritative.

The character of the information normally supplied by the committee would obviously prove valuable to the enterprise in Africa, and so its activities have been suspended, the staff being distributed among various Ministries, except for a nucleus which performs the duties necessary in order that work may be quickly resumed when circumstances permit.

The Chairman is Mr. J. du Toit, formerly to the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, and the latest report of the committee, covering the work done from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, has been issued by H.M. Stationery Office at 6d. net post free.

The Menace of Rinderpest

Not for many years has the Government and the general public of East Africa and South Africa been so perturbed by the threat of rinderpest as they are at the moment.

Some two and a half years ago, when the disease spread across the middle of Tanganyika Territory, it was hoped to arrest its southward progress by wholesale vaccination of cattle in the wide belt of country which was protected to the east and west by large water belts. These immunisation measures were agreed upon at a conference in Nairobi at which veterinary experts from all the East African territories, the Rhodesias, the Tanganyika Territory, the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa were present.

A year ago a second rinderpest conference was held, being again of a most representative character. It then seemed that success was to be achieved, the action already taken, but as an additional precaution it was resolved to establish a permanent intelligence service to keep the situation under constant review. Four months later a service reported rinderpest outbreaks near Karum Mbeya, about 150 miles south of the immunisation belt, and later came a further report, which has not been proved, that the disease was probably the cause of mortality among buffalo in the Ilangwa valley, 250 miles to the south of the Tanganyika Territory.

Another conference was held in Lusaka and decided upon the immediate action to be taken to secure immunity all from the infected areas in Northern Rhodesia and Northern Tanganyika, and in Southern Rhodesia and the Transvaal, South Africa, agreeing to appoint special officers to co-operate in this campaign. At another full conference it was likely to be held in the near future.

The Government of the Union of South Africa

has been led to wonder of the significant results of experiments in the feeding of Native labour employed on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt during the past three years, and in a letter to *The Times* a few days ago.

These experiments have demonstrated, beyond all challenge the substantial advantage of providing Natives engaged in hard manual toil with a properly balanced ration containing an adequate proportion of protein in the form of animal flesh, as well as enough fruit and vegetables to supply the requisite vitamins and minerals.

Whereas the average African worker lives on starchy foods such as maize, millet, or sorghum, and has a working efficiency of about half that of the average white man employed on a similar basis, and a susceptibility to disease at least three times as great, those Botsvana Native Copper miners, for whom a small allowance of meat is provided twice or three times a week, have shown a sustained capacity for efficient and cheerful work, as well as for resisting disease, from 60% to 100% higher than their starch-fed Native compatriots. Adequate attention on scientific principles has in fact proved a thoroughly sound economic proposition. In the course of a meticulous investigation into the social, industrial, agricultural and racial problems, while on my mission to the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, I became convinced that the scientific feeding of the qualitatively starved Natives with a balanced ration and of his wholly starved land with the best produce of the tropics coupled with the suppression of the tsetse fly and the consequent greater availability of beef and meat would solve directly or indirectly the most serious problems of South Central Africa.

The Copperbelt certainly suffers serious hardships arising out of its high population, but Native welfare is not one of them.

Gas-cured Tobacco

Experiments in Germany and Italy have claimed to indicate that the quality of tobacco leaf could be improved by curing it in an atmosphere containing small amounts of ethylene or acetylene gas. A tentative trial with the former gas was made in Nyasaland in 1927, with no result, and more carefully conducted experiments with tobacco specially cured in Malawi with acetylene gas, at the Imperial Institute, which contained no nicotine, showed that it could be detected by sniffing a sample of the cured leaf, but that it was undetectable by the ordinary consumer.

Bank of East Africa Board

The total amount of currency circulating in the British East African Dependencies at the close of the financial year ending 1938 was £6,409,776, consisting of the same amount in 1938, silver coinage amounted to £1,075,335, bronze coinage for £40,000, and bank notes for £5,054,177. The specie issue in Malawi, which was opened in September, 1938, had not the desired effect of retaining in the Lake Province of Tanganyika the supplies of coin required to meet the demand arising during the cotton picking seasons. The sum of £33,600 due to the Colonial Board by the Government of Kenya remains unclaimed, the serviceable silver coin to the value of £2,000 which was sold as bullion realised £2,200.

Market Prices and Notes

Flour—Custumal spot, highest at road, per 112 lbs. sellers, grade 2, most, 80s. Madagascari spot, in bond, 104, per 112, sellers, Feb. March, 94d. Beans, 100; Zanzibar, 80d.; Madagascar, 80d.

Coffee—Yesterday's auctions 3, 407 packages were offered. Kenyas meeting with good competition, and fine qualities realising firm prices. Tanganyika sorts were mostly quiet.

Kenyas—bold grey-greenish, sold at 80s. to 110s.; seconds, 71s. to 90s.; smalls, 69s. to 80s.; peaberry, 89s. to 130s.; triage, 56s. to 75s. 6d.

Tanganyika, bold greenish-greyish; 70s. to 88s.; seconds, 70s. to 75s. 6d.; peaberry, 79s. to 106s.

Bugishu greenish-greyish, 78s.; seconds, 73s. to 75s.; peaberry, 103s. to 105s. per cwt.

Cotton—Good to fair East African, father down, 18-70d. per lb. American middling, spot, 81 1/2c. per lb.

Gold—Unchanged at 168s., per ounce, 1939, 148s. 5d.; 1938, 130s. 10d.

Pyrethrum—In a steady market. Kenyas remain unchanged at £175-£180 per ton. Some business having been done in Japanese flowers at £127, the price fell to last week's level of £125 per ton. (1937, Kenya, £150-£160; Japanese, £107-108)

Sisal—Prices of African freed sisal follows from U.K. and France by agreement with the Trade No. 1, £26; A, 25 1/2; No. 2, 25; No. 3, £24, all per ton c.i.f. U.K. port, including 10% in freight and/or insurance, and for buyers' account. The above prices are also the minimum prices for sales to destinations other than the U.K.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that production of sisal and tow from the company's estates during January was 132 tons, making a total of 1,452 tons for the first seven months of the current financial year.

Rainfall in East Africa

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in East Africa during the periods indicated:—

Kenya (Week ended February 9).—Chemellil, 1.74 inches; Cherangani, 0.5; Donyo Sauni, 1.10; Bama Ravine, 0.72; Equator, 0.80; Fort Hall, 0.46; Fort Ternan, 1.13; Gilgil, 0.44; Hoey's Bridge, 0.46; Kabete, 0.38; Kaimosi, 1.09; Kapado, 0.27; Kericho, 1.00; Kiambu, 0.32; Kijabe, 0.43; Kinansop, 1.34; Kipkarren, 0.57; Kisumu, 1.03; Kisale, 0.11; Kora, 0.74; Limuru, 0.27; Lumbwa, 0.66; Machakos, 0.46; Mackinnon Road, 0.30; Menengai, 0.83; Mitubiri, 0.07; Mts. Kenia, 0.25; Mombasa, 0.25; Molo, 0.13; Mulpron, 1.30; Nairobi, 0.18; Naivassia, 0.57; Nakuru, 0.02; Nandi, 0.73; Nanyuki, 0.08; Narak, 0.48; Ngong, 0.19; Njoro, 0.13; Nyeri, 0.10; Ol'Kalou, 0.31; Ruiri, 0.67; Rumuruti, 0.27; Sagana, 0.73; Songhor, 2.10; Sonk, 2.28; Taveta, 0.18; Thika, 0.30; Thomas's Falls, 0.28; Timbhoru, 1.03; Tsavo, 0.58; Turbo Valley, 0.07; and Voi, 0.01 inch.

Uganda (Week ended February 9).—Arua, 0.29 inch; Butiaba, 0.71; Entebbe, 1.30; Fort Portal, 0.41; Gulu, 0.45; Hoima, 0.81; Jinja, 2.41; Kabale, 0.88; Kitgum, 0.96; Kololo, 2.35; Lira, 1.61; Masaka, 0.58; Masindi, 1.40; Mbale, 1.03; Mbarara, 1.50; Mubende, 1.58; Napier's Falls, 3.27; Soroti, 2.30; and Tororo, 0.63 inch.

Developments in N. Rhodesia

SEVERAL efforts are being made in Northern Rhodesia to maintain the economic development programme in spite of the war. The following examples indicate the kind of work which is being done.

Best year's rural dispensaries and hospitals were built, the money being provided essentially by Northern Rhodesia and the Colonial Development Fund. These include treasuries which can afford them in conjunction with their programmes of Native authority, schools, roads, hotels, markets, and similar undertakings. Government works installing nearly £3,000 were made during 1937. Similar Native authorities in such development work.

During the next few years £50,000 will be spent on water development in Native areas. The Colonial Development Fund provides half the money. A long-range programme is contemplated of a probable cost of more than twice the amount already approved.

Cotton growing, which has been neglected experimentally in the past, has now become a rising good progress, the number of growers approximately 100 in 1938. Harvests tripled in a year when the yields were excellent.

Tobacco growing by Natives is also being fostered in the Petate district.

Excellent rains in the Hartleyton area have been an advantage to the local tobacco growers, and maize growers in the Railway belt have also benefited from favourable climatic conditions.

A Native Welfare Society has been established at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia. Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor, has expressed warm approval of the scheme.

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News Items in Brief

Effect of new costs, i.e. 8d. per gallon in Bulawayo.

There are now 200,000 Italian soldiers in Italian Africa and Afrikaans is now being taught in public schools in Northern Rhodesia.

Chiefs and headmen of the Baila Tribe in Northern Rhodesia have already contributed over £50 for the Red Cross.

The *Official Gazette* of Northern Rhodesia announces the termination of the appointments of nine mistresses in European Education.

An automatic telephone system is now operating at Kampala. The manual systems in Entebbe and Jinja will shortly be converted to automatic.

The order forbidding hunting of game by Natives in the Free National Albert of the Belgian Congo has been extended to the mandated territories of Ruanda Urundi.

Material in the African newspaper published in Northern Rhodesia, now has a circulation of 6,800 copies. It is thought that an average of approximately 10 Natives read each copy.

The test report of the Kenya Audit Department disclosed that stamps of the face value of £1, £2, £5 of the King George V national and coronation issues were damaged and written on during the year.

Remarkable evidence of the curative effect of certain (M.P.) in cases of influenza and other acute infections is noted by the *African Medical Journal*. In the native mountains, Northern Rhodesia the death rate from pneumonia was reduced from 22% and 31% to 2.4%. The combination of the drug seems to be that its action on speed and distance is impaired, patients are therefore cautioned not to use a heavy dose of fly aeroplanes until two or three times the normal dose.

Statements Worth Noting

To turn aside the right of a man before the face of the most God to support a man in his cause, the Lord approveth not. — *1st Corinthians 13:5*

In the Local Native Councils of the Native reserves there has grown up a determined and generous interest in education. — *Kenya Education Report*

It is not surprising that game to the great and many parts of the Empire, including East Africa during the last great depression. — *Sir Edmund Peile in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*

An important export Southern Rhodesia lives by, supplying transport to Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. — *From the Report of the Economic Development Committee of Southern Rhodesia*

Football and coaching have contributed largely to the improved control of ambition and general conduct of our boys in which there has been a marked change during the last ten years. — *Kenya Education Report*

The French Government is so keen on exports that it provides special facilities for supplying raw materials to exporting concerns and also special shipping facilities. — *M. S. L. L'Espresso in the Evening Standard*

Kenya's coffee mills are the most efficient and complete in the world and in the processing of Arabica coffee they achieve a standard very considerably higher than that of competing coffee producing countries. — *Bulletin of the Coffee Board of Kenya*

It is time that the people of Southern Rhodesia realised that at least two-thirds of the ill that beset them arise from preventable causes and diseases whose prevention lies almost entirely in their own hands. — *Dr. A. P. Martin, Medical Officer, Southern Rhodesia*

Successful hay making with elephant grass is not straightforward job, and in circumstances where a forage reserve for the dry season could not be counted on from growing stands, ensiling would probably be the easier method. — *Lyanungu Office Research Station Notes*

As with the emancipated slaves in the West Indies, it was much too readily assumed that the Native African would want to work for wages as soon as it was explained to him that there were such things as wages. — *Mr. D. Woodruff in The Story of the British Colonial Empire*

There are in African circuits in the Methodist Church, 14 African ministers, 134 evangelists, 10,000 members, 166 elementary day schools, 270 teachers, 14,000 pupils, 170 Sunday schools, 460 teachers, and 8,000 scholars. — *The Rev. R. Burman, speaking in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia*

I was born in the plain mountains. I have seen Florence and Genoa and a sunset at Carthage. I have drunk in the beauty of Killarney, but never been so restlessly moved as by my first sight of Entebbe. — *The Rev. A. E. Howell, in the Pan of the White Fathers in Africa*

It is much better that you should have blunders under the democratic system—blunders and freedom—than that you should have a properly planned and scientific system to be run by some dictators, with no blunders—and no freedom. — *Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia*

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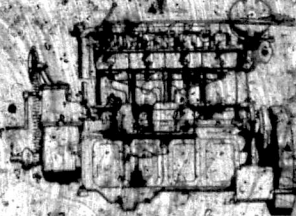
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT enters upon a new era, with the Statement of Policy published on other pages of this issue of a newspaper which has for years pleaded for long-term Colonial planning, for proper co-ordination territorially and

A New Era in Colonial Development

inter-territorially, and for the creation of a Colonial Development Committee—all of which needs are now officially recognised. There can be no doubt of the attitude of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories to this unexpected and most generous extension of the existing policy—for it is an expansion, not an innovation. It is, indeed, the more to be welcomed on that account, since there is much experience on which to build and the confidence that the foundations have been well and truly laid. The White Paper, though it runs to no more than eight pages, must be ranked among the most important of Colonial documents. Simple and direct in language, it is, in effect, a definition in practical terms of that modern Imperialism of which the race has every right to be proud, despite the insidious and ceaseless disparagements of critics, German and British, whose vituperation has been the expression of envy, ignorance, malice or personal bias. Blunders there have been, and always will be, in any human society. Malevolent dereliction of duty has been a thing almost unknown, though many of the impassioned speeches and crafty questions made and asked in the Mother of Parliaments have left the nation in the street under the most unfortunate misconceptions. Because it has not yet been agreed to raise Colonial issues out of the party arena, they are still too often the sport of politicians anxious to score a point against the Government in power. Marked progress has, it is true, been made in the last few years, but the non-party approach to Colonial problems which is so necessary has still to establish itself.

This Statement of Policy, especially as it is the product of a Minister born and bred in the Labour tradition, should help considerably in that direction.

It is surely more than mere accident that the first general paragraph in the White Paper should declare that the primary aim of Colonial policy is to protect and advance the interests of the inhabitants of the Colonies—in which term are included for the purpose of this statement Protectorates and Mandated Populations. Territories—and that the very last words of the last paragraph should reaffirm the primary purpose to be "to promote the prosperity and happiness of the peoples of the Colonial Empire." Note the absence of ambiguity. The responsibility of Great Britain is unequivocally recognised to be that of protecting and promoting the happiness of the inhabitants of the Colonies—not of some sections of the various communities, but of all the inhabitants. There can be no other fair interpretation of British duty in any British territory, but the definition is opportune at the moment when the Labour Opposition has, unhappily, again committed itself to sectionalism in Colonial affairs. The emphasis upon the Imperial Government's obligation to protect the inhabitants of the Colonies is also particularly timely when so many people, including many supporters of the Government, are clamouring for the internationalisation of Colonial territories. Is it not justifiable to deduce from this new declaration that the Government has resolved to reject such impractical proposals?—the adoption of which would *in fact* involve the withdrawal of protection from British subjects overseas. True, it seems that the White Paper necessarily implies the repudiation of Colonial internationalisation.

If that is true from the moral standpoint, it is equally the case from the financial, for it would be absurd to expect the British taxpayer to contribute to the expenditure within a next decade of some £55,000,000 upon measures of internationalisation, the prospect that some at any rate of the territories would within that period change British control for that of a régime the policy of which might differ diametrically from that prevailing within the Empire. Very significant is the fact that so far as we are aware, not a single word of criticism has appeared in the British Press of the Government's intention of greatly increasing even in the midst of the war, the burden of the British taxpayer for the specific purpose of intensifying Colonial development. Nor even the most ignorant or prejudicial of daily newspapers has criticised the financial proposals. There is on the contrary strong evidence of public support for this gesture of generosity. Instead of being reluctant to pay the price, the country is anxious that British Dependencies across the ocean should be treated with liberality. We have repeatedly urged that that would be the reply of this country to a well presented statement of Colonial needs. The pity is that the good nature and courage of Great Britain was not pursued the part in this way many years ago.

Since in the decade of its existence the Development Fund has never been fully utilised by the Colonies, the new arrangements, when operating in top gear, involve an annual expenditure upon Colonial progress of about **Moral Blow To** three times the present figure. **An Old Rebuke** Moreover, this much greater provision for research, development and welfare is to be guaranteed for at least ten years ahead; and there is no reason why Parliament may be asked to augment over this new scale of expenditure if it would prove inadequate. The financial assistance given under the Colonial Development Act was restricted to purposes of economic and other material development, while other vital needs, such as improved educational facilities, were left dependent upon the ability of each Colonial Government to finance them apart from occasional special cases, such as Makerere College, Uganda, to which the Imperial Parliament voted a capital grant of £100,000 last year. The new plan removes the old restrictions and permits assistance to welfare services generally, not merely by way of contribution to the capital costs, but also in respect of maintenance. In other words, the principle that each Colony should establish itself as a self-supporting unit, providing its inhabitants with such services as it could afford, is the way to the judgment that the Colonies must be considered from a broader angle. Never was a sounder blow struck at the old gibe that the Colonial office tended to regard the Colonies as territories to be administered, instead of as states to be developed. Though, of course, those who took that view did not mean to imply that development should be simply of primarily in the interests of Great Britain, as Germany has always conceived *Lebensraum*.

There is welcome emphasis in the Statement upon the fact that the intention is to supply guidance and assistance from London, but not dictation, and that legal uniformity is recognised to be neither practicable nor desirable, though the **Importance Of The** co-operation, having many **Advisory Committee**, manifest advantages, will be sought by submitting the long range development programmes of the individual Colonial Governments to the scrutiny of a Colonial Development and Welfare Advisory Committee and a Colonial Research and Advisory Committee, which are to be set up to assist the Secretary of State. The constitution of these committees, particularly that concerned with general development and welfare, will now confront the Minister with a serious and, alas, inevitable, embarrassment of a personal character, but also with a magnificent opportunity. We hope above all, that the courage which has produced this splendid advance in policy at a time when the plea of war would have been accepted as an excuse for maintenance of the *status quo* will support Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in the critical business of choosing men for this honourable and responsible task. It is a critical business. Given the right men, the benefit will be incalculable, and the wrong men, or even a strong leaven of them, may not be merely a brake upon wise progress, but a new barrier between the Colonies and the Secretary of State. The need is for men whose past record warrants the confidence that they will apply themselves assiduously and with singleness of mind to the high function of offering the Colonial Empire the benefit of their knowledge and experience. Mere book knowledge or political interest ought not to be passports to this committee; it should be a fountain flowing to train the Colonies, not a school for the instruction of frustrated politicians, or a resort either of ex-Governors of little merit or non-officials devoid of constructive statesmanship.

It is right to insist that the best Committee which can be brought together will be only just good enough for this purpose, and we trust that the Chairman will prove to be a man of outstanding personality, experience and drive, and one **Signal Service To** sufficiently free from other pre- **The Dependencies** occupations to be able to devote much time to his important trust. This Development Committee can be made an organ of great inspiration to the whole of the Colonial Empire, and also to the Mother Country. If constituted with vision, it will encourage progress in innumerable wise ways. It is quite rightly to have official and non-official members, each one of whom ought, we believe, to be appointed on the strength of personal capacity and character. It would be tragic to see this fine plan handicapped by misfits at the source. All territories and all industries can obviously be represented if the Advisory Committee is to be kept sensibly small, but no man of good sense will criticise as that account if he believes that the members have been selected for their outstanding ability and willingness to serve the Empire. The war has lasted for months which preceded its outbreak had we not allowed the unfolding of the

present Secretary of State's provision for Colonial development in line with the requirements of Eastern Africa were generally met—but this signal service to the Department committed to his charge will always stand to Mr. Macdonald's great credit.

THE PARAMOUNTCY of Native interests in Colonial territories not yet ready for self-government is again demanded by the British Labour Party in its latest Declaration of Policy. As we pointed out at the time, this anachronistic proposal was advanced by Mr. Arlee, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, in the speech some months ago in which he enunciated Labour's attitude to the war. We had then hoped that the unfortunate inclusion of this topic was to be attributed to hasty drafting, but it is now evident that the party has decided to adhere to this demand, although it has been reminded that exactly the same suggestion, when put forward by Lord Passfield during his term of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies, had to be withdrawn after it had aroused bitter antagonism throughout the whole of British East and Central Africa, and that it was afterwards condemned by implication, and with unanimity, by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which investigated the question of Closer Union in East Africa—the Labour members of that body agreeing with their Conservative and Liberal colleagues that a fair balance ought

to be held between all sections of the different communities in the territories with "paramountcy" for none of them.

Labour's new Declaration of Policy involves, in effect, abandonment of the more enlightened attitude of recent years and retreat to a belated formula. At any time, so retrograde a step would have been almost regrettable, partly because it shows Retreat To that a party which represents millions A Befogged of British electors is completely out of Formula. touch with African thought and partly because it threatens to bring Colonial policy back into the party political arena from which it ought to be permanently excluded. To raise the issue at this time is especially inopportune. While the Empire is at war in the cause of freedom, Africans are demonstrating with a sincerity as impressive as it is spontaneous that their great anxiety is to do whatever they can in man-power, production, and in money from their slender cash resources. Full well they realise that it is for the paramountcy of freedom that the British Empire entered upon this conflict, and that British attachment to freedom is a guarantee of fair play for the African. He wants nothing more, and to give less than fair play to the Europeans and Asians who live in Eastern Africa, and who have contributed so greatly to its advancement, would be wholly at variance with British ideas and ideals. These old shibboleths die hard, but it is high time for the word "paramountcy" in this connection to be banished from the political vocabulary.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Post-War Settlement

COMMISSIONER DAVID LAMB, who has had very great experience of Overseas Settlement, and who until his retirement a few weeks ago was one of the senior officers of the Salvation Army, proposes that at the end of the war "the Surplus of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and the auxiliary formed, and Civil Services not required for defence shall become an Army of Construction with every man and woman under arms to do something until discharged." He visualises the transfer of all such surplus military and civil forces to the Ministry of Labour, which, assisted by a carefully selected Advisory Council and by a Settlement Board and Reparation Authority, would seek places in Great Britain or elsewhere within the Empire for men and women needing new occupations, many of whom will, he believes, be most anxious to escape from Europe. Southern Rhodesia and the Colonies and Mandated Territories generally should, he suggests, be considered in connection with the solution of this great post-war problem. Commissioner Lamb's memorandum closes with the words: "It is morally wrong to maintain able-bodied men and women in idleness for long periods and what is morally wrong cannot be economically right or politically sound."

Captain Hallier Retires

THE DEPARTURE on retirement of Captain F. C. Hallier deprives Tanganyika of yet another of the original Political Officers appointed to the Territory during the last war, and the loss of his services in present circumstances will be particularly severely felt, especially in the Northern

Prowise, where "Bill" Hallier, as he was known to his many friends—had been stationed as Provincial Commissioner for the past five years. In his earlier days he had served in the same area as District Officer, and then became well acquainted with the Masai, a tribe so different from the rest in the Territory as to require special study. First entering Tanganyika with the South African Mounted Infantry, Captain Hallier was seconded to the embryo Civil Administration of the "Occupied Territory" in 1917, and served successively in the Northern, Lake, Central and Eastern Provinces, including a spell in Dar es Salaam. Europeans and Africans will alike retain happy memories of a man who always gave them a square deal, and who was as popular with his colleagues in the official ranks as with those outside them.

Groundnut Oil

GROUNDNUT OIL will, by order of the Ministry of Food, henceforth be the only salad oil obtained in grocers' shops in Great Britain. As East Africans can testify, groundnut oil is good stuff, and this war-time measure is no real deprivation. The substitute oil is not merely much cheaper than olive oil, but also mainly an Empire product, whereas olive oil is chiefly of foreign origin. What is surprising is to be told that two-thirds of the olive oil consumed in Great Britain has been used in medicine, and in recent months the authorities have released olive oil only to qualified chemists or for medicinal purposes. In the official announcements no mention is made of cotton-seed oil, which it is alleged, has for years composed much of the cheap salad oil masquerading as "olive."

Colonial Development and Welfare

Important Statement of Policy by the Imperial Government

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, with substantial assistance from the British taxpayers, as promised by the Statement of Policy on Colonial Development and Welfare, issued on February 20 by the Imperial Government.

The salient passages read:—
His Majesty's Government are trustees for the well-being of the peoples of the Colonial Empire, and the spontaneous and whole-hearted support given by the inhabitants of every territory to the common war effort is the best testimony to their appreciation of the way in which this trust is being discharged.

The primary aim of Colonial policy is to protect and advance the interests of the inhabitants of the Colonies—in which term are included for the purpose of this statement Protectorates and Mandated Territories. Much has already been accomplished, but there is room for further active development of the natural resources of the various territories so as to provide their people with improved standards of life.

Financial Assistance Essential

Some of the Colonies can make, and have made, great progress in strengthening their economic positions without recourse to outside help; and they are improving, as time goes on, the social services that minister to the well-being of the people as a whole. In some territories larger revenues could be raised without injustice by adjustment of taxation; and considerably heavier local taxation has in fact been accepted in most of the Colonies since the outbreak of war. An improvement of the machinery and a reinforcement of the resources of the development services would in many Colonies result in more successful economic expansion.

Nevertheless, if full and balanced development is to be obtained, and if Colonial Governments are to be placed in a position to maintain administrative, technical and social services at proper standards, some assistance from outside is necessary at this stage. Few of the Colonies have the good fortune to possess substantial mineral wealth, and in comparatively few are there manufacturing industries of any magnitude. The majority are wholly, or almost wholly, dependent on the more limited resources derived from agriculture. The value of agricultural products varies widely from year to year as conditions fluctuate in the world market, with the result that Colonial revenues provide an unreliable basis for a policy of steady development. In some cases the position is aggravated by a heavy burden of indebtedness.

United Kingdom's £12,000,000 in Ten Years

However able their Government, however efficient their economic administration, many Colonies cannot finance out of their own resources the research and survey work, the schemes of major capital enterprise, and the expansion of administrative or technical staffs which are necessary for their full and vigorous development. Nor can they always afford, in the absence of such development, an adequate standard of health and education services.

Much has been done towards remedying the situation. It is not merely that when Colonial Governments have faced deficits in the past they have received assistance from the United Kingdom Exchequer, which has amounted during the last 10 years to £12,000,000. More important, a Colonial

This figure does not include expenditure on security in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

Development Fund was established by an Act of 1930 for financing by grant or loan various schemes for economic development in the Colonies. Each year considerable payments have been made from the Fund, totalling some £5,000,000 altogether over the past decade, while commitments for the future amount to an additional £1,000,000.

The Government now propose to invite Parliament to approve an extension of this policy, and to remove certain limiting and hampering conditions that are attached to expenditure from the existing Fund. The object in view when the Fund was constituted was "to promote commerce with industry in the United Kingdom, and which it was hoped to achieve by assisting the development of agriculture and industry in the Colonies." Certain specific objects on which expenditure could be incurred were enumerated. Other objects of no less importance were not included, for example, education (apart from technical education), was outside the scope of the Act. The emphasis was throughout on material development.

The intention of the Act was primarily to provide assistance towards capital schemes, though assistance towards recurrent expenditure was not in terms excluded. This intention has been followed, and grants towards recurrent expenditure have not normally been authorised, when occasionally they have been given, they have been made for short periods only. The existence of the Fund has not involved any departure from the old principle that a Colony should have only those services which it can afford to maintain out of its own resources.

£5,000,000 a Year for the Colonies

This principle now calls for revision, and the Government propose that in appropriate cases money from the new sources which they have identified to provide should be made available for the maintenance of important works or services over a substantial period of years.

They propose to introduce legislation to replace the Colonial Development Fund, which is limited to a maximum of £1,000,000 a year, by new arrangements providing in a new Vote in the Estimates for assistance to Colonial Governments, up to a maximum of £5,000,000 a year for 10 years.

The assistance will be available not only to schemes of capital expenditure necessary for Colonial development in the widest sense but also for helping to meet recurrent expenditure in the Colonies on certain services such as agriculture, education, health and housing, development expenditure from the new source the Government will enlist the help of the Colonial Development and Welfare Advisory Committee, which will be composed partly of official and partly of unofficial members.

The subject of agriculture calls for separate treatment. Hitherto expenditure on various forms of colonial research has received assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, but the Government feel it desirable that special arrangements should be made in future for giving assistance of this nature. They have had access in the past, in dealing with questions of colonial research, to the advice of scientific and technical experts in this country, but

These figures do not include payments and commitments in respect of New Guinea and the three High Commission Territories in South Africa which fall within the sphere of the Dominions Office.

they are anxious to place the system on a wider and more regular basis, and they consider that this object can best be achieved by the establishment of a Colonial Research Advisory Committee, and by the allocation of a separate sum for Colonial research up to a maximum of £500,000 a year. In reaching the decision they had in mind the proposal for special provision for research made by Lord Haldane in his 'African Survey' and they take this opportunity of acknowledging their debt to him for the suggestion. The intention is that the sums of £5,000,000 and £1,000,000 a year respectively should be specified in the proposed legislation as maximum figures. It is not expected that, in either case, this scale of expenditure will be attained at once, indeed it is improbable that conditions will permit of its being reached at any time during the war. In any event it will take time to frame careful plans of development and research on the scale that will now be possible, and to translate such plans into full practical operation. These maximum figures have been reached after estimating what expenditure seems desirable and practicable for a reasonable period of years ahead. They will be subject to review from time to time, and should experience show that they are insufficient it will always be open to Parliament to increase them. So far as concerns the provision for development and welfare, the position will have to be reviewed before the expiry of the initial 10-year period.

It will be noted that these measures of assistance by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom will be extended without distinction not only to all British Colonies and Protectorates, but also to all the territories administered by the Government under the Mandatory system.

Economic Progress

The first emphasis in this new development policy of Colonial development will be on the improvement of the economic position of the Colonies. That is the primary requirement, upon which advance in other directions is largely consequential. It is by economic development that Colonies will be placed in a position to devote their resources, to the maximum extent possible, to the provision of those Government and other services which the interests of their people demand. Assistance from United Kingdom funds should be exclusively related to what the Colonies can do for themselves.

For this purpose it is essential that there should be co-ordination of effort on the part both of the Government at home and of the Colonial Governments. Proper machinery and adequate personnel both for planning and for carrying out plans should be established in the United Kingdom as well as in each of the Colonies, and there should be a regular liaison between the authorities at home and overseas. With these aims in view a certain expansion has taken place recently in the staff of the Colonial Office. An additional Assistant Under-Secretary of State has been appointed. The Economic Department of the Office has been strengthened. Since the outbreak of war an Honorary Business-Adviser to the Secretary of State has been appointed, and it will be for consideration at the end of the war whether such a post should be established on a more permanent basis. So far as concerns the work of development and services, as health, education and housing, a separate Social Services Department of the Office was set up some months ago.

As regards co-operation between the Government at home and the Governments overseas, there has been a very practical practice for members of the Colonial Office to visit Colonies either on special assignments or for general consultation with the local authorities. The Secretary of State's technical advisers have

considerable part of their time on tour in the Colonies, and heads of departments in the Office also pay occasional visits overseas. These contacts so made are of value both to the Colonies and to the Colonial Office, and it may well be that the preparation and execution of development programmes will make more regular travel desirable.

In the Colonies the problems of development touch upon the work of officers in various departments, such as administrative officers, both at headquarters and in the districts, and the technical officers in the agricultural, veterinary, medical and other services. There is a need for machinery to provide complete co-ordination between the efforts of these separate departmental staffs, so as to ensure that development proceeds on a balanced and comprehensive basis.

Rigid Uniformity Not Envisaged

The Government do not suggest that there should be any uniform system of co-ordination throughout the Colonial Empire, still less would they desire to impose any set pattern from Downing Street. It must be appreciated that the circumstances, resources and needs of individual territories respond to no common formula, and that no rigid uniformity is practicable or would be appropriate. Differing conditions between different territories will certainly require some variation in the methods of dealing with this problem. Nevertheless, the need for co-ordination is clear, and it will be the object of the Government to ensure that Colonies are furnished, according to their several requirements, with adequate staff and machinery for this purpose.

With the requisite financial assistance measured, the Government would propose to invite Colonial Governments to prepare development programmes for a period of years ahead. In certain of the Colonies long-term programmes of development have already been drawn up and are in effective operation; in others such programmes are in the course of preparation; it is the Government's hope that all Colonial Administrations may find it possible to embark on long-range plans for necessary development.

War conditions may retard to some extent the execution of such plans, but it is essential, as a preliminary to constructive, comprehensive and consistent progress, that considered programmes should be drawn up without loss of time. These programmes will then be considered by the Colonial Office and the Advisory Committees in London, who will be able to take a comprehensive view of the proposals for the Colonial Empire as a whole.

London Will Not Dictate

From London there will be assistance and guidance, but no spirit of dictation. The new policy of development will involve no derogation from the rights and privileges of local Legislatures, upon whom rests a large measure of responsibility for the improvement of conditions in their several territories and upon whose co-operation the Government count with confidence. The fact that a Colony receives assistance under the policy will not entail upon it the system of financial control which is now associated with the receipt of grants in aid.

The whole effort will be one of collaboration between the authorities in the Colonies and those at home; there must be ready recognition that conditions vary greatly from place to place, and that Colonial Governments will best know the needs of their own territories, should enjoy a wide latitude in the initiation and execution of plans, the primary purpose of which is to promote the prosperity and happiness of the peoples of the Colonial Empire.

British and German Views of Empire

Sir Archibald Sinclair's Welcome Reminder to the Peace Planners

THAT THE OVERSEAS EMPIRE cannot be sacrificed to doctrinaire world planners was emphasised by Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., leader of the Liberal Opposition, when, speaking on Saturday at Queen's Hall, he said:

"We in this country cannot alone decide what is to appear in a peace treaty. Our Allies and the British Dominions will be entitled to a voice fully equal to our own."

He welcomed the statements of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Daladier that Franco-British association was not exclusive, but was open to all nations, and added that he hoped the German people would not be excluded from the conference table and that neutrals would be consulted.

Prime Minister on Understanding with France

Speaking in Birmingham on the same day the Prime Minister said that the British and French Governments now think and act as one, continuing:

"This intimate understanding is one which must not end with the termination of the war, but must rather help us to work out the problems of the new Europe in an association in which we shall gladly welcome the collaboration of others who share our ideals."

"We and France are determined to do what we can to ensure security by a continuance of that complete identity of purpose and policy which has united us, and which will be the war will form the basis on which the international relations between our two countries shall stand."

"Only so can we establish the authority and stability which we so much need as necessary for the well-being and security of Europe as a whole during the period of reconstruction and fresh endeavour to which we look forward after the war is over."

As an indication of the close help of the Dominions, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"In the first 12 months of the war we shall be spending over £100,000,000 on wool alone. From Australia and New Zealand we have arranged to take the whole of their exportable wools, wool clippings, for the duration of the war and a year afterwards. From South Africa we are making further wool purchases, so that altogether these arrangements mean that we are purchasing half the normal wool exports of the whole world."

Success of the Convoy System

"From Canada and Australia we have already purchased nearly 4,000,000 tons of wheat since the war began, and we have contracted for 43,000 standards of soft wood from Canada and 30,000 fathoms of pit wood from Canada and Newfoundland."

"Since the beginning of the war some 50,000,000 tons of shipping have entered or cleared from our ports. The convoy system which we started in the first month of the war has been so successful that out of 6,000 British, Allied, and neutral vessels which have sailed in convoy only two-thirds of 1 per cent. have been lost."

On the same evening Hitler spoke in the Munich beer cellar in which the Nazi Party's original policy was drawn up. The speech, which was broadcast throughout Germany, was a mixture of inordinate praise for his own achievements and abuse of British

and French Statesmen. It contained a repetition of the demand for colonies in the words:—

"God has not determined that one or two races shall rule three-quarters of the world and not allow the remainder for their own people, and that other peoples should go hungry. We demand the return of the Colonies stolen from us by capitalistic financiers."

Nazi Lie about German-African Liner

A few days previously German broadcasting stations had announced that the lifeboats of the German-African liner *Wasser*, which was attacked by British bombers off the Cape of Good Hope on December 2 last, and in which there was machine-gunned by British bombers and chieftains, the behaviour of the naval pilots being the more disgraceful, as they were seen to drop women and children in the boats.

The charges, of course, a lie liberally concocted as an offset to German barbarity in machine-gunning and bombing British and neutral unarmed vessels, including even lifeboats. The statement which it has taken the German propagandists two and a half months to invent is completely disproved by the fact that the Captain of the German liner and major passengers and members of the crew were interviewed at the time by South African newspapers, and that one of them even suggested that the ship or the lifeboats had been taken on by either of the three reconnaissance planes of the South African Air Force which located the vessel.

A British warship is stated to have stopped the Portuguese liner *Wass* off the coast of Angola last week and to have removed 12 German passengers.

During the elections last week in South-West Africa the United Party, which consists of South African settlers opposed to the return of the mandated territory to Germany, won 10 out of 12 seats. Nationalists are stated to have been supported in all constituencies by the German settlers, who voted in totalitarian fashion according to orders, although until the day of the poll they had given the impression of being "Good Zees". Thanks to their help, Nationalists triumphed over a Luderzucht, which is inhabited mainly by Germans, and at Grootfontein, which was previously represented by a member of the *Deutscher Bund*. Though the German voters are nominally British subjects, they have claimed the right to dual nationality since the Nazis came to power; nominally South-West African citizens, they profess loyalty to the King but have taken their orders from Hitler.

Mr. R. C. Tredgold's Visit to London

The Information Office communiqué states that during the visit to London of Mr. R. C. Tredgold, Minister of Defence, Justice and Air in Southern Rhodesia, the financial aspects of that Colony's war efforts as it concerns the United Kingdom were fully discussed, and a satisfactory agreement reached in principle, but that it is not possible to make a further statement at this stage, since the discussions have to be considered by the Government of Southern Rhodesia in the light of factors which have emerged during the Minister's visit, and because it is necessary that the Governments of other Dependencies should be consulted on some points. Reference is made to arrange-

(Continued on page 526)

The War: Expert Views

How Russia Miscalculated.— Napoleon was lured to his ruin by his contempt for little Poland. One of the glaring lessons of history, it is reported by the contempt of the Kremlin for the fierceness of the Finns. The material creed of Moscow worships machines, numbers, size, quantity. It is not a new religion, only a new superstition—and naivest and falsest of all. The Kremlin pundits based all their reckoning on physical odds of 50 to one. They could not reckon with the soul of the Finns, barely 4,000,000 as they are, or with what we may call the soul of their landscape, where the endless inter-lacings of the lakes are to the Finns what their mountains are to the Swiss. It is high impossible to credit the delusions of Bolshevik commissars and Red commanders who flattered themselves that if the mechanical Blitzkrieg of the Germans had pulverised Poland in little more than a fortnight the weight of Soviet machines and troops would conquer Finland in a week. Instead the Finns have given the world an immortal reminder of the power of the spirit even against physical odds of 50 to one. Their resistance has endured wonderfully for almost three months. Three months more will not be the end of it. The blinding snow and sleety lizzards have begun, the swamping thaws will follow. Nations in the Balkans or the Middle East who might have been thought easy prey six months ago are now by no means disposed to be eaten one by one like the leaves of an artichoke. They have become prickly pears. One Finland makes many. Italy is formidable. Rumania is spirited. Turkey is grim. Threats to Iran, Afghanistan, or India are the talk of Cambridge. Russia must either submit to German re-organisation and mastery or return to peace according to Stalin's original mind. His best course is a rational peace with the Finns. We still doubt that the adept Caucasian will be the fool of the fair. —*Mr. J. I. Garvin, in the "Observer."*

The Nazi Inebriety.— Adolf Hitler costs the German taxpayer about £1,000,000 a year. There are 32,000 political chiefs and orators, 16,848 party administrators, 48,297 female organisers, 100,000 leaders of Hitler's Gait (paid), 27,800 social assistants, organisers, 106,638 paid Nazi without titles. All are paid. —*From "The Spectator."*

Germany's War at Sea.— Although the Germans have freighted many people and killed more in the war at sea, what other results has it brought them? They have put down 6,000 tons of British shipping, 182,000 tons of Allied, and 483,000 tons of neutral. All we have lost, 4,050,000 tons, represents something like 6% of our tonnage available to bring supplies to our area. For, although our total tonnage is 18 millions, we must deduct from this a figure representing immobilised passenger ships like the QUEEN MARY, armed merchant cruisers, troopships, British Expeditionary Force, transports, hospital ships and fleet auxiliaries. I calculate that this reduces our available tonnage to something below 12 millions. It is estimated that we will build one million tons this year, and we may exceed this figure. —*Mr. George Malcolm Thomson.*

Warning of Air Raids.— We shall know if and when the Germans propose to start bombing the industrial centres of Great Britain and France, including London and Paris, for the Germans will first evacuate their women and children from the Ruhr towns and from Cologne, which lies on the direct route between the Ruhr and the Allied positions. Sixty per cent. of Germany's industrial power is concentrated in the Ruhr. More than 5,000,000 people dwell there. It is 135 miles from the Allied positions to the Ruhr. It is 215 miles from the German positions to Lens, France's industrial area. It is 215 miles to Paris. From Borkum, the nearest German base to Britain, it is 340 miles to Sheffield and 325 miles to London. —*Evening Standard Military Correspondent.*

British and French.— "Why does the Government forbid the entrance into this country of everything that considers we should do without? Sports are vital to Great Britain, no doubt are they to France. We are doing the right thing, but we are having goods from them of which we not. There are many advertisements in the newspapers recently exhorting us to buy French wines and French cheeses. Are we to do so? Are we not, and if the latter is it quite fair to France to show these advertisements. —*Mr. B. B. B. B.*

Goering's Plans.— In Berlin political circles to-day the main question is not what Hitler will do, but what Goering wants. He stands for a re-vitalising of the German-Italian policy, and is opposed to the German-Russian friendship policy of Ribbentrop. The admissions of Hitler's Foreign Minister, both as to the striking power of the Russian Army and to Russian economic help have been destroyed even in Germany by the events of the last few months. The sacrifice of Finland to Russia has reached by Ribbentrop during his Moscow conversations, and occurred without consultation with the military or naval chiefs, or even with Goering. Only Hitler knew of it. Goering has never forgiven the Foreign Minister for this, and since then has been his open and most dangerous enemy. Goering is working for Ribbentrop's fall. It is now known that Ribbentrop will be abandoned. Norway to Stalin in return for Soviet guarantees in south-east Europe and support against Britain in northern Europe. Ribbentrop earmarked only Denmark and Sweden as exclusive spheres of German influence. Goering is no friend of Britain. No one in official circles now dares advocate a compromise with Britain. "For we are sailing against England" is the song most often heard, and is being distributed by Goebbels on thousands of gramophone records. In home politics it is being said that Goering wants to remove Goebbels, Himmler and Heydrich, and settle the Church question. Goering and Goebbels are old enemies, and Goering sees danger for himself and his political plans in the increasing power of Himmler, who, after Hitler himself (leaving the Army aside), is the most powerful man in the Reich. As Goering on June 30, 1934, with the help of the Army, brutally destroyed the power of the S.A. and its leader, Roehm, he now plans the removal of Himmler, because he stands in his way. A stroke against the most loved man in Germany would increase Goering's popularity with the masses and with the officer corps. —*A Berlin correspondent of "The Spectator."*

To adapt the famous epigram of Tacitus, the Germans make a desecration of Poland and they call it Lebensraum. —*The Times.*

Background to

Telling America. — Pontius Pilate is dishing his immortal philosophy of neutrality into American minds and hearts. Wash your hands, he says, of this mess. I did it once, and saved myself a lot of work and worry. That was none of my business. This is none of yours. It all came before Hitler made the "Crash" at Versailles his favourite bed-time story to the German people, many of our intellectuals were talking and writing about it. Pseudo-historians, irresponsible journalists, disgruntled liberals who could not digest some of the rougher facts of life, all did their bit. Versailles had its imperfections, having been drawn by imperfect men, representing imperfect people, some of whom had for four years endured a war not exactly perfect. Through all the controversy one thing is clear: England and France did not invade Belgium. But, we are told, the Germans are a proud people. Since when has such pride become a cardinal cleansing virtue? The Versailles Treaty made one magnificent attempt for a better world — the League of Nations. Our President fought hard for it; those awful European nations accepted it — and America turned it down. We wanted to preach, not work for a world of ordered liberty. Remember, had the United States suffered relatively as France did in the last war, our dead alone would have exceeded 45 million men. We lost about 3,000. We are being told: "They are all alike." We know better. Magna Carta, habeas corpus, the common law, Shakespeare, the King James Bible, Bunyan, Voltaire, Lafayette, the Rights of Man, Wordsworth and Burns are part of our heritage. They are not Prussian or Nazi or Communist. The conquest of Austria, the ruins of Czechoslovakia, the massacre of the Poles, the attack on Finland, the torture of concentration camps, the bestial crimes against race and religion, purges, blood baths, Mein Kampf, and the Communist Manifesto — they are not English or French or American. We are not all alike. If the Allies win without our aid, by what right shall we have a voice in the peace terms? What will have been America's contribution? A few cheers, lots of moral support, and goods for cash down. — *Mr. Lawrence Hunt, writing in the "New York Times"*

Germans Behind Hitler. — Some people still believe that the war could be brought to a end if only we could get the German people to believe in the goodness of our intentions. They raveigh against a stated peace and as a result you cannot perform any of the mighty nation. The truth is that there is not the slightest reason to believe Hitler does not carry with him the hearts of the majority of the German people. The 300,000 commanders though there are individual exceptions, appear as a body to show no aversion for the most cowardly incidents of their work. The young Nazis revel in brutality and assassination while they engage in their dance of death in Poland. If a peace is to be made which the Germans could freely accept, it would be that this war, like the last, was not going to be the war to end wars. But public opinion in Britain is not in such a mind. It is not in such a time, and so the cooperation between Britain, France and Poland is closed and ever before. — *Mr. J. H. Buckley, in "Free Europe"*

The Financial Strain. — "The Treasury's order requisitioning certain American securities held by residents in the U.K. marks the imposition of a long range orderly plan. It is not to be meant that we are experiencing an actual impending shortage of dollars. On the contrary, the Treasury has advanced certain American securities in advance of its needs." "If the Government finances the operation by means of Treasury bills, the amount will be only £20 or £30 million. Last September, the Chancellor estimated revenue at £995 millions. It seems that he will have collected about 200 millions in February 1940, to say, £1,081 millions for the complete financial year. He budgeted for an expenditure of £1,000 millions, but I think that the total for the year will be barely £1,000 millions. It looks as if the year's borrowing may be £100 or 150 millions instead of last September's estimate of £1,000 millions. This should ease the strain on our finances, but it means that our war expenditure has to come up to anticipation." — *Mr. Norman Graham, City Editor of "The Times"*

Civilisation v. Nazism. — We must face the possibility of a solid slave State stretching from the bottom of the Pacific to the base of Western civilisation will be waiting for its first steps towards its economic domination. Its failure to possess the century of abundance which is ours, it will seize it. Its strength is a defiance of principles which it often violates but constantly reaffirms. The concepts of freedom and law, the fruits of intellectual speculation which comes down to us from Athens and Rome, is a thing in the West and cannot be rooted out. The West has often been crucified, but it has condemned cruelly, and struggled against, and diminished it. The West created a regard for the proper adjustment of government and encourages its use by those who are not Nazis. How are we to preserve in the West individual and personal development? Ancient Athens, which suffered from the same imperialist weaknesses, met a similar problem in its life and death struggle with the slave State of Sparta. Athens was defeated because she marked on adventures beyond its strength, because it wasted its strength at Syracuse because it listened to a demagogic cry for spectacular victory when it should have consolidated its moral and physical position at home. The advice of Pericles to the people of Athens was to concentrate defence, to complete the long walls, maintain sea communication, and undertake no foreign adventures; behind these walls he urged them to preserve their freedom, improve their civilisation and live their own lives whatever the Spartans might say or do. We know that it was not possible to impose a conception of the life that has its roots deep in history on States which have no such roots. It was the blessing of Athens to preserve, improve and spread her civilisation. That advice is as good in the twentieth century A.D. as it was in the fifth century B.C. — *The "New Statesman and Nation"*

So clear and lucid were the instructions that no exchange between the EXETER from the first until with the Graf Spee until Mr. EXETER had to fall out of the boat. — *Captain S. S. Bell, of the EXETER, speaks at the Guild*

PERSONALIA

Captain F. C. Hafler, Provincial Commissioner, on leave from Tanganyika Territory, pending retirement.

Sir William Lead and Mr. J. Walker have arrived by air from Tanganyika, and Mr. S. Wollen from Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Smith have left Dunfermline, Wiltshire. Their present address is Selsdon Park, Sandhurst, Surrey.

Mr. C. R. E. Bredin has been appointed Deputy Civil Secretary in the Sudan, with Mr. E. F. N. Wallis as Assistant Deputy Secretary.

Mr. R. G. Howells, P.O. Box 101, Beira, has become the local honorary corresponding secretary of the Over-Sea League, in succession to Captain H. Smith.

The birth last week in Umtali is announced of a daughter to Mrs. Bryanton (*née* Watkin-Williams), wife of Captain W. H. Bryanton, of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force.

Mr. E. G. Coryton, until recently Governor of the Upper Nile Province, and Mr. A. G. Walker, District Commissioner in the Northern Province, have retired from the Sudan Service.

Lord Harlech is visiting Portugal at the invitation of the British Council in order to give a series of lectures. Among other topics, he is to speak on British colonial policy and practice.

Dr. C. E. Roberts, Acting Senior Medical Officer in Zanzibar, has been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council during the absence on active service of Dr. S. W. T. Lee, S.M.O.

The engagement is announced between Mr. M. S. Beshel, of the K.A.F., and formerly District Officer in Uganda, and Miss M. R. Hall, youngest daughter of the late Commander Hall, R.N., and Mrs. Hall.

The engagement is announced between Miss Stella Waddington, of Ndola, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Waddington, Pretoria, and Mr. Rufus George Paul, of Ndola, and son of Mrs. R. N. Iverach, of Ndola.

Mr. Kenneth, Pickthorn, M.P., who has shown much interest in East and Central Africa, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to the First Commissioner of Works during the absence on active service of Captain F. F. A. Hellgers, M.P.

The Dominican sisters who trekked to Rhodesia in 1890 and in the charge of Mother Cecilia, the first superior, and the golden jubilee of their religious profession has just been celebrated at solemn mass in the Convent High School in the capital city of the Colony. Sister Ignatius is now Mother General of the Dominican sisterhood in Rhodesia; Mother Almira, at the age of 85, is in retreat; and Mother Constantia is mistress of Salisbury Convent. The Governor and Lady Stables attended the celebration.

Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, celebrated his 83rd birthday last week at his home in Nyeri, Kenya, with his wife, two daughters and a grand child. Since, much to his chagrin, his doctors refuse to pass him even for "hyposthenia" in this war, he has, as he says, to content himself with shrouding the torch-line.

Major F. W. Cavendish, Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Griffiths, who have been selected by the Government of Kenya to come to London to discuss with the appropriate authorities a number of matters in connexion with agriculture in the British East Africa by air on February 23 and to leave England four days later.

At the moment of going to press we learn that His Majesty's Government will to-morrow entertain at luncheon at the Marlton Hotel members of the Agricultural Delegations which have arrived in this country from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and a number of other guests. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for Colonies, will preside.

Obituary

Mr. L. D. Turner, the Lusaka solicitor, died recently in the capital of Northern Rhodesia.

The death in London is announced of Mrs. Effingham, widow of a former judge of the High Court of the Sudan.

Commandant Louis Valcke, who was mainly colonial assistant in his first great office explorations, has died in Ghent.

Their friends in the Sudan will greatly regret to learn of the death in Effingham last week, at the age of 62, of Miss Beinda Gillan, only daughter of Mr. Angus and Lady Gillan.

The death is announced from Bulawayo of the age of 77 of Mr. E. W. Campbell, a pioneer who arrived in Rhodesia with the 1891 Column. He fought in the Matabele Rebellion, the Boer War, and during the Great War served in German East.

Mr. F. C. Croxford, whose death in Blodur is reported, had lived in that district for about 30 years, during the whole of which period he had been engaged in gold mining in the Mazoe Valley. He had shot for the Colony in international rifle matches, was at one time one of the best known tennis players in the country, and had played rugby football and many other games.

You need

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Energy and Strength

The many East African friends of Mrs. H. G. Driffield will sympathise deeply with her and with Mrs. Driffield on the death last week of the age of 77 years following an operation of their young son, Kenneth, a boy whose life was many fine lines of character.

Mr. Joseph Parsons, whose death at the age of 77 was announced from Bulawayo, where he resided in Rhodesia in 1897, where he acquired a land business which he controlled until ten weeks before his death. He was a bowls enthusiast and a two runner in the Championship events.

Mrs. Edward Kipling, who died on December 25 at the age of 73, leaving an estate of the gross value of £105,486, bequeathed to the National Trust her house, Bateman's, Bulwash, to the British Museum all books of her hand manuscripts of her late husband's works, to the Middlesex Hospital £3,000, and the residue of her trust to her daughter for life, and she left a bequest to the Earl's Edge Farm School and the Othello Club to Magdalene College, Cambridge.

The Rev. E. P. Plummer, since 1926 chaplain to the King at Hampton Court Palace, where he died on Tuesday at the age of 63, was ordained in 1893 and went to Mombasa in 1895 and shortly afterwards to Zanzibar under the auspices of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. Two years later he returned to England, but after a short period as a curate in Margat, he went to India, where he spent 25 years. He was an ardent Freemason.

Mr. K. A. J. Murray, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was a Colonel in the 890th Colonial Company during the Matabele War of 1893, joined the British Mounted Police, was made prisoner during the Mashona Raid, and afterwards in Rhodesia in the aftermath of the outbreak of the Matabele Rebellion, which he went through the Mashona Rebellion and the Zulu African War. Then, after a spell at gold mining in the Transvaal, he returned to Rhodesia, where he had since been engaged in prospecting and mining, being the proprietor of the mine near Hartley.

Mr. Thomas Purcell, M.B.S., who has died in the Bindura Hospital at the early age of 37 years, had served in that part of Southern Rhodesia for some years, and was highly esteemed for his character, professional capacity, and sportsmanship. He came of a medical family, all his brothers and sisters being practitioners. He held the degrees of M.B., B.Ch., and D.Ph. of Belfast, and F.R.C.S. (Edin.), had been a member of the Bindura Golf Club (of which he also held the championship), was a keen yachtsman, bowler, polo and tennis player, and had started flying with a view to qualifying as a pilot.

With deep regret we report the recent death of her farm near Shangani of Mrs. Maria Hamilton Moffat, wife of the Hon. H. U. Moffat, former Premier of Southern Rhodesia. Mrs. Moffat, who died on her 50th birthday, first reached Bulawayo in 1899 with her mother and two sisters, her brothers among them the late Mr. Tom Meikle, having arrived some years earlier. It was in 1903 that she married Mr. Moffat, who was at that time engaged in prospecting in Northern Rhodesia, and for several years they lived in Broken Hill, later removing to Bulawayo. Mrs. Moffat, a great lover of simple things, pursued a farm life to that of the 1930s. There will be widespread sympathy with Mr. Moffat, who has served Rhodesia faithfully with their two daughters, who remain in the faith, and with their son, now in training with the Rhodesia Regiment.

How Colonies Spend Money

Sir William McClain's Analysis

SIR WILLIAM McCLAIN, delivered the first of his three Cantor Lectures before the Royal Society of Arts on Monday to a general review of the British Colonial Empire, with particular reference to the Statement of Policy issued last week and to the practical meaning of British trusteeship.

His address was devoted to the meaning that, mainly through education in its widest sense, the people of a Colony be assisted in social and economic development so that they may in time be able to govern themselves under the best possible standard of living for the mass of the people.

The common error of considering the Colonial Empire in terms of the more backward parts of Africa was emphasised, and, mentioning that Colonial estimates are prepared on a departmental basis, not a functional one, Sir William said that to ascertain a Colony's total expenditure on education it was consequently necessary to examine the votes of all the departments.

From an analysis of a number of representative Colonies he calculated that from 20% to 30% of all expenditure in a Colonial Government's revenues was spent on such social services as health and education, and to these figures he added the large sums spent by local administrations and by missionary societies, to come to an about 30% of the total expenditure from Government revenue was on social services.

His analysis he followed by asking the lecturer that administration accounts for about 50% economic development 10%, and prior charges including health and defence for about 15% of the total expenditure from Colonial revenues. The investigation seemed to dispose of the criticism that too much was being spent on administration and too little on economic development and social services.

Points for Internationalists to Consider

He suggested an extension of the system of appointing M.P.s and peers of all parties on Colonial Office advisory committees in order to increase their knowledge of the Colonies, seeing that such an arrangement might go far to eliminate any need for the creation of such a body as the suggested Parliamentary Colonial Committee.

As the position of Colonies may be under review as an international question some time in the future, concluded Sir William, it may be useful to consider what are the fundamental points to be borne in mind in examining any proposed changes.

Experience suggests that these points are—
(a) that the interests of the Colonies must be the main consideration, and not the interests of the Powers themselves; this means that all proposals must be examined primarily from the Colony viewpoint, including the fact of the loyalty of the people to the Crown.

(b) that the economic position of the Colonies peoples must not be prejudiced; to protect it, their standard of living they must be free to bargain like any independent country, on trade matters with foreign countries, and consequently free to decide on revenue raising and other fiscal questions.

(c) that they must be free to develop socially and economically so that their eventual attainment of self-government may not be prejudiced.

(d) that the British Colonies must not be considered alone, but in company with the Colonies of all the other Powers; to do otherwise might result in a serious economic handicap for the peoples of the British Colonies.

Stout-Hearted Rhodesians

Pioneers Still Claiming to Serve

Concluded from page 525. The Government has made arrangements for the best possible use of the air and ground forces of the Colony, and for the maintenance of the long-standing Association between the Southern Rhodesian military forces and the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Acceptable conclusions are stated to have been reached on all other points of mutual interest discussed.

In response to the widespread public demand, a Salisbury Volunteer unit is being raised for men between the ages of 17 and 55 who cannot yet be released for active service. Hundreds immediately attested, proving not only their keenness but that the Colony was occupied by Pioneers, corps consisting not of grown men, but of infants, for more than a few of the volunteers wear the medals for the 1893 and 1896 campaigns. The last of those two campaigns took place 44 years ago, and as no man over 55 may join this volunteer unit, it appears that the Pioneers of 1893 and 1896 were of the maximum ages of 11 and 11 years, respectively! Or perhaps the Rhodesian memory is somewhat unreliable in respect of dates.

Captain Harold Ballgour, M.P. and Secretary for Air, who returned to London last week from a rapid tour of inspection of R.A.F. stations in the Near and Middle East, has stated that at one flying school he saw the first group of Rhodesian pupils, whom he found very keen on their work. At another desert station he met pilots from Great Britain and each of the Dominions.

Troubleness of German Internees

It is announced in Southern Rhodesia that the German internees have shown insubordination and have insulted and in other ways annoyed their European guards. As reported some little time ago, similar happenings have occurred in Tanganyika Territory—where some of the German internees cut the hair of others in the hair of others who were considered insufficiently subservient to the local Nazi leader.

The Southern Rhodesia State Lottery has agreed to meet the administrative expenses of the National War Fund, in order that the whole of the money subscribed by the public may be devoted to charitable purposes. Astonishingly generous donations continue to be received from Natives. The £10,000 subscribed by Southern Rhodesia to the Africa, Major Joint Red Cross-St. John Fund has been sent to London.

Southern Rhodesia's National War Fund has established its headquarters in Bulawayo, with Mr. H. P. Lox as Chairman, and with the chairmen of the area committees in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali and Gwelo forming an executive committee. The trustees of the Fund are Sir Fraser Russell, the Chief Justice, and Mr. A. R. Walsh, the Speaker.

Production of Copper in Rhodesia

When Sir John Maybin, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, was enabled by the Government to visit the amateur Radio Society to promote its interests during his recent visit, he urged the members of the Africa employed on the copper mines to report on their posts, emphasising that the production of metal was being increased by 30% that additional staff was needed, and that he had therefore agreed to carry out work as a temporary measure. The broadcast by Africans was subsequently repeated in the Bemba and Lozi languages, followed in Salisbury by a short news bulletin on the course of the war.

Northern Rhodesians between the ages of 20 and

55 are to enlist in the overseas forces of the Empire and may be released from their present employment, and also are physically fit, and granted leave to report to the United Kingdom, and allowances for these accepted will be at full rate of Colonial rates. Men employed in the railways, the mining industries and the government are expressly excluded from this arrangement.

Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Pennington has been appointed O.C. Lines of Communication, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, in succession to Colonel W. A. Dimoline.

Captain A. M. C. Denton is now acting as Staff Officer of the Northern Rhodesia Volunteer Defence Force.

The Nkana Kwana War Service League, formed to purchase equipment and maintain an ambulance with the British Expeditionary Force, has collected £838 by the end of January, and has dispatched £500 to Great Britain for the purchase of the ambulance. To equip and maintain it the League is undertaking to find at least another £500. Merchants in the township of Kitwe, subscribers to a Christmas Gift

Congal Giffard's New Command

Lieutenant General C. Giffard, Inspector General of African Colonial Forces until June of last year, when he was given the important appointment of military secretary to the Secretary of State for War, arrived in Palestine on Saturday last in order to succeed Lieutenant General M. G. Barker as General Officer Commanding the British Forces in Palestine and Transjordan. His many East African friends will wish General Giffard success in this new field of activities.

It is announced that the German African liner *Wormann*, 4,700 tons, was captured last week by a British warship and brought into a British port. The crew's attempt to scuttle the vessel was foiled. The *Wormann*, one of six enemy ships which took shelter in Vigo when outward bound last September, is the fourth *Wormann* liner to be lost to Germany. The *Cape Morrison*, a 3,936-ton vessel well known in Eastern African waters, was sunk by enemy action on February 24.

Developing the Colonies

The Government's Statement of Policy

MALCOLM MACDONALD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave two broad outlines last week on the subject of the new Statement of Policy in regard to the Colonial Empire. One talk was given in the Home programme, and the other at 9 p.m. in the Empire service.

Every reference which has been seen in the British Press has been favourable, and equally encouraging comments have appeared in many Dominion and Colonial newspapers.

According to a brief telegram received in London, the *East African Standard* considers that the new plan holds out every hope of a more and more an 10 years, by enlightened and understanding direction supported by adequate finance, than was possible in 50 years by the old haphazard system. The newspaper hopes that the new plan will be an endeavour to spend the money which has been set aside on a basis designed to develop the whole of the structure of these Dependencies as a group.

In the view of the *Tanganyika Opinion*, a big step has been taken towards the ideal of "co-operative development of the Empire for the benefit of all," and the Indian *Tanganyika Opinion* praises the Imperial Government's "courage and steadfast adherence to the responsibilities of their charge."

States Under Federalism in Uninformative London Meeting

...ION, to which so many varying... have been... is to be under... at all States ripe for self... shall have... rights within the federation... but that countries not ripe shall be administered... not by any one mem...

That Committee... from the... answers to... Federal Union Movement... last in... Hall, Langham Place...

... those who... for the purpose of... a... Movement's aims and... must... the...

... The... had... men and... based on the... all men and... have the same... but debatable proposition.

Frustrated Common Sense

Mr. W. B. Curry, asking why thousands of millions of pounds should be spent on armaments when money was so badly needed for the improvement of conditions of life of all mankind, found the answer in international anarchy. It appeared not to occur to him that a Hitler would have gambled against a peaceful Federation as readily as against peaceable France and Britain. He pictured Europe as a group of States which, when not actually fighting, were preparing to fight, and contrasted that condition with the federation of the 48 States of North America which... yielded some of their sovereignty to a Federal Government. The... of South America, however, not having... another. That the... is some thousands of miles from Prussia's reach, whereas France is an immediate neighbour, was not...

But Federal Union opposes... collective security, and such panacea, standing for an established common government for the benefit of all concerned, and able ultimately to govern the whole world.

Mrs. Barbara Wootton dwelt on the frustrated internationalism of the common man. She discussed the... as a patently inadequate instrument against... and claimed that Federal Union must... frustrated common sense and human pain.

International Police, Force and Language

Mr. Charles Kimberley in Federal Union, will its... on freedom, law and government, the free... answer to *Mein Kampf*. Federalism implied... Governments, one for home affairs and one for... affairs, and demanded international police... against international criminals. The Nazis would not accept Federal Union, but it would appeal to all those Czechs, Austrians, Poles and Germans who loathed tyranny. Federal Union asked for an international constitution based on the Rights of Man, the chief of which was that man was not made for the State but the State for man. How Gestapo... under Nazi domination could... Hitler and his gang in favour of federalism... explained.

There were many... from the... appeared the... and... towards the... but hope's to... the way of avoiding similar mistakes in the future. It is con-

... that... international... may be found... and... those... be... international... to carry out... of the international courts.

There was... of the facts... from the colonial standpoint, but over £500 was collected to help the work. Has there been a meeting in London at any time in the last quarter-century at which the public has subscribed so handsome a sum for any... purpose.

Liberal Route Trade Union Leads

TWO of the most piquant pages in the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Labour Conditions in Mombasa are those which record the verbal duel between the Arab Jewell of Mombasa, Abask Abi-Hinawy, and Mr. Malcolm Selig, secretary of the Labour Trade Union of East Africa. His performance was so pitiful that his evidence is dismissed by the Commissioners as completely worthless. If anyone questioned the wisdom of appointing the Liberal to be a member of the Commission, his evidence of his powers of cross-examination must dispel the doubt. It also recalls the favourable impression which he created in London at the time of his visit some years ago. Incidentally, the report indicates that the nascent trade unionism of Kenya is very far from wisely guided. Small wonder that the Principal Labour Officer stated in evidence that he does not favour trade unions for Africans, believing that they are not yet ripe for such assistance. Mr. B. de V. believes that the most suitable method would be a committee of Native workers with a European white chairman who is also an employee.

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while on
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while on
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1.0 oz.
while on
Cod Liver Oil

0.3 oz.
while nothing was
added to usual meals

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(results published in the Medical Journal)

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rate of increase. But... children now
show better new strength and vitality.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sandbags from Kenya Sisal**Samples to be Sent to England**

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR, You have published a number of letters in connexion with the manufacture of sandbags from sisal and I desire to take this opportunity of explaining some of the reasons why the sisal industry of East Africa has not yet been able to manufacture sandbags for the British Government.

I am sure, sir, that the sisal industry is conscious of the great service you have rendered in the past to East African primary industries, and it is a pity that your suggestions to the leaders of the East African sisal industry in connexion with the manufacture of sandbags for the British Empire were not taken up in behalf of the whole industry.

As Managing Director of Sisal Products (East Africa) Ltd., which is at present the only enterprise in the world manufacturing all descriptions of bags from sisal fibre and twines, I can assure you that my company has been waiting undisturbed to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the advantage of having a factory tucked away in the African wastness for the supply of sandbags to the British Empire.

At present, our small factory is hardly capable of meeting all the needs of Kenya as far as commercial bags are concerned, but it has supplied all the sandbags so far needed by the local civil and military authorities and maintained deliveries absolutely to requirements.

The factory is capable of extension in a very short space of time and were this undertaken its output capacity could within a few months be raised to a million sandbags per annum. All that is needed is an assured market for the bags produced.

Obviously such an extension would be an important asset to the Empire, offering as it would an alternative source of supply in the event of shipping or other difficulties interfering with the export flow of bags from the Bay of Bengal to Europe. It is this fact, sir, which I believe warrants a second line of enquiry and development would not be a mere reserve on which the Home Government could draw, but would be doubly beneficial in extending the use of one of East Africa's primary products, which, in spite of substantial purchases by the British Government, may yet experience an unhappy reaction from the loss of important markets which it formerly enjoyed in Germany and certain neutral countries which cannot now be supplied.

My company has represented to the authorities the advisability of carrying such an extension into effect. The increased bag plant would not in any way be obsolete after the war, as the machinery is the same for the manufacture of sandbags as for commercial bags. There is a ready market locally for commercial bags, and the increased plant could after the war be fully occupied with the supply of that market. The commercial bags so far manufactured have been tested in trial shipments of different produce and accepted in all parts of the world as superior to other bags. In proof of this statement I enclose some reports for your information.

Our "Sisallex" sandbags have now stood up to severe tests throughout Kenya since a few months before the outbreak of war. They have had to withstand the ravages of the tropical climate, the quite peculiar extremes of heat and cold and heavy rains. They have not been treated with coats of cement wash or other protective solutions, as is necessary in

the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, they have stood up to all these conditions and have given every satisfaction.

As a result of the correspondence which has appeared in *East Africa and Rhodesia*, we decided some time ago to send a test shipment of sandbags to England. Only two or three, however, that the sandbags which I have supplied to the local civil and military authorities are of a different type from those used in the United Kingdom, therefore, now engaged in producing sandbags to an amended design which I believe will meet the requirements of the U.K. market. I have been the only supplier of these bags, shortly for expert London opinion, and subsequently to arrange shipment of a consignment which can be put to practical test in England.

It is evident that the United Kingdom and the Empire generally will need many more millions of sandbags before the Empire's war aims are attained, and I am confident that my company's enterprise may yet prove of practical value to the Empire in this respect.

Yours faithfully,

A. DURSSELL

Managing Director

Rhiza

Kenya Colony

SISAL PRODUCTS (E.A.) LTD.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

East African "Bully"

Your frequent references to the development of secondary industries in East Africa cause me to think that you will be interested to hear that the meat factory recently established on the Ash Plains near Nairobi is now lifting beef. So when East Africa's own troops have "bully" as a ration they ought soon to be getting the Kenya product.

Ngare Nairobi

Was it absolutely necessary to change the name of the post office at Ngare Nairobi to Sandford? The old name had a special attachment for the early South African Dutch settlers in the Ashina area, and it came to mean something special to members of the East African Mounted Rifles during the last war. I do not pretend to know the arguments, if any, in favour of the change, but I for one read your little paragraph with regret.

The East African Beacon

The Colonial Office having received the strong protest of the East African Chamber of the London Chamber of Commerce, must have been astonished to read in May or two later in your issue of January 25 a full report of the proceedings of the meeting which discussed the Eastern African Dependencies Office in London, and our well-spoken leading article. You seem to me to have destroyed completely the case which was put before the Chamber. These events are a heavy blow at the prestige of a section which has done so much for East Africa.

Import Licensing Regulations

We business people in East Africa fully appreciate the necessity to license imports, but it is an urgent need for a clarification of the principles underlying the ordinance to operate. There is the obvious reason for this, that to be made immediately and for them to be followed so that people may know whether there are any countries for which permits will not be issued, whether the intention is to admit a certain percentage of previous imports from all our non-sterling sources (including Canada), and whether there are certain goods of which the supply from any one source is to be seriously curtailed or even stopped. Present lack of knowledge of the General Handicap to trade, including that from East Britain, and it leads to all sorts of unnecessary quarrels and suggestions. I have just heard of a case of an Indian buyer who wants to place orders in England but is prevented from so doing by the thought that some of his competitors may obtain permits for the purchase of Japanese goods (though he has been refused) and that they would be in a position to undercut him.

LATEST MINING NEWS

S. Rhodesia's Mineral Outputs

£8,137,682 is the value announced of Southern Rhodesia's mineral output in 1939, this being the seventh successive year in which a new record has been established. In 1938 the total was £7,573,730. In 1933, the last year with gold at its normal price, the value was £4,939,035.

Gold is, of course, primarily responsible for the successive new records, and in 1939 its contribution was 795,613 oz., valued at £6,227,281. The only other mineral to reach seven figures was asbestos, at £1,688,782 for 58,313 tons. Coal production appears at £441,456; chrome ore, the United States demand for which fell off, was considerably lower at £186,577 for 23,313 tons (against 205,052 tons) and then came on at £86,188 (rather more than double the 1938 production), tungsten at £10,266, nickel at £26,431, iron pyrites at £19,499, and silver at £14,659, followed by a list of ten other minerals each with an output under £10,000.

The base metals together reached a total of £1,895,741, the highest figure yet achieved.

Gold, which is to-day responsible for 75% of the total, provided barely 50% a decade ago. The gold output last year (795,613 oz.) was 10% lower than in any of the three preceding years, there being a considerable drop in the number of producers, particularly among small workers.

Northern Rhodesia's £11,571,000 Total

The mineral production of Northern Rhodesia for 1939 was valued at £11,571,376, of which blister copper accounted for £7,077,895. The electrolytic copper for the small alloy for £1,482,493. The total value in 1938 was £10,746,362.

Diamonds in Tanganyika

DIAMONDS have been worked in Tanganyika Territory since 1927, the first production years being between 1926 and 1928. In 1928 stones weighing 24,6804 carats, valued at 869,208, were won; in the previous year the 48,7661 carats fetched £191,480. The price per carat, which had been £102 in 1926, fell to 20s in 1931; but rose to 31s in 1937. The largest stone found was in 1930 at Kasumbi, and weighed 921 carats; the most valuable weighed 371 carats and was priced at \$160. The pipe at Mabusi, the first found, gave and still gives the best yields.

In order to place on record a study of the Tanganyika diamond fields as a whole and to draw conclusions that may assist in the search for the precious stones both in the known fields and elsewhere, the Geological Division has issued a bulletin (No. 123 by Dr. G. J. Williams, entitled "The Kimberlite Province of Tanganyika Territory" (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 3s.). With its full account—the first comprehensive one—of the industry and its maps and illustrations, the bulletin will be of great value to any prospector.

"The prospecting of the areas suggested," writes the author, "is likely to reveal other kimberlite bodies. There is no geological reason why kimberlite should be not found anywhere in Tanganyika where rocks older than the Tertiary are exposed."

Union Miniere

Union Miniere du Haut Katanga produced 131,500 metric tons of copper in 1939, compared with 125,943 tons in 1938.

Surprise Mining

Surprise Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., which is interested in mining in Rhodesia and the Transvaal, has declared a dividend of 10% for the year, compared with 16 2/3% in the previous 12 months.

Gold Premium Tax

The Rhodesian Mining Federation, meeting in Gwelo, has passed a resolution declaring that the present gold premium tax should be repealed because it is wrong in principle, an injustice to the mining industry, and harmful to industries throughout the Colony. Colonel E. Lucas Gues, Minister for Mines, assured the meeting that the Government's taxation proposals would be found to be no injustice to the small workers.

Mining Personalia

We record with great regret the death in London at the age of 94 years of Mr. William Chisholm, who for 60 years edited *The Mining World*, the staff of which he joined in 1871, the year of its establishment, and of which he became sole proprietor just before the Kaffir boom of 1894-95. A man of generous disposition and much esteemed by those who knew him, it was only in the last few years that his health had become frail.

Gold Taxation in S. Rhodesia

Gold that is mined is really "left in the mouth of man," said Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when he was addressing the Salisbury Rotary Club, and any excess profit due to the war can be returned. "We must wait till the end of the financial year to find out whether other sections of the population are making a larger profit and what a benefit from war conditions. We are allowing the gold producers to take half a crown to the profit and would like to see the other sections of the population get a 10% share of any excess profit they may make. I believe in a little tax to insure people to go on."

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26th Week of the War

Joining the Colonial Service

The following is a list of the candidates who have been successful at selections for appointments to the Colonial Service.

Colonial Administrative Service.—Abbott, B. A., Auckland University College, New Zealand; Addison, C. C., Cambridge; Allen, J. S., Cambridge; Andrews, J. F. H., Oxford; Beattie, H. R. M., Edinburgh; Beattie, J. H. M., Trinity College, Dublin; Bell, J. B., Oxford; Booth, J. D. B., Cambridge; Broadbent, E., Manchester; Christie-Miller, S. G., Oxford; Clayton, S. W., Cambridge; Colson, V. B., Cambridge; Corrish, V. L., Oxford; Coryndon, J., South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye; Davis, N. K., Oxford; Deakin, J. C. B., Oxford; Dennis, P. W. S., Oxford; Dewar, R. J. G., Cambridge; Few, H. S. S., Cambridge; Fletcher, P. D., Oxford; Forster, J. A. R., Oxford; Gillett, V., Cambridge; Gower, R. H., Cambridge; Graham, D. J., Oxford; Grant, D. M. K., Cambridge; Greatbatch, B., Oxford

Hanschell, W. H. A., Oxford; Harris, C. C., Oxford; Harvey, A. G., Rhodes University College, South Africa, and Oxford; Hill, D. C., Cambridge; Holland, R. R. C., Cambridge; Horrocks, D. W., Oxford; Hughes, H. E. O., Cambridge; Iles, C. E., London School of Economics; Jeff, H. G., Oxford; Josselyn, H. E., Imperial College of Science and Technology; Kennedy, D. E., Oxford; Kingston, S. R. J., Trinity College, Dublin; Knaggs, C. M., Cambridge; Knight, E. W. A. T., Cambridge; Lamb, M., Cambridge; Lawrence, T. G., Cambridge; Leslie, J. A. K., Cambridge; Levack, G. M., Oxford; Lloyd-Morgan, D. H., Oxford; MacCallum, R. E., Cape Town and Oxford; McClintock, N. G., Cambridge; MacDonald, M. K., Cambridge; MacFarlane, J., Cambridge; MacLehose, C. M., London; McNicholl, R. A. M., Glasgow; Macpherson, Glasgow; McWilliam, D. S. D., Cambridge; Madhavan, V. A., Cambridge; Mahajan, P. D., Oxford; Mercier, C. P., Liverpool; Moore, S. J., Belfast; Morgan, E. D., Auckland University College, New Zealand; Morris, W. W., Cambridge; Moseby, W. G., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Mowat, G. S., Oxford; Nance, I. T., Cambridge.

Page, M. E., Cambridge; Parry, G. W., Cambridge; Ponzaga, H. C., Oxford; Raynes, M., Cambridge; Reeve, T. A. G., Cambridge; Rennie, J. S., Glasgow; Richardson, P. A., Cambridge; Risle, R. C. H., Oxford; Ross, H. R., Cambridge; Sanford, C. B., Cambridge; Scott, A. E., Rhodes University College, South Africa, and Cambridge; Shepherd, D. A., Oxford; Short, J. G., Trinity College, Dublin; Smith, K. G. S., Oxford; Smith, M. M., Oxford; Smith, P. S. G., Oxford; Smith, T. E., Cambridge; Spicer, F., Oxford; Stone, J. S., Oxford; Sutt, P., Cambridge; Thom, G. W., London School of Economics; Trench, P. E., Cambridge; Turner, D. S., Oxford; Turner, J. W. M., Cambridge; Watson, J. H. E., Cambridge; Willie, A. M., Glasgow; Williams, H. S. R. F., Cambridge; Williams, R. D., McM., St. Andrews and Belfast.

Colonial Educational Service.—Buxton, J. R., Cambridge; Campbell, M. P., Cambridge; Conrad, G. S., Liverpool and University College, London; Horrocks, D. W., Oxford; Little, W. C., Oxford; Roberts, D. B., Trinity College, Dublin; Sabiston, J. A., Berden; Spavins, F. D. N., Edinburgh; Spratt, E. T. J., Cambridge; Stewart, J. C., Oxford; Tod, J. E., Belfast, St. Andrews and Cambridge; Tucker, N. P., Cambridge; Vaughan, S., Exeter.

Colonial Police Service.—Cartledge, M. S. H., Oxford; Dore, J. J., Cambridge; Fraser, J. G.,

Questions in Parliament

SIR H. BAGEGROU asked the Prime Minister whether he had consulted with the Leaders of the Opposition as to the possibility of all Ministers and Members of Parliament abstaining during the war, refraining from raising political issues calculated to divide, weaken or appeal to the inhabitants of the British Colonial Empire—this being clearly a reference to Mr. Attlee's recent broadcast.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that there was no censorship of such speeches, which were the personal responsibility of each speaker.

Mr. Paling asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs how many Natives in Southern Rhodesia were convicted under pass laws during 1938 and 1939.

Mr. Eden: The number of convictions in 1938 for contraventions of the Native pass laws, including offences under the Natives Registration Act, was 1,700. I have not yet received the figure for 1939.

Pettes, Holden, A., Oxford; Mason, T. B., Cambridge; Richards, E. R. J., Cambridge; Strathairn, J. M., Morrison's Academy; Chief, Voice, T. J., South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.

Colonial Customs Service.—Bradley, C. R., Cambridge; Gutteridge, C. C., Christ's Hospital; McEwan, J. P., London; Shaw, G. A. T., Cambridge; Steven, W. G., Oxford; Williams, A. C., London School of Economics.

Colonial Forest Service.—Angus, J. R. D., Edinburgh and Espeisiss, J. L., University of Western Australia; Robertson, M. D., Berden; Smathers, H., Oxford; Wyatt-Smith, J., Oxford.

Colonial Scholarships.—The following is a list of the candidates selected during 1939 for Colonial Agricultural Scholarships, Colonial Veterinary Studentships, and Colonial Veterinary Scholarships. Subject to vacancies being available, holders of these scholarships or studentships are normally offered appointments in the Colonial Service after completing their course of training satisfactorily.

Colonial Agricultural Scholarships.—Billes, D. J., Imperial College of Science and Technology; Bradley, P. L., Cambridge; Cooper, L. B., St. Andrews; Hillis, C. T., Durham and Cambridge; Jordan, H. D., Imperial College of Science and Technology; McWilliam, A. P., Edinburgh; Peters, D. J., Bristol and Cambridge; Thompson, W. A. McK., Queen's, Belfast; Tickers, H. M., Oxford; Walker, C. A., University College, Nottingham; Westwood, D., Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Colonial Veterinary Studentships.—Bannister, G. L., B.V.Sc., Toronto; Milne, A. H., M.R.C.V.S., Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh; Richards, H. W., M.R.C.V.S., Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

Colonial Veterinary Scholarships.—Weatherhead, G. C., Cambridge, and Royal Veterinary College, London.

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Market Prices and Notes

Graves—Zanzibar spot quoted at 103d. per lb. sellers. Grade 2, Feb. March, 94d. sellers. c.i.f. 100d. Madagasear spot in bond, quoted 11d. per lb. sellers. Feb. March, 94d. sellers. c.i.f. (1939: 8d., 71s.; 1938: 81d., 71d.)

Copper—At Tuesday's auctions, 5,079 packages were offered. Kenya sorts met active competition and were dearer, especially second sizes. Good quality Tanganyika sold well.

Kenya best grey-greenish sold from 84s. to 85s.; seconds from 76s. 6d. to 84s.; smalls from 75s. 6d. to 80s.; peaberry from 94s. to 127s. 6d. (1939: 73s. to 88s.)

Tanganyika, best, greenish-greyish, from 94s. 6d. to 113s. 6d.; seconds from 70s. 6d. to 90s. 6d.; smalls from 66s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.; peaberry from 78s. to 129s. 6d.

Shushu, best, greenish-greyish, from 69s. 6d. to 78s. 6d.; seconds at 73s.; peaberry from 102s. 6d. to 105s. per cwt.

Cotton—Good to fair East Africa, lower at 800d. per lb. American middling spots 840d. per lb. (1939: 88s. per ounce; 1939: 11s. 2d., 1938: 139s. 81d., 1037: 112s. 17d.)

Sisal—Messrs. J. K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd., announce that the output of sisal and sisal tow of Sisal Estates, Ltd., for the month of January amounted to 20 tons, making a total of 2,108 tons for the last seven months.

Beira Railway Company

NET EARNINGS of the Beira Railway Company Ltd. for the year ended September 30 last totalled £498,023. Compared with £553,409 in the previous year, and the balance of the profit and loss account amounted to £173,227, to which had to be added £39,058 brought forward. The directors recommend transfer of £20,000 to reserve and £20,000 to dividend equalisation reserve, and the payment of a dividend of 2s. per share, absorbing £105,000 and leaving £47,785 to be carried forward.

The annual report gives in tabular form an interesting comparison of the revenue and traffic returns for the last two years. The decrease of £65,104 in gross revenue is, of course, due partly to the general reduction in rates and fares, partly to the special reduction in rates for the carriage of copper, and partly to decreased chrome ore and maize traffic

from Southern Rhodesia. The demand for chrome having fallen sharply and the maize crop in the Colony having been so poor that export last year was only one-ninth of the total of the previous season.

Import traffic, however, was well maintained, general merchandise increasing somewhat to 1,200,000 tons. The copper export traffic was practically stationary at 284,502 tons, and so was asbestos at 1,884 tons. Other minerals at 50,504 tons showed an increase of nearly 6,000 tons.

The three-month ordinary general meeting to be held in London on Wednesday, March 6, at 11 a.m., and the dividend warrants will, subject to the approval of the shareholders, be posted on the following day.

Latest Returns of Rainfall

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the period indicated.

Kenya (Week ended February 24):—Chenail, 0.36 inch; Etama Ravine, 0.16; Eldoret, 0.11; Equator, 0.23; Fort Ternan, 0.3; Gulu, 0.25; Raimosi, 0.79; Kipkarrin, 0.74; Ksumu, 0.1; Kitale, 0.50; Lumbwa, 1.21; Mwanza, 0.01; Mombasa, 0.16; Molo, 1.07; Muharini, 1.25; Naivasha, 7.06; Nakuru, 0.46; Nairobi, 0.35; Nanyuki, 0.15; Nanyole, 0.10; Ngore, 0.39; Nyeri, 0.57; Rongai, 0.4; Sagana, 0.16; Solik, 1.23; Soy, 0.15; Timbora, 0.29; and Taita Valley, 0.26 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended February 24):—Amani, 0.26 inch; Arusha, 1.19; Bagamoyo, 0.12; Bihaia, 0.06; Bukoba, 0.82; Dar es Salaam, 0.10; Dodoma, 1.32; Kigoma, 0.60; Kilosa, 3.47; Kilwa, 0.13; Kinyangiri, 0.79; Lindi, 0.37; Mshoto, 0.15; Mahenge A, 2.20; Mbeya, 2.34; Morogoro, 0.31; Moshi, 0.43; Mpwapwa, 0.30; Musidha, 0.39; Mwanza, 0.34; Ngomeni, 0.33; Njombe, 0.65; Sao Hill, 0.44; Songea, 1.63; Tabora, 1.80; Tanga, 0.31; Tdukuyu, 1.31; and Uteje, 0.05 inch.

Uganda (Week ended February 24):—Arusi, 0.02 inch; Butiaba, 0.01; Entebbe, 3.24; Fort Portal, 0.40; Gulu, 0.21; Hoima, 0.25; Jinja, 0.32; Kabale, 0.80; Kitgum, 0.20; Kololo, 0.30; Lira, 0.73; Masaka, 2.49; Masindi, 0.61; Mbale, 0.23; Mbarara, 0.33; Mubende, 0.53; Namagali, 1.07; Soroti, 0.21; Tororo, 1.46 inches.

Southern Rhodesia—Satisfactory rains are reported from all districts, and good crops are expected generally.

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News Items in Brief

The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia re-assembled yesterday.

British Ropes, a considerable purchaser of East African sisal, have declared a dividend of 25% for the year, thus equalling the distribution of the previous 12 months.

The duty of 3d per gallon on petrol has been re-imposed in Northern Rhodesia in order to reduce "luxury" motoring and to conserve supplies of a product which has to be paid for in foreign exchange.

The London Committee of the Companhia de Mozambique states that Customs receipts of the Port of Beira during November amounted to £30,743, compared with £40,624 for the corresponding period of 1938.

A new vaccine perfected at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, is believed by French medical authorities to promise the complete conquest both of yellow fever and smallpox. It is stated to have been tried on about 100,000 Natives in West Africa, with complete success in all cases.

According to Press reports from Mombasa, the Commission of Inquiry into Customs Frauds set up by the Government of Kenya under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Belcher considers that the earliest calculation of some £20,000 a year for the past nine years is a serious under-estimate.

Non-Native immigrants entering Northern Rhodesia in 1939 numbered 2,652, and included 401 aliens, of whom 216 were German refugees, and 106 Asiatics, from the British Isles came 220, from S. Rhodesia 817, and from South Africa 1,058. The total capital declared was £117,162, of which 351 immigrants accounted for £100,427.

Statements Worth Noting

"If ye keep My commandments ye shall abide in My love, even as I have kept My Father's commandments, and abide in His love." — *St. John, 10.*

Britain has never asked that her Colonies should pay tribute to her. — *Mr. R. B. Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada.*

The moment a Government comes into power its stock sinks, and everybody thinks he could do better. — *Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, addressing the Salisbury Rotary Club.*

Like some other mild little men, the late Mr. McCregor Ross had a fierce controversial style and a passion for righteousness that made him at times almost ferocious. — *The New Statesman and Nation.*

Of all the zebu cattle breeding experiments undertaken in Tanganyika, those with Friesian bulls have proved the most satisfactory. — *Mr. M. H. French, in the Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture.*

There must be no question of returning Germany her Colonies, even the Germans in South Africa have a wish to go back to the Reich. The vast majority would much sooner stay in the Union. — *Sir Abe Bailey.*

The social anthropologist, entitled as a man, to his own moral and political views, but he is not entitled to pass them off as "scientific." — *Mr. G. H. D. Director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, writing in "Africa."*

We are sending this message to Hitler, that it is he who has brought it about that we are receiving very good food indeed, better than the food we get before, and better than the food they get in Germany. So we are laughing at him very much. — *An Askari of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in a letter home.*

Government assistance has been extended to a company experimenting with the cultivation of sisal in the Sabi Valley, with a view to finding whether it can be grown on a commercial scale in selected parts of the country. — *From the Report of the Economic Development Committee of Southern Rhodesia.*

Our over-riding duty, even in the midst of war, is the preparation for abiding peace, and this will depend mainly on the spirit we foster and maintain throughout the present conflict, and our loyalty to the principles of true democracy—the essential worth of individuals. — *The Rt. Rev. E. F. Paget, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.*

We cannot really help the Native without religion and missions. I say that, not from the Christian point of view, not being terribly interested in that, but from a purely practical point of view. If you want uplift, mental or physical, you must give them religion. — *An East African political officer, quoted in the C.M.S. Annual Report.*

The problems of African development, the obstacles to be overcome, and the disappointments experienced are so great that only the highest motives can sustain the patient perseverance of the administrative and technical officers in their endeavours to improve the lot of the African peoples. — *Tanganyika Agricultural Report.*

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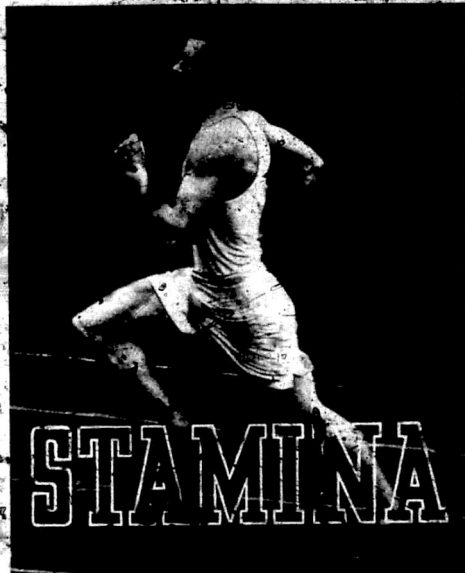
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