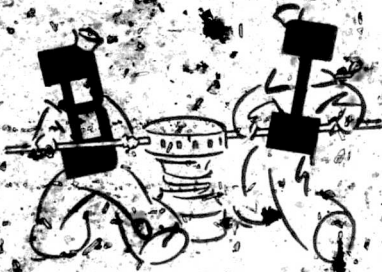


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 16, 1940
Volume 16: (New Series) 817

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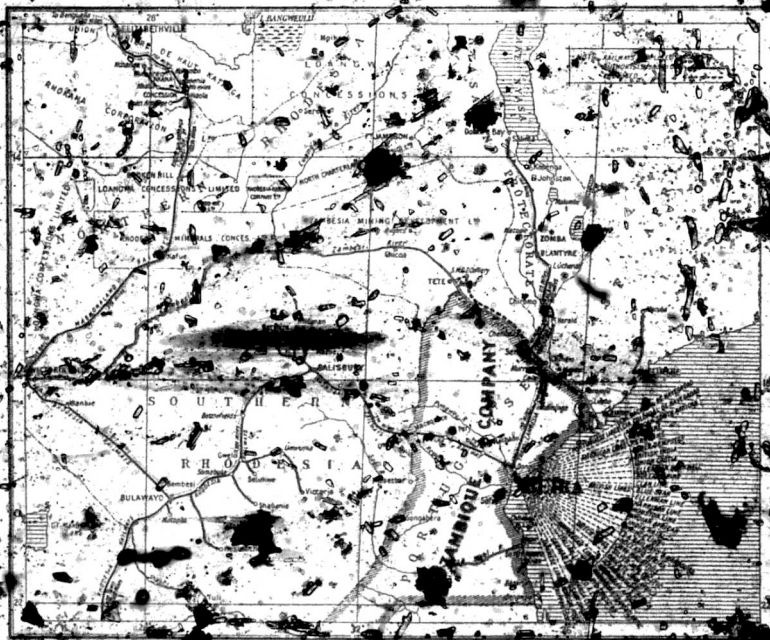
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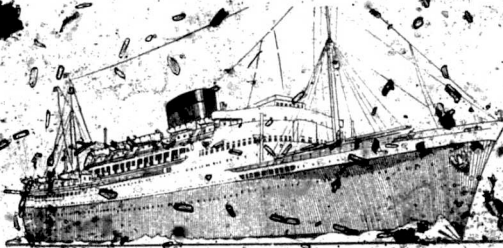
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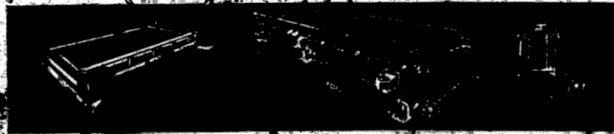
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Volume 16 (New Series); No. 817

6d. Weekly. 30s. Yearly, post free.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Telephones: Museum 7170 & 7370

Cables: L. M. T. C. London

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GERMANY'S BLACKGUARDLY ASSAULT upon Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg adds another indelible crime to her base and bloody record. There is a good deal of evidence to show

that Hitler, gambling on his Africa and Germany's power to turn the Maghreb Latest Outrages. Line in the north by this thrust, by massed mechan-

ised might (supported by tank and aircraft), Prussian militarism doubtless prides itself hopes, and quite possibly still hopes, also to turn that great French rampart in the south by violating Swiss neutrality, thus offering Mussolini an opportunity to attack France and share in the spoils dangled before him by the defeated Fuehrer. But the French will hesitate, and all Britain trust that the Italian dictator will continue to abstain from any action which might bring his country into armed conflict with the Allies. There is, however, no denying that the position is precarious, and our forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Near East, and East Africa stand ready to meet any emergency. Trusting still that it may never arise, we prefer not to discuss the contingency in detail, beyond remarking that the balance, which was so manifestly unequal in September last, has been steadily readjusted in our favour.

The outrage upon Holland and Belgium automatically increases the African forces arrayed against Nazism for South Africa, which had responded well to the inspiring and patronic leadership of General Smuts, feels itself so closely bound to Holland, the birthplace of so many of its leaders or their ancestors, that many of these who still advocated neutrality by the Union will have changed their minds instantaneously, with the result that the armed forces which that Dominion will put in the field in East Africa, the Near East, and Europe will be greatly augmented.

The Belgian Congo, which had hoped to escape embroilment, is now plunged once more into the role of enemy to German aggression, and that Colony, which played so gallant and valuable a part in the occupation of German East Africa

Mittel-Afrika. The last war, will, if the need arise, A Reflection, provide large forces of first-class askari for service in Africa, or possibly in the Near East. They proved themselves magnificent fighting men twenty-five years ago, and may be relied upon to give a good account of themselves once more. Belgium directly and Holland indirectly thus reinforce East Africa, which will nevertheless grieve that the masses peacefully disposed States should have been added by the *horror venenosus* to the long list of victims of German barbarity. It is certain that they will defend themselves heroically, and that the regimented German in which Prussia excels will fail to break their spirit or attain its rapacious aims. The propagandists of German Colonial claims may now ponder the irony that the whole of *Mittel-Afrika*, British, French, and Belgian, which Germany has planned for decades to obtain by trickery or by conquest, should twice within a quarter of a century be solemnly united against her by her own offence.

LORD LLOYD, who has accepted the invitation of Mr. Churchill, the new Prime Minister, to become Secretary of State for the Colonies, has proved by his career that imperial progress is the mainspring of his life, and if Lord Lloyd becomes Colonial Secretary, that the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories will find in him an extremely well-qualified

assure and forceful friend, who is not likely to neglect any opportunity of fostering development within the Colonial Empire. He inherits the responsibility of piloting through the House of Commons the new Colonial Development and Welfare Bill, the outstanding fault of which is, we have emphasised, that in its present form it deprives the Colonies of any possibility of receiving within the next decade the £53,000,000 mentioned in the earlier Government statements on the subject. The one means of assuring that sum to the Colonial Empire is to incorporate in the Bill a provision that any unexpended part of the annual allocation of £5,500,000 shall be carried forward for future use. Strong Treasury opposition has doubtless occasioned the omission of such a clause, and if Lord Lloyd can prevail upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer—or, if necessary, upon the Cabinet—to agree to such an amendment to the published Bill, he will begin his tenure of office with a triumph of immense importance, the fruits of which are literally unimaginable. He inherits also the responsibility for issuing invitations, of a promising nature already issued by his predecessor, to serve upon the new Colonial Development and Welfare Advisory Committee, a body which will bear enormous responsibilities in the Colonial sphere. In addition to the normal burdens of his office in war-time, Lord Lloyd thus finds himself faced with delicate personal issues, the satisfactory solution of which will exert great and continued influence. Having travelled widely in East Africa and the Rhodesias a number of occasions, held the post of High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan from 1920 to 1929, and served on the board of the British South Africa Company and other great Rhodesian enterprises, the new Secretary of State is not likely to underestimate the potentialities or the needs of British East and Central Africa.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who has become Minister of Health, has been Secretary of State for the Colonies for the past two years, and for three years previously was Secretary for Dominion Affairs. In fact, his Ministerial career has been restricted to the Dominions and Colonial Offices, for he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Dominion from 1931 to 1935, when he took charge of the Colonial Office for a brief period before crossing the corridor again. In his first promotion to Cabinet rank was the cause of heated controversy, those who most fiercely criticised the appointment realised long ago that he has held it by merit, and that he is a good Imperialist in the best sense of the term. His outstanding achievement is, of course, the preparation of measures for large-scale Colonial development, welfare, and research, financed by the British Exchequer—in no sense a war-time project, as is erroneously believed in some quarters, but the result of patient planning which it was originally hoped to announce last summer. As interim instalments he has secured very substantial grants from United Kingdom funds for medical research and educational grants for the consolidation of white settlements, numerous surveys in Kenya, and for

other necessary purposes elsewhere in East Africa, and it was evident that he played an influential part in securing the appointment of the Bredisloc Commission to investigate the possibilities of amalgamating the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Mr. MacDonald took his duties at the Colonial Office most seriously, gave personal attention to all major matters, was readily accessible, often went out of his way to meet people who did not expect to find him interested in their ideas, and stamped friendliness and sincerity upon his work. The changes which he wrought within the Office have made it a more efficient instrument, and he leaves behind him universal appreciation of what he made a labour of love. There is little risk in writing that he must deeply regret the transfer to another post, for he had most closely identified himself with Colonial affairs, had new plans of importance approaching fruition, and his ambition, we believe, was to continue to serve the Colonies.

An appointment which will delight East Africans is that as Secretary of State for India and for Burma of Mr. Amery, one of the most outspoken and consistent critics of the Chamberlain Government, one of the few prominent Parliamentarians who have thoroughly understood Germany, and who has wanted the country of her plans, and the best Secretary of State for the Colonies since Joseph Chamberlain. No member of the new Government has travelled so widely as he within the Empire, has written and spoken so understandingly about it, or enjoys a greater measure of its confidence. He was born in India, the son of a forestry officer, has been a student of military history and strategy since his Oxford days (when he spent vacations in the troubled Balkans), wrote *The Times* History of the South African War, saw much of the inside of the last war as assistant secretary of the War Cabinet, and so brings to the office many qualities of great value. Dependency is foreign to his nature, the resilience of which will stand him and the country in good stead in these dark days. In wishing him success in his responsible and trying new task, East Africans would seize the opportunity of thanking him for the British service he rendered in resisting German Colonial claims in recent years by his speeches, his writings, and his chairmanship of the Publicity Committee of The Colonial League. No independent Member of Parliament was so steadfast as he in that regard, and none has so self-sacrificingly served British Africa's best interests.

MENTION earlier in these notes of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill is a reminder that, as recorded in our last issue, it provides for the remission of loans exceeding £1,000,000 incurred by Nyasaland in respect of certain dependencies and other liabilities of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company. That substantial measure of relief is warmly to be welcomed, but it must nevertheless not be overlooked that the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission reported that a final settlement

The question of Nyasaland debt demands three things: (a) a reduction of the debt owing to the United Kingdom in respect of past loans-in-aid and accrued interest thereon; (b) conversion to a lower rate of interest of the guaranteed mortgage debentures of the Trans-Zambesia Railway in order to secure a substantial annual saving; and (c) assumption by the Treasury of entire responsibility for the service of the Nyasaland Government's guaranteed loans. The Commission emphasised that "in no other way can the load of existing debt be lifted, the growth of increased indebtedness on similar grounds be arrested, and the financial control of the Treasury in Nyasaland brought to an end." When Parliament is invited to convert some £11,000,000 of past loans to grants it would surely be prudent and possible to deal fully and finally with this perennial problem of Nyasaland finance, for to take one step only when three are clearly necessary is merely to postpone settlement. Much of the burden arises from the building of the Zambesi Bridge, which, it should never be forgotten, was erected only partly for Nyasaland's sake, and partly to relieve the unemployment which so distressed Great Britain at the time. Rather more than £5,500,000 of the original loans for the building of the Uganda Railway are to be eliminated, and there appears a strong case for further adjustment of Nyasaland's finances at the same time.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GREAT ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY in Nyasaland was foreshadowed by Mr. Hagart at the recent annual general meeting in Johannesburg of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, which, after Nyasaland Maps in preliminary work, has developed a great reached the opinion that there is a mining industry on Mlarie Mountain a commercial deposit of bauxite of over sixty million tons. Even those who have most closely studied the affairs of Nyasaland will be as surprised at this news as they will be delighted, for this deposit, the existence of which has been known for many years, was the subject of such investigation some years ago by the then Director of Geological Survey in the Protectorate, and although he calculated as far back as 1932 that the volume of ore was not less than twenty million tons, it had never been possible to persuade any financial group to undertake its exploitation. But war has changed the outlook, and if, as we greatly hope, the more recent and extensive prospecting undertaken by this experienced African mining finance house should achieve the success for which present indications give encouragement—and one of the world's leading authorities will reach Nyasaland very shortly to study the prospects of the spot—the Protectorate will soon be the seat of a new commercial activity of much more than Central African importance, for bauxite is one of the essential raw materials of modern industry, and one in which the British Empire is sadly deficient. Indeed, one of Germany's temporary advantages is her ability to draw large supplies from Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy, three of the leading producers of the crude ore used in the production of aluminium.

Fortunately, France is the world's largest producer, but British Guiana is the only part of the British Colonial Empire which supplies any material quantity. Nyasaland may thus find itself high on the Empire list for another product, Asian tobacco, tea, and tung; and it must be emphasised that the plan is to produce aluminium within the country, not merely to mine and export the crude ore. One of the most important results would be to transform the whole financial outlook for the Nyasaland Railways by the provision of greatly increased outward and inward freight. The prospect of this new industry is consequently of the highest significance for a territory which richly deserves a stroke of good fortune after many wearing disappointments.

East African Idylls

THE STOCK-FARMER

THE TALKS of East Coast fever
And eke of rinderpest
(Anthrax or scab he'd never
His flocks and herds in rest).
But what tells on the farmer
And makes his hair turn grey
The lesser things old Africa brings
To vex him day by day.

He knows the toil of dipping
For many breeds of ticks,
The risk when mares are slipping
Injections and their tricks;
But what inflames his temper
(Expressed in lurid terms)
Is the blasting, everlasting
Dosing of sheep for worms;

Of worms in throats and stomachs
In nose, as nose-bots,
And other ill that hums on,
Like foot and liver-rot,
What upsets the farmer
And kneels him into fits
Is when his prize bull Ayrshire gets
The epileptic fits.

HIS best cow-coughs and sickens
With pustules of her head,
Her leg swells up and thickens
Until she's better dead.
But what dismays the farmer
(It doesn't sound too nice)
Is when he's got to oil a lot
Of sows for fleas and lice.

Mastitis, enteritis,
C.A., pneumonia too,
And many, many ills
Age on his day's men,
But what annoys the farmer
And spoils his life's enjoy,
Is when his "pup" pipes gaily up
Who'd be the farmer's boy.

Dominions Secretary's Views on War

Contributions of Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa

TAKING into account the decision of the Union of South Africa to come to the defence of other British territories in the African continent, and to Southern Rhodesia's prompt and generous contributions to the Empire's war efforts, was paid by the late Mr. Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P., Secretary of State for the Dominions, at a luncheon in London last week under the auspices of the National Defence Public Interest Committee.

The Union of South Africa, under the leadership of that great Prime Minister, General Smuts, he said, "is making ready to play its part both on the land and in the air. Union forces are ready to come to the assistance of British Colonies in Africa if they should be in danger of attack. The total strength of the Union land and air forces is over 55,000."

Let me illustrate the spirit of these men. The Union Defence Act provides that every citizen shall be liable between the ages of 17 and 60 to render service in the Defence Forces of the Union, in any part of South Africa, whether within or outside the Union. The Union authorities recently invited all men serving in the Forces to complete attestation forms under which, if willing, they would undertake to serve anywhere in Africa. Four-fifths have, I understand, already accepted this undertaking, and numbers of the men have in fact crossed out the words "in Africa," thus offering themselves for service in any theatre of war.

Worthy Successors to the Pioneers

Hard by the Union is the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia. This is the Jubilee year of Southern Rhodesia. We see to-day in the Rhodesians who are joining all the services, the spirit of the pioneers of 50 years ago. They have taken heed of the motto in their country's arms: "Be it worthy of the name." I like to think that from his resting place on the Matopo Hills the proud spirit of Rhodes can still look down upon the country that he founded. Its citizens are indeed worthy successors to the first settlers.

Southern Rhodesia has a white population of only 60,000, yet within a few weeks of the outbreak of war contingents were dispatched for service in seven different territories in Africa. More recently a large detachment from Southern Rhodesia has arrived in the Middle East, many of whom will serve with the same British regiment with which their fathers served in the last war. Since this happens to be my old regiment, you will imagine how happy I was to help to arrange for the renewal of this most happy association. In addition, Southern Rhodesia is providing no less than three squadrons for the Royal Air Force.

Air Training in Africa

The Union and Southern Rhodesia, though they are not participating in the Empire air training scheme—the most important example of Imperial collaboration yet attempted in the military sphere—are each developing their own training facilities, and each has planned to make these facilities available to pupils from other parts of Africa and from our own country. A mission headed by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Governor of Kenya, is at this moment in the Union to discuss the operation of this scheme with General Smuts and members of the Union Government.

After reviewing the help given by the other Dominions, Mr. Eden continued:

The men and women of the British Commonwealth have not been commanded to offer their help. The call they have heard and answered is a call within their own hearts. Their service is not a tribute of a subject to a ruler, but the free gift of an equal to an equal. The only compulsion they have obeyed is the compulsion of their own will.

Hitlerism the Fruit of Prussianism

How little could Hitler even begin to understand this conception of free institutions and free choice. How could we hope to explain to him the basic freedom of the Oversea Dominions? To him the word "Dominion" could have only one meaning—domination.

Hitler has his political roots in the Prussia of past generations. All through the rise of Prussia during the last century, can be traced the dominant theory that any policy that ministers towards the aggrandisement of Prussia is above and beyond all the canons of conscience and humanity; in short, the theory that might is right. This is the doctrine that was glorified by Treitschke and practised by Bismarck.

This is the doctrine to which Hitler has brought all the aid of modern machinery and propaganda, all the force of an intellect penetratingly alive to immediate possibilities, but utterly blind to all long-term consequences. Hitler did not invent this doctrine. He has merely taken it to its logical conclusion. His is a policy of ruthlessness, ruthlessly carried out, and this is the spirit which today rules over 84 million people, and threatens the present liberty of many more. And so it is that we are fighting in this war against the Prussian spirit of domination and for the right to be free men.

There was never a clearer issue of freedom versus suppression, of right versus wrong, of good versus evil. False propaganda poured forth from Germany may seem to cloud the issue, but never have peoples embarked upon a life and death struggle, as we and the French have done, with so honourable and so compelling a purpose. And let me not forget the Poles, who have risen above the misfortunes of their tortured country to join us in the fight, and our traditional friends the Norwegians, whose country, still resisting bravely, is the latest to be exposed to the fury of a dictator.

Steps to a Lasting Peace

This country entered the war in no bitter or vindictive spirit. There was and is no hate in our hearts. There is, however, a sober and unshakable determination to win through to victory whatever the cost and to take every step in our power to ensure that this time there shall be a lasting peace. How is that to be done?

First, by the loyal and willing co-operation of the nations of the British Commonwealth, whose unity and this hour of trial is at once an example for the present and an inspiration for the future.

Secondly, by the maintenance of peace, as in war, of the closest collaboration with France. In this deep friendship, which now surpasses in its intimacy any association which has ever existed between two great European powers in all history, there is the promise of a most stable future.

Thirdly, by the negotiation of a peace which

while it takes every precaution which military necessity renders imperative for the security of future generations, lays the foundation upon which lasting understanding between peoples may be built. It will tax all the skill and patience of statesmanship to discharge this dual task, but a peace that ensures security and makes possible true co-operation hereafter is the only peace that can endure.

But we must not underestimate the enemy's strength; we must marshal the whole of our resources and employ them; we must conduct the war with all the vision, courage and resolution of our command. The country is today resplendent of a vigorous and unending spirit; it is this spirit that must command victory.

Colonel H. L. Nathan, M.P., presided, and among those present with East African and Rhodesian interests were Mr. H. T. Bourne, Mr. Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. M. Clauson, Sir Howard d'Egville, Mrs. Eden, Sir Ernest and Lady Graham Little, Lord Horne, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Commissioner David C. Lamb, Sir William Max-Müller, Lady Violet Melchett, Sir David and Lady Milne-Watson, Lord Nuffield, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Lord Perth, Sir Felix Pole, Mr. A. Ridgway, Sir Ronald Stoffs, Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, and Mr. J. H. Thomas.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. PALING wished to know the terms under which the white employees of the Northern Rhodesian copper mines returned to work after the "ant strike," and whether those terms included a guarantee from the owners that no African should be employed on skilled labour during the war.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that full details of the conciliation proceedings had not yet been published but that he had been informed that the main points in the settlement terms were: (1) time and a half payment for overtime work; (2) a cost of living bonus; (3) a concession by the managements to deduct union subscriptions from pay rolls at the voluntary request of individual members; (4) submission to arbitration of a demand for an increase in the basic rate of wages on a scale ranging from 20s. to 28s. per shift; and (5) an undertaking that the question of an investigation into silicosis should be taken up through the Industrial Diseases Committee. The answer to the second part of Mr. Paling's question was in the negative.

Sir J. Mellor asked whether the Colonial Secretary would identify those Colonies which imposed an income tax upon the pensions of retired officials resident in the United Kingdom, stating the rate of tax, and whether he would indicate if legislation for that purpose received his approval.

Mr. MacDonald replied that it would be necessary to examine the income tax laws of all the Dependencies to ascertain the precise position of pensions of retired officials, and that he would communicate a detailed statement to Sir John Mellor when that had been done. All those laws had received the approval of himself or his predecessors.

In reply to Mr. Creech Jones, Mr. MacDonald said that steps were being taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee which investigated the labour unrest in Mombasa; that the Labour Department had been strengthened and reorganised; and that he was awaiting the recommendations of the Governor in regard to the provision of better housing accommodation for Native labour in Mombasa, and on the other points to which the Committee had drawn attention. Grievances were being dealt with as rapidly as possible.

Territories and The War

Seaman's Alleged Indiscretions in P.E.A.

THE OBJECTS from the African standpoint of Germany's latest acts of aggression are considered under Matters of Moment in this issue.

When questioned some time ago in Umfali on the Government's policy in regard to the admission of German nationals to Southern Rhodesia—two such entries having recently been recorded—Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister, promised to look into the matter. He has now explained that the German subjects admitted were aged widows of non-German descent, who are permitted to join their children in February and that admission to the Colony is granted only in very exceptional circumstances, such as for wives of dependent children to join husbands or fathers who were in the Colony before the war.

Two groups of Indian merchants in Salisbury have each presented an ambulance to the Government to aid Southern Rhodesia's war effort. One ambulance has gone into service with the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, and the other will be used by the Army. They will bear brass plates with the names of the donors. The ambulances, painted dark green and cream, were built in Salisbury to standard specifications, and cost £350 each.

The Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund for the Sick and Wounded in the War announces the receipt of a further £300 from the Northern Rhodesian Central War Charities Fund Committee.

The Uganda War Charities Fund has passed the £3,000 mark.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, Unionist M.P. for Norwich, who has held rank as a Territorial second lieutenant, was promoted last week to lieutenant. He was prominently identified with the campaign against Germany's Colonial ambitions.

Mr. H. S. Howard, who did not bring in the Cairo-Cape route of Imperial Airways, and who joined the R.A.F. on the outbreak of war, has been awarded the O.B.E. for refusing another airman from a burning plane.

Pilot Officer Whitney W. Straight, who was well known before the war as a motorist and airman, and who has been seriously wounded while serving with the R.A.F., married Lady Daphne Finch-Hatton, sister of the Earl of Winchelsea. Pilot Officer Straight, who was born in the U.S.A., became a naturalised British citizen four years ago, and was commissioned in the Auxiliary Air Force last year.

The German liner **UBENEELS**, a 7,000-ton freighter which is known on the East-African coast, and which was captured off West Africa some months ago with cargo valued at £750,000, has been re-named **EMPIRE LIBERTY**. The German-Africa liner **WAHEHE**, which was also captured by the Royal Navy, has been named **EMPIRE CITIZEN**.

A sailor was charged in Liverpool last week with communicating to another person information which would or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy. It was alleged that the accused, a ship's fireman, was seen drinking in a public house in a Portuguese East African harbour, where he met some American seamen who introduced him to a German sailor. The prosecution alleged that he had told them of the armament of his ship, the route and ports at which it had called, and at which it was to call. The man was remanded in custody.

Norway Balance Sheet.—We have lost all our supplies from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, and from the Baltic countries—of ferro-alloys, for example, of which in the first eight months of 1939 we imported less than 20,000 tons from Norway and Sweden, out of a total import of 50,000 tons.

There are also aluminium, nickel, timber, pulp and carbides, and we must not forget the 570,000 tons of iron-ore which we imported from Norway in 1938, an importation which is now shut off, for when we take Narvik we shall find that the Germans have destroyed everything of value. The complacent and ill-founded boasts of Ministers contrast pitifully with the hard, swift blows of the German forces. In the field of propaganda, economically, above all diplomatically, and to a lesser extent militarily, we have suffered a grave reverse. The root cause is that our war effort has not been sustained and thrust forward with ruthless determination, energy in every Government department and in every field of policy. The Government gave us a one-shift war while the Germans are working a three-shift war. —*Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.*

Trondheim: A Lost Opportunity.—Parliament itself is on trial in this war. Making a case and winning a war are not the same thing. Wars are won, not by explanations after the event, but by foresight, clear decision and swift action. Rarely in history can a feat have been more successful than that of the Germans in sending a large part of their fleet up the west coast of Norway towards Narvik. Why were our first forces sent to Narvik? If we had held Trondheim the isolated German force at Narvik would have done us no mischief and would have been bound to surrender in time. We are entitled to ask by whom and on whose authority the indispensable hammer-blow at Trondheim was countermanded. What we lost is one of those opportunities which do not recur. If we could have captured and held Trondheim and rallied the Norwegian forces, we might have imposed a strain on Germany which might have made Norway to Hitler what Spain was to Napoleon. The Norwegian chapter is a story of lack of provision and preparation, a story of indecision, slowness and fear of taking risks. —*Mr. L. S. Murray, M.P.*

The Day of Reckoning.—“Hitler and his associates are doing nothing that he has not always professed his readiness to do. When the Germans adopted him for their leader they adopted a man whose voice, open, and practice acknowledged no ethics but those of the jungle and scouted the idea of ever allowing scruples about right and wrong to stand between him and success. The longer his people stick to him, the blacker the record of crime in which they make themselves his accomplices. The worse it must become for them in the day of reckoning. There will cease to be much question of vindictiveness or the reverse. Dire experience will render the world unanimous that the great nation which puts its monster power into the hands of criminals and allows them to exploit its loyalties for the plunder and murder of other peoples can no longer be allowed to wield power any longer.” —*The Sunday Times.*

Fighting For Our Lives.—“We are in the grapple of life and death. It will not cease now until the issue has been decided for ever before the world’s eyes. As yet we see but the beginning of the plan. The Germans aim at turning the Maginot Line from the north. Later they hope to turn it from the south by breaking through Switzerland with the aid of Italy. Let there be no blindness about this. With a more consuming and blinding hate the Germans dream this time of striking down Britain for ever and of destroying the British Empire. Their aim now against Britain is to seize nearer air bases on the other side of the narrow seas from Rotterdam to Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne. This is the size of it, this is the instance of the call to our total effort. The British Army, to-day marching with songs to the aid of the Belgians and the Dutch, is not only fighting for them. It is fighting as directly for our own lives and homes, and for every one of us, as though the battle were in Kent and Sussex or elsewhere on our own native ground. The Nazi air force has attacked civilian populations where it suited them. Presently they will attempt the same here. Make no mistake. It is bound to come to the real thing. They will smash at us. We shall have to smash at them.” —*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the “Observer.”*

Background to the

German Credulity.—“On the outbreak of war a couple of German lads found themselves in England; they were 14 or 15 years old, and both Aryans. An English friend with a country house offered to keep them for the duration, and no objections were raised. Both boys speak and understand English perfectly. They read *The Times*; they listen to the British radio and at every meal they hear the ordinary conversation of an English country house. They are thoroughly well fed, kindly treated, and are living an exceedingly pleasant life. Their host told a friend the other day that both lads also listened to the German broadcasts, and are unshakably convinced that this country is on the point of starvation, that our shipping is disappearing, that we have lost control of the North Sea, and generally that the Allies are at the mercy of Germany. Nothing will move them from this view. The fact that they are getting good food does not persuade them; that, they believe, is the privilege of a few. They are strongly Nazi; they believe that their country is on top of the world, and they simply will not believe what they read in their *Times* or what they hear on our radio. It is quite hopeless to argue with them; their minds are closed. If this can happen in the case of two German boys living in England, imagine the state of mind of those who hear very little from the outside world. Maybe, of course, it is easier to be a strong Nazi when well fed in a comfortable English country house than on short rations in a dismal German city. But the German people are naturally credulous and respond in an extraordinary way to the sort of leadership they now have.” —*Imperial Policy Group Memorandum.*

Export Tax on Whisky.—In every corner of the world where white men are to be found, there also is to be found Scotch whisky. It leaves the U.K. free of duty and can often be bought overseas for less money than is charged in this country. Why not an export tax? The class of people who drink Scotch whisky abroad would not be affected by a slight increase in price and there is no substitute. —*Mr. Arthur F. Rearbark.*

the War News

Compulsory Savings.—“Considerations of equity between individuals make it very difficult to extend the effective field of income tax very far. They present a far less formidable obstacle to compulsory savings à la Keynes. It is a serious matter if the law compels one man to pay too much in taxation relatively to another, but we need hardly shed many tears for him if in due course he is made to put rather more in the Post Office Savings Bank. Not does it matter much if there is some evasion. Our basis of assessment and our system of collection can be far more rough and ready, and yet there will be less real injustice, and we can allow local hardship committees far more latitude to permit withdrawals than we could if it were a question of remitting taxation. These are tremendous advantages. There is, in fact, no serious objection to the simplest of all systems—a flat-rate levy of 10% on all incomes, deducted at the source wherever possible, with no exemptions whatsoever (except perhaps old age pensions, unemployment benefits, and similar governmental payments), but with local hardship committees to authorise withdrawals. The yield of such a scheme might well be over £200 millions a year. This would not all be clean gain; for we must expect some falling off in voluntary saving. But the rate could be raised if necessary, and the proposal has few rivals as a means of collecting large sums from the right people with a minimum of social injustice. It would bear far less hardly on the working classes than inflation, even though it makes the burden more apparent. All that is needed is a clear understanding of the issue, a willingness to take the initiative, and a refusal to be stampeded by the shibboleths about compulsion. If we have compulsory military service, not to mention compulsory taxation, then there can be nothing inherently wrong in compulsory saving.” *The Round Table*.

“Hitler owed his success in the struggle for power to the fact that he was the reflection of the subconscious German mind and of his ability to express in words what that subconscious mind felt it wanted.” *Sir Nevile Henderson in Failure of a Mission.*

Opinions Epitomised.—“Mr. Chamberlain arrived too late to see the New York Herald.”

“There has been too highly perfected a machine of party discipline.” —*Mr. Richard Law, M.P.*

“It was to use hoping to conduct a war against the Nazis with men in the trenches.” —*Mr. M.L. Rowse.*

“Stalin will intervene in the war in Scandinavia on the German side.” —*Mr. Anatole Baikaloff.*

“An M.P. should ask himself to-day whether he is worthy of his constituents.” —*Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.*

“We must be quicker off the mark both on the civilian and the Service side.” —*Rear Admiral B. A. Fraser, Third Sea Lord.*

“The first lesson of Norway is that, with air power as it is, an army must in future always move by night.” —*Colonel Wedgwood, M.P.*

“Hitler’s objective is the coast and a Flanders battlefield away from the coast.” —*Military Correspondent, the Observer.*

“A plan for a German invasion of Switzerland is certainly ready for use if opportunity serves.” —*Military Correspondent, the Evening Standard.*

“If Hitler won the war he would destroy the libraries of London and Paris, because he would have no search for knowledge.” —*Orde-Balmain.*

“Cambridge is completely unprepared for the gravest doubts as to the Government’s capacity to put the necessary drive into the war effort.” —*The Sydney Sun.*

“Plans have been carried out experimentally in aircraft, and the Germans may have brought light tanks to Norway by air.” —*German Correspondent, The Times.*

“Hideous, almost incredible, annulations of such the worst is not yet told of them, have been committed with a gas in Poland and Czechoslovakia.” —*Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P.*

“Though Mussolini claims he could mobilise 8,000,000 men, he could not raise them for war. Even his army of 4,000,000 is inadequately equipped.” —*Miss Dorothy Thompson.*

“The most serious miscalculation of the enemy was his belief that he could break the spirit and morale of the men of the British and neutral merchant navies.” —*Mr. R. S. Hudson, M.P.*

“I should like to see a notice over every factory and place of business: ‘This business is being run for the duration of the war for account of the British Government.’” —*Mr. George Schuster, M.P.*

“Germans will now be able to use the whole of the coast of southern Norway as bases for submarines and air action against Great Britain, the result of which may well be extremely serious.” —*Major Fielding Ellis.*

“Decisive air attack against this country is likely to be postponed to the occupation of a more advanced position in Belgium or Holland, from which German bombers could be escorted by fighters.” —*The Round Table.*

“The war has lately been costing five millions a day, and over the next six months Sir John Simon intended to step it up to five, and a quarter—a 5% increase. That was a programme pour vivre a budget for losing the war.” —*Mr. Eric Macfadyen.*

“Germany has more at stake in Norway than the Allies. The Allies could lose Norway and still win the war. Germany cannot. This is another reason why the Allies should prosecute the war in Norway swiftly and vigorously, insistently.” —*The Nineteenth Century.*

“Open towns, defenceless country places, fishermen in their small boats, and hospital ships with big, easily visible Red Cross marks, have been bombed and machine-gunned. It is not war, but murder and arson which the Germans are practising in Norway.” —*King Haakon.*

“If a few ships had entered Fjorden immediately the army was ready to co-operate in the capture of the fjord, with its vital aerodrome, for our fighters and quays for landing heavy artillery, tanks and mechanised transport could have been speedily effected.” —*Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, M.P.*

“This country was got satisfied that the war was being waged with sufficient energy, intensity, drive and resolution. People were saying that those mainly responsible for the conduct of affairs were men with an almost uninterrupted record of failure. Conservative Ministers had allowed their loyalty to the Chief Whip to overcome their loyalty to the country.” —*Mr. Alfie, M.P.*

PERSONALIA

Mr. H. C. Brooks, District Officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been promoted Provincial Commissioner.

His many friends will learn with regret that Mr. Fred Raper, of Nairobi, was taken ill suddenly in Kenya recently.

Sir John Wardlaw Milne, M.P., who visited East Africa several years ago, has arrived in South Africa by air from London.

When Lieutenant Paul M. Corfe and Miss Dora Anita Jones were recently married by Entebbe the Governor and Lady Mitchell attended.

Canon Paul O'Donnell Gibson has been appointed an Archdeacon in the Southern Sudan, where he has worked for the past 23 years in the Yei area.

Mr. Ralph Gibson, general manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been elected a Vice-President of the British Bankers' Association.

Sir Bernard Bourquillon, former Governor of Uganda, is to broadcast a talk in the B.B.C. Overseas Programme on Monday next at 3 P.M. on "The Empire at War."

Professor Walter Stahle, of Trinity College, Dublin, who has returned from a visit to the Maginot Line, visited Italian East Africa shortly after the Italian conquest.

Expressions of regret reach us from Kenya at the transfer to Zanzibar of Mr. H. C. Willap, whose work as Solicitor-General has earned him general recognition in the Colony.

His many friends will regret to learn that Captain E. C. Mills, of Kapiti Mposhi, one of Northern Rhodesia's old stagers, has developed cataract in both eyes, and that surgical treatment is necessary.

Mr. E. J. Wayland, former Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, is to address the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, June 10, at 5 p.m. on "Forest versus Desert in Eastern Africa."

Members of the Abyssinia Association are to present the Emperor Haile Selassie with a picture representing the Queen of Sheba's visit to King Solomon. Miss Jessie Bayes has been commissioned to paint the portrait in the Persian style.

Mr. G. W. Sandford, who has been Financial Secretary of Tanganyika Territory since 1936, has been selected for appointment to the newly created post of Financial Secretary to Pretoria. He will leave Tanganyika towards the end of this month.

The Bindura Polo Club has elected Mr. H. B. Masterson as its Chairman for the year, with Mr. G. H. Brown as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. M. Kirk as honorary secretary. The Committee are Messrs. I. C. Browning, Brieten, Drysdale and B. Snook.

Mr. A. J. Pinday, former Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, who took charge of the Colonial Hall in the British Pavilion of the World's Fair last summer, has left again for New York to fulfil the same duties at the Fair when it opens shortly.

The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, are to be entertained to a farewell luncheon at the Hotel Victoria on Thursday, May 30, by the Royal African Society, the Royal Empire Society, the Overseas League, the British Empire League, the Victoria League, the East India Association, the Colonial Empire Tour Committee, and the British Women's Hospitality Committee.

In the absence of fresh candidates for municipal honours, the Lutibe Town Council has been spared elections, and still consists of Messrs. J. A. Arthur, H. G. Duncan, G. S. Giddes, J. W. Ness, J. Kaye Nicol, T. M. Partridge, G. Wright, H. A. J. Malfont and M. S. S. S. S.

Mr. L. J. Harvey has been elected captain of the Athlone Golf Club for 1940-41, with Mr. J. W. Steigh as vice-captain, and Mr. H. G. Boswell has assumed duty as honorary secretary and treasurer. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. R. J. Darvall, E. C. Chandler, and A. D. McKillop.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald re-visited Paris last week accompanied by Mr. G. L. M. Clouston and Admiral Bromley of the Colonial Office. After attending a luncheon given in his honour by the Exhibition of France Overseas, the then Secretary of State visited the Exhibition with M. Mandel, French Colonial Minister, with whom he further discussed Anglo-French co-operation in Colonial matters.

The Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who visited Southern Rhodesia last year, has had the strange experience of being sent to Scotland by the Government to dissuade some 2,000 men from joining the Forces. They are loggers from Newfoundland engaged in felling timber for pit-props, who have needed much persuasion to believe that continuance at that labour is more important than active service at the front.

Death of Mr. Gilbert Jennings

Three months ago we recorded that Mr. Gilbert Jennings, who had been honorary auditor of the East African Group of the Overseas League since its formation, had declined from offering himself for re-election at this annual general meeting because he had passed the great age of 80 years. Now, with deep regret, we announce his recent death, of which all who knew him will learn with sorrow. He took the keenest interest in Eastern African affairs, attended East African meetings in London whenever possible, was a staunch advocate of Colonial development, and when there was danger of the retrocession of Colonies to Germany he seized every occasion to expose the folly of such action. He always showed a generous appreciation of the efforts of other people, was optimistic when the timorous were downcast, and was admired by the Group for the example he set in assuming duties which few men of his age would have undertaken.

Other Obituaries

The death is announced of Mr. Fred Read, former Assistant Treasurer in Uganda.

Sir Felix Fordate Ready, whose death in England is announced, served in the Sudan in 1898 and 1899.

The death is announced from Johannesburg at the age of 57, of Mr. Guy F. Domville, lately manager of the Matona Hotel, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. T. Bowie, whose death in his 70th year is announced from Bulawayo, was a well-known Matabeleland stock-farmer, and at one time a director of the Farmers' Co-operative Society.

Mr. Webb Miller, European manager of the United Press of America, who had had great experience as a war correspondent, fell from a train near Clapham Junction one day last week and was killed. When he accompanied the Italians in their attack upon Ethiopia his dispatches were said to be published regularly in about 1,000 newspapers in America and some 500 in Europe.

S. Rhodesia's Real Age

That Southern Rhodesia is only 35 years of age, and not 50, is the personal opinion of the Hon. S. M. Lanigan, O.Keeffe, High Commissioner for the Colony in London. It is true, he has explained to the Royal African Society, that in 1800 the pioneers took possession of a very raw and very savage country without even a tin house or a road in it. He says nothing of mines or farms, but for the first 15 years it was a case of "backs to the wall" and very little else. During that time the settlers had to fight two wars and a rebellion, in addition to the south African War and devastating epidemics of milderpest and East Coast fever. Even in 1914 Rhodesia was a very pretty child but still very delicate, whose nurse, the British South Africa Company, looked after its health and education. By Mr. O'Keeffe's reckoning the Colony was then only 10 years of age. Since 1914 the white population has increased by some 60%, the gold output has risen from £3,586,400 to £6,227,282 per annum, asbestos exports have jumped from £8,612 to £8,088,782 and the total mineral output from £3,500,000 to over £8,000,000. Tobacco, which then yielded a crop of 500,000 lb., will this year supply the Mother Country with well over 30,000,000 lb. of excellent quality leaf, and a million bags of maize are available for export.

The Union Looks North

"There can be no doubt of the importance of the part which South Africa will have to play on the continent of Africa," said Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance, speaking recently in Cape Town. "There are those who limit their vision to the Limpopo, who can think only in terms of a small South Africa. But surely anyone who has a sense of historical values must realise that the continent is now called upon to play the part of leadership in regard to a large portion of the continent. To a large extent the British territories in Southern Africa are outposts of the Union. There is a tradition of administrative and developmental service rendered by South Africa to those countries. To day the bonds between them and the Union are being drawn much closer by the realisation of the existence of a common danger. One of the effects of the war must be that the States of British Africa will realise more clearly than ever that they have common interests and belong one to the other."

E.P.T. in S. Rhodesia

Differences of opinion as to the advisability of imposing an excess profits tax in Southern Rhodesia have been revealed. The Hon. J. H. Smut, Minister of Finance, refrained from mentioning the matter when introducing his budget, and on the following day the Prime Minister said publicly that he regretted the omission. Later, Mr. Smut told the Legislature that ordinarily he would have offered his resignation, but that owing to the taxation measures to be introduced in the war budget he had decided not to do so. There had, he said, been divided opinions among Cabinet Ministers as regards E.P.T., and it was on that account that he had avoided any reference to it in his budget speech. If the tax were introduced later, he hoped to explain his reasons for not believing it to be in the best interests of the Colony. Speeches made recently by the Prime Minister and Colonel Guest had, however, led the public to expect the tax, and its omission from the budget speech was severely criticised.

E.A. Service Appointments

RECENT PROMOTIONS and transfers made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies include: Mr. H. C. Willan, M.C., Solicitor-General, Kenya, to be Attorney-General, Zanzibar; Mr. G. W. Nye, Senior Botanist, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Uganda; Mr. H. C. Brooks, M.C., District Officer, to be Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. D. C. Edwards, Agricultural Officer, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Kenya; Mr. T. H. H. Perrott, Magistrate, Uganda, to be Legal Advisor, Aden; Mr. J. Guthrie, Assistant Auditor, Nigeria, to be Assistant Auditor, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. G. V. Cameron, Legal Secretary, Aden, to be Legal Secretary, Malta; Mr. S. H. B. Handerson, Inspector of Mines, Tanganyika Territory, to be Inspector of Mines, Gold Coast.

Miss M. E. Roche, Nursing Sister, to be Senior Nurse, Kenya; Mr. G. G. Brown, Drill Instructor, to be Assistant Quartermaster, Police, Uganda; Mr. T. H. G. Postmaster, to be Senior Postmaster, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. A. J. Senior Postmaster, Kenya, to be Postmaster, British Somaliland; Mr. J. M. McIntyre, Postmaster, to be Senior Postmaster, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. A. J. Austin, Accountant, to be Deputy Accountant-General, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. H. R. Craigie, Government Printer, Fiji, to be Assistant Superintendent of Posts, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. G. N. Lightfoot, Assistant to the Director of Education, to be Establishment Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. I. Morgan, Works Supervisor, to be Senior Works Supervisor, Public Works Department, Nyasaland.

Mr. D. K. Morrison, Sergeant, Palestine Police, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. Pickup, Sergeant, Palestine Police, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Nyasaland.

Re-appointments include: Mr. R. L. Underwood, formerly Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, Kenya, to be Assistant Lands Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. K. S. Kinross, formerly District Officer, to be District Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. W. D. Pollock, formerly District Officer, to be Administrative Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. W. E. Wightman, formerly District Officer, Kenya, to be Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.

First appointments include:

Mr. G. P. Merson, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Zanzibar.

Miss B. M. Hawkins, to be Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia.

Miss E. W. Winterburn, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya.

Under the new summer schedule now introduced passengers by British Overseas Airways flying boats on the London-Africa service do not spend a night in Rome. They will stay either in Marseilles or go on as far as Athens, though refuelling will continue at Bracciano on the outskirts of Rome. Since the war started the stop on this part of the route has been changed on several occasions, being at different times Rome, Marseilles and Athens.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales during April, 82,984 tons; coke sales, 4,093.

Wanderer.—During April 39,500 tons were milled, yielding 4,281 oz. fine gold; profit, £11,022.

Kenton, Gold Areas.—Production during April totalled 2,808 oz. fine gold from 7,200 tons of ore milled.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Output during April at the Ered Mine: 4,000 tons milled; working profit, £2,300.

Lonely Reef.—April output, milled, 14,500 tons; accumulated slimes treated, 6,800 tons; output, 1,886 oz. gold; profit, £268.

Rosterman.—During April 4,000 tons crushed produced 2,213 oz. fine gold, valued at £18,569. Working expenditure, £5,520; developments, £1,859; estimated surplus, £11,210. Capital expenditure, £766.

Bushick.—During April 16,187 tons were milled, yielding 2,641 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £19,385; costs, £11,464; profit, £7,921. In addition, 1,613 tons from the Bulbine and Woolwinder mines were milled at a profit of £254.

Sherwood Star.—The quarterly report to March 31 states that 26,000 tons were milled, yielding 3,729 oz. fine gold; working revenue, at 150s. 8d. per ton, £27,999; working costs, £22,678; less Government royalty, £1,399; add sundry revenue, £890; working profit, £4,800. Development, 445 ft.

Thistle-Etna.—During the first quarter of this year the following developments occurred: Tsessebe mine: Cook shaft, 24 ft.; depth 532 ft.; Development, 2,535 ft.; on reef, 2,027 ft.; sampled, 2,027 ft.; payable, 943 ft.; value, 7 dwt. width, 30 in.; milled 12,380 tons; yield, 2,556 oz. fine gold; silver, 4,635 oz.; operating profit, £9,760.

Wanderer Consolidated.—During the quarter ended March 31 the mill treated 12,800 tons, yielding 13,098 oz. fine gold, valued at £98,673. Working costs, £62,967; working profit, £35,706. Development, including the Surprise section, totalled 5,672 ft. Sampled, 5,100 ft. payable, 640 ft.; av. value, 4.9 dwt. On the Surprise section 547 ft. was adv., of which 140 ft. was payable. On the Surprise section 218 ft., av. 64 dwt. over 40 in.

Cam and Motor.—During the first quarter of the year 77,000 tons milled yielded 49,590 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £146,088; working costs, £71,597; Government royalty, £7,844; add sundry revenue, £335; working profit, £67,522. Capital expenditure, £770.

Development: 5,277 ft. Cam lode: No. 34 level, winze at 180 ft. S. co-ordinate sunk 78 ft. to depth of 94 ft., av. 4.3 dwt. over 29 in. for 90 ft. sampled; Cam Spur lode: No. 36 level, winze at 420 ft. W. co-ordinate sunk 90 ft. to depth of 165 ft., av. 4.3 dwt. over 51 in. throughout. Motor lode: No. 36 level, stope driven at 635 ft. W. co-ordinate on Footwall "A" reef adv. 427 ft. to 701 ft., av. 4.2 dwt. over 40 in. for 440 ft. payable, stope driven at 635 ft. W. co-ordinate on Footwall "B" reef adv. 167 ft. on 488-ft. av. 4.1 dwt. over 23 in. for 130 ft. payable.

Rézeinde.—During the first three months of this year 48,000 tons milled yielded 8,950 oz. fine gold; working revenue, at 150s. 8d. per fine oz., £66,346; working costs, £44,870; working profit, £21,476. Sundry revenue, £1,489; working profit, £22,965. Capital expenditure, £10,451. Development, 4,274 ft. Rézeinde section: No. 18 level, drive W. from No. 5 W. winze adv. 195 ft. to 478 ft., av. 5.1 dwt. over 59 in. Reef not fully exposed. No. 1 W. winze sunk to 50 ft., av. 10.3 dwt. over 53 in.; reef not fully exposed. No. 2 winze sunk to 65 ft., av. 10.4 dwt. over 54 in.; reef not fully exposed. On the Penhalonga section No. 1 level, main drive W. adv. 187 ft. to 572 ft., of which the last 180 ft. av. 3.5 dwt. gold and 28 dwt. silver over 71 in.; crosscut S. from drive West at 472 ft., exposed 567 in. of reef, av. 4.3 dwt. gold and 5.3 dwt. silver.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—During March 1.71 tons milled yielded 422 oz. fine gold and 59 oz. silver; in addition, 90 tons of slimes cyanided produced 32 oz. fine gold and 7 oz. silver. Total output: 459 oz. fine gold and 66 oz. silver.

Progress report for the first quarter of this year states that 8,141 tons milled and 2,880 tons cyanided produced 1,408 oz. fine gold and 185 oz. silver, valued at £11,846.

Development: 360 running feet. On Blackhall's Reef preparations were completed for winning from 5th to 6th and 7th level, and the winze was sunk to 30 ft. Kisumu reef continues to give a steady supply of ore for the mill and operations are being resumed at M.K. with a view to obtaining a supply from that deposit in the near future. On Blackhall's reef, 3rd level, winze 227 ft. E. started and adv. 35 ft.; 4th level, W. drive adv. 101 ft., av. 1.7 dwt. over 30 in. for 85 ft. and 17.8 dwt. over 7 in. for 15 ft.; 5th level, E. drive adv. 80 ft., av. 1.9 dwt. over 32 in. W. drive adv. 67 ft. with no values; winze 100 ft. W. started and adv. to 31 ft., av. 5.9 dwt. over 43 in. for 30 ft.

Mining Personalia

Mr. W. M. Maxwell, of the Wanderer Mine, Southern Rhodesia, has applied for admission to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. "Tim" Cole, who had been engaged in mining in Tanganyika and Kenya for some time, has we regret to hear, died suddenly in Bulawayo.

Mr. Charles McErmid, who has been secretary of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy for the last 39 years, was last week presented by the President and Council with a portrait of himself as a token of appreciation of his services.

Dr. J. A. Parkinson, who has been responsible for considerable geological and prospecting work in Kenya and Tanganyika, has been appointed a temporary geologist to the Kenya Government and will shortly leave for the Colony to take up his duties. Last year he spent some months in Kenya investigating oil occurrences.

Gold Price Prospects

"The price of gold in sterling still depends on the sterling-dollar exchange, and it would appear that the British Government is determined to maintain a stable exchange with the United States during the war. If this view is correct, it follows that the price of gold should remain at its present figure of 100 per fine ounce for the duration of the war."—Mr. R. A. Nagart, speaking at a recent annual general meeting of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.

N. Rhodesian Copper

At a cost of £1,500,000 the Nchanga copper mine is to be equipped to produce 60,000 tons of pure copper annually. With its ore reserves of 144,000,000 tons, containing 4.7% of copper, Nchanga is one of the richest of the Copperbelt mines, and when fully developed should produce more than 150,000 tons of copper annually for 45 years. The output of copper from the Northern Rhodesian mines is expected to reach 400,000 tons early next year.

Employed in Mining

The average number of Europeans employed on Southern Rhodesian mines during 1939 was 3,023, of whom 2,276 were engaged in gold mining, 298 in asbestos, 103 in chrome, 154 in coal, and 92 in miscellaneous mining. Natives averaged 83,759 for whom 6,600 were in gold mines, 8,087 on asbestos, 3,237 on chrome, 3,346 on coal, and 3,613 on miscellaneous mines. The figures show a slight reduction on the previous year.

Copperbelt Inquiry

The Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia reached Lusaka on Saturday last and its first sitting is to be held tomorrow in Beaufortia. The public and Press will be admitted, but the Commission has power to hear evidence in private.

Mineral Traffic through Beira

Export shipments handled at the port of Beira during February totalled 5,137 tons, while imports amounted to 21,975 tons. Chrome ore consignments totalled 20,460 tons, and copper from Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo amounted to 18,911 tons and 7,858 tons respectively.

Mwangi Mine Sold

Major A. Russell has been purchased the Mwangi mine in the Musoma district of Tanganyika. It was formerly owned by the late Major Napier Clark.

COMPANY MEETING

Anglo American Corpn. of South Africa, Ltd's Great-Bauxite Deposit in Nyasaland.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT OF SPECIAL Rhodesian and Nyasaland interest is taken from the address of Mr. R. B. Hagart, who presided at the annual general meeting in Johannesburg of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.:

In 1939, prior to the outbreak of war, the world consumption of copper was maintained at approximately the same rate as in 1938. The war caused an immediate increase in world demand. The requirements of Great Britain and France rose immediately, and the effect of the war demand also became apparent in the U.S.A. The published statistics show that from June 30, 1939, to the end of January, 1940, United States stocks, decreased by approximately 200,000 short tons.

For the year ended June 30, 1939, prices of copper were somewhat lower than those obtaining in the previous 12 months, the average price of cash standard copper on the London Metal Exchange being £42-15s. 6d., as compared with £43-13s. 10d.

Northern Rhodesian Copper Mines

Prior to the outbreak of war the Northern Rhodesian and other Empire producers were approached by the Ministry of Supply in Great Britain with the object of ensuring a supply of Empire copper which would enable the war needs of the Empire to be met at a price that would not be affected by any rise in world prices following the outbreak of hostilities. With this request Empire producers immediately complied. Contracts for copper is supplied to the Ministry at fixed prices well below those that have since obtained elsewhere in the world.

To fulfil these contracts the Northern Rhodesian copper producers increased their production immediately, and when the necessity for extra supplies was anticipated by the Ministry, production was again increased to meet the further demand. All the Rhodesian producers realise the necessity as a part of the war effort that as much copper as possible should be produced for which payment can be made in sterling and at a moderate price.

Mining Companies and E.P.T.

It was inevitable that, to provide the costs of the war, increases in taxation should be imposed in Great Britain. This has already been done by an increase in income tax and by the introduction of the excess profits tax imposed on profits made by a company in excess of what are called its "standard" profits. In the case of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., it appears that liability to excess profits tax will not be limited to profits in excess of those earned in the two years immediately preceding the war, but that the Corporation's standard profit will take into consideration the lower profits earned in previous years.

This ruling has the effect of reducing the standard profit, with a resultant increase in the excess profit. The present rate of income tax in Great Britain at 7s. 6d. in the £7 and in Northern Rhodesia at 4s. and with excess profits tax, the total taxation on any profits liable to excess profits tax will, after allowing for reliefs from double taxation, amount to 77.45% of the excess profits.

While all recognise the necessity for heavy taxation to meet the enormous costs of the war, the incidence of the excess profits tax upon mining companies is inequitable, and this applies particularly to the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies. Representations have been made to the Treasury in regard to this matter. Whatever the outcome, the present taxation is quite abnormal, and the merits of the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia as investments cannot be judged on their existing return. Even with the prices for copper these great mines are capable of earning satisfactory profits, and our judgment must not be affected by the present world upheaval.

I will now refer to the Northern Rhodesian companies in which we are interested.

Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd.—The total dividend paid in respect of profits made in the year was 1s. 14d. per share, compared with 1s. 6d. per share for the previous year. The reduction in dividend was due to some extent to the increase in capital, but mainly to the fact that Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., found it necessary to reduce its final dividend from 37½% to 25%. At the end of the financial year the strong cash position of the company was still maintained, its surplus of current assets over current liabilities and provisions amounting to £1,048,000. The wise policy of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., in maintaining this position will enable the company to take its part in providing for future capital requirements of the Northern Rhodesian copper companies, the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Company, Ltd., and the Rhodesian Copper Mines, Ltd., and the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Company, Ltd., the Chairman continued:—

Aluminium Industry for Nyasaland Foreshadowed

Some 18 months ago your Corporation obtained from the Nyasaland Government exclusive prospecting rights over a bauxite deposit, situated at about 6,000 ft. above sea-level on Mlangi Mountain, in the most south-easterly corner of Nyasaland. Extensive prospecting work has been carried out on this deposit and detailed assaying of a large number of samples has been completed.

The results of this work indicate that there is a commercial deposit of bauxite of upwards of 6,000,000 tons. The deposit compares very favourably in its composition with commercial deposits of bauxite in other parts of the world, and our investigations show that there are no difficulties in mining the deposit or in its treatment for the production of aluminium metal. One essential in the production of aluminium from bauxite is the availability of considerable quantities of cheap power, and for that reason an examination of the water power possibilities in Nyasaland has been made.

It has been demonstrated that a substantial quantity of power can be developed on the Shire River at a reasonable capital cost per kilowatt generated. There are other problems to be investigated before this venture can be proceeded with, and I advise us of the whole question we have engaged the services of an expert engineer from America who is arriving in Johannesburg in about two months to report to us on the whole position.

It is too early yet for me to make any forecast as to the probable outcome of this venture, but I can say at this stage that all our investigations to date indicate that conditions are favourable for the establishment of an important aluminium industry in Nyasaland. The British South Africa Company are rightly interested with us in this venture.

Cotton Growing Pointers

UNLESS some radical change results from the war, it is evident that the maintenance of cotton growing in British Africa is wholly bound up with native agriculture. Recognition of this must be the basis of all programmes of investigation and development, writes Mr. William Nowell, former Director of the Amami Institute, in his excellent review of cotton research work, published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation at 15, Addis Ababa, Uganda, Kenya and the Gezira may be quoted in support. In Nyasaland and Tanganyika, non-native production of cotton has steadily declined, and is unlikely to improve unless there is a substantial increase in the price.

With a practised eye Mr. Nowell picks out the ripe plums from a whole series of progress reports. He notes that in Btkulasa, Western Uganda, experiments have shown that a three-year fallow under elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpurascens*) planted after a three-year period of cropping restores and even improves fertility, provided rainfall and the grass is ample. On the other hand, at the same station, the digging in of sunn hemp as green manure at varying periods before planting cotton produced no increase in yield. At Uanza, Tanganyika, a similar result was obtained; at Morogoro, improved fertility was observed for the first two years, but had disappeared in the third year.

Mr. Nowell quotes the notorious unreliability of results from green manuring, and the dislike of the Native to grow crops which do not give a quick return, except in those cases where such a custom is traditional. Even the permanent manuring trial at Serere, Uganda, in 1933, did not encourage hopes that continued cultivation can be maintained by orthodox farming methods on the soils concerned.

But where ample supplies of kraal manure are available, large yield increases have been recorded from small annual applications (1,000 lb.).

In Tanganyika, non-rotation crops sown with farmyard manure, compost, or residues and ploughed machines, show positive results of a limited nature, but uncertainties remain. Early planting, however, has given improved quality of lint, and the advantage of rice and especially tie ridge planting for cotton and maize is extending. This is confirmed from Domira Bay, Nyasaland, and Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, records indicate that the application of rice to the use of seedling, mixed with soil, gave substantial increases in the yield of cotton, and the effect on the following maize crop was even more striking.

Native cultivators of cotton have been blamed for poor supplying gaps in cotton supplies, but Barberton experiments show that such a supposition not only hindered the extra growth of original plants due to gap room, but actually reduced yield in comparison with unsupplied plots. So, the latter would appear to be justified, concludes Mr. Nowell.

Of Commercial Concern

Customs receipts at the port of Beira, during February amounted to £2,500,000, compared with £2,457,000 for the corresponding period in 1939.

The importation into Southern Rhodesia of processed goods of cotton or wool is now prohibited except under the authority of a permit issued by the Minister of Finance and Commerce.

Northern Rhodesia's favourable trade balance increased from £1,006,107 in 1938 to £1,664,459 in 1939. Exports in 1939 were valued at £10,282,227, an increase of 4.5% on 1938.

James Finlay & Co., Ltd., who have extensive tea growing interests in the colony, report a profit for tea of £225,000, compared with £28,000 during the preceding 12 months. The dividend is maintained at 15% for the year.

The importation of Northern Rhodesia during 1939 were valued at £35,760, compared with £37,050 during the first months of 1939. Exports at £1,403,731 showed a handsome increase over the £37,725 for January last year.

Aurore, Ltd. have acquired the transport business of Mr. T. S. Peze, of Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, and will henceforth act as local agent for the company. It is hoped to establish a weekly motor service between Salisbury and Fort Jameson.

On January 1, 1940, the white population of the Colony was estimated at 27,701, against 25,000 on the same date in 1939. Of these, 10% were Belgians, 30% British, 17% Portuguese, 10% Italians, and 34% Germans. Elisabeth, a province numbered 1080 whites of whom 635 are Belgians.

Drugs roots grown at the Coast Experimental Station, Kilifi, Kenya, have been found to contain 31% of rotenone base, 4.8% of ether extract. The Director of the Research Institute at Amami notes that these figures are higher than any recorded for Amami dertis and are extremely promising.

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African Native Art

Most astonishing is the fact that Africans can paint, and paint excellently. In spite of the teaching of painting by modern methods have been successfully made by Miss Fisher at the C.M.S. Girls' School at Gayaza, Uganda, and by Miss Margaret Trowell at Makerere College.

Miss Trowell has called attention to the interesting phenomenon that the work of the younger generation of African painters is under the influence of the atmosphere, colours and light conditions of the home countries of the individual artists. Bulizhar has produced a painter in clear sparkling colours, while the arid brown plains of Kenya are only in a hard brown, reminiscent, Miss Trowell suggests, of early Flemish work.

Moslem influence in East Africa has not encouraged art among the Africans, and the Islamic Muhammadan being forbidden by his religion to represent graphically or plastically any animals, especially the human form. So East Africa has not produced any artistic work comparable to the beautiful sculpture of life and beauty on the West Coast.

The only reference, therefore, to East Africa in the lecture on "Arts of Primitive Peoples" given yesterday at the Royal Society of Arts by Major Hans Fischer was that quoted above. The hope of teachers in Africa is that art education will produce, not a hybrid of European and primitive art, but a modern art which is predominantly African.

The Livingstone Amateur Swimming Club has unanimously re-elected Mr. C. S. Jones as president, and Mr. K. B. Barlow as Chairman. The Committee consists of Messrs. S. G. Lewis, John G. Jenkinson, P. South, and G. W. Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

News Items in Brief

The snow on the summit of snow—a slight fall it is true—has increased at Chipinge, Southern Rhodesia.

Rest lines are now available on the Southern Rhodesian side of the Victoria Falls at a charge of 3s. per person per night.

The new 65 mile main road from the Otterloo Bridge at Chirundu to Kafue now enables motor traffic to travel between Salisbury and Lusaka in one day.

The Colonial Office has suspended publication of its Bulletin, but arrangements have been made to keep members well supplied with literature of important interest.

A second report on the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill has been submitted to the necessary money resolution, and was taken on Wednesday.

The annual meeting of the South African Church Mission will take place at the C.M.S. headquarters, Salisbury Square, E.C.4, on May 23. Sir Crawford Douglas Jones will preside.

By beating Kenya by six goals to three, Uganda has retained the Gossage Association Football Cup. Of the 12 matches played so far, Uganda has won 10—seven in succession—and Kenya only two.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society is to be held in the hall of the Society at 3 p.m. on Monday, June 22, on which occasion medals and awards will be presented.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Empire Society will be held on May 29 at 3 p.m. The annual reception will be held on Empire Day, May 28, from 8 to 10.30 p.m. in the Society's building in Northumberland Avenue.

May 9, the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Italian Empire, was ceremoniously celebrated in Italy last week. In Naples King Victor Emmanuel opened the first of the triennial exhibitions of Italy's overseas possessions, and in Rome Signor Mussolini distributed medals.

The Union Castle liners ARUNDEL CASTLE and WINDSOR CASTLE, which were the first vessels built for the company after the Great War, have both completed 100 round voyages between Southampton and Capetown. Between them they have steamed a total of 2,750,000 miles.

New regulations affecting all transactions with persons not resident within the sterling group of countries have been issued in East Africa. No payment may now be made to residents outside those countries without permission, for which application may be made through any bank.

Petrol rationing in Tanganyika during the first six months of the war has reduced consumption by between 20% and 30% compared with the preceding 12 months. It is not proposed to introduce any new restrictions at present, but the Government has expressed the hope that the public will co-operate by economising in the use of petroleum products.

The Statute Law of Southern Rhodesia is now laid out in the five volumes of some 700 pages each which represent the final work of the Commission appointed in January, 1937, to revise the laws. The Commission, which had to deal with some 4,000 statutes and proclamations, included Sir Fraser Mackenzie (Chief Justice), Justice R. J. Hanson, Mr. Ross Morton (Solicitor-General), and Advocates J. M. Greenfield, J. R. D. Young, and A. B. Evans, Secretary.

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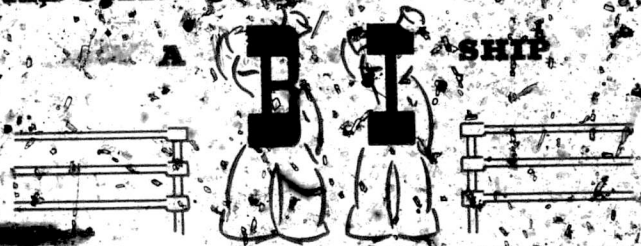
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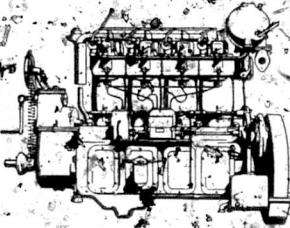
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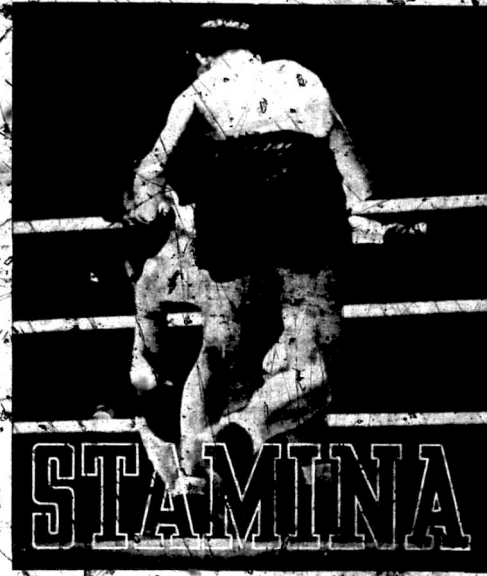
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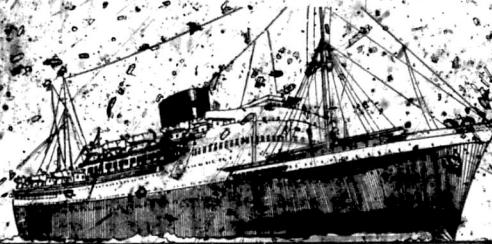
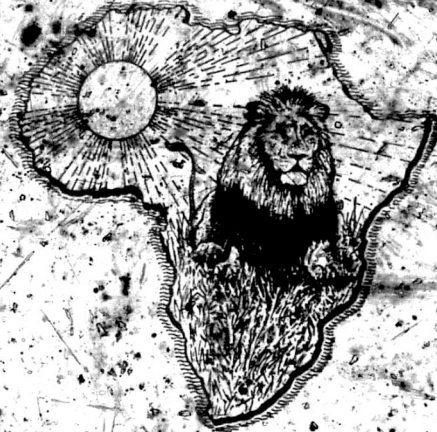
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 23, 1940
Volume 16 (New Series) No. 818

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly, post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Office:

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 7190 & 7370

Cables: Litvabill, London

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DANGER of yellow fever spreading from West to East Africa and thence to Asia and the Orient generally was pointed out in this journal when African air transport was in its infancy, and the development of air travel. Air Passengers has since greatly increased the And Yellow Fever risk. Prevention presents a difficult problem, as is emphasized by the latest report of the great Rockefeller Foundation. Research work instituted by that Foundation, which operates in thirty-seven countries outside the United States of America, has revealed new complications in the yellow fever problem, and particularly the occurrence of "jungle" yellow fever, which is carried not by the *Stegomyia* mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*), but probably by one or all of three other mosquitoes; monkeys, not man, appear to be the important source of the virus. Biological research is never simple. As Dr. Moreau declared: "I ask a question, and in answer I get a whole set of new questions." The stone of inquiry, thrown into the pool of the unknown, sets up rings of ripples over the entire surface. There is nothing disheartening in this, and Science, undismayed, simply strengthens its forces and goes gallantly forward. Our previous work is not wasted, it serves as a base for further advance, a platform from which to obtain a wider and deeper vision. Science propounds no dogmas.

The very discovery of this unknown jungle yellow fever enabled the Rockefeller Foundation to proceed with experiments in vaccination, and to forge from the new phase another powerful weapon against all manifestations of the fever. Both epidemiologically and from the standpoint of laboratory tests for immunity, vaccination has proved highly satisfactory. In Brazil well over a million persons were vaccinated in one year, which proves that the test has been made on the large scale. Even the lay reader of the report must admire the skill and the intense application of the research workers on the highly intricate problems of the virus of the fever. The Foundation stresses that, as a practical result, the transmission of yellow fever by air transport can be countered by the vaccination of all crews and passengers of aeroplanes some days before leaving endemic regions. So far, we believe, the method adopted in Africa is to employ the accepted cacophony, "disinsectisation" of planes and all in them. Vaccination evidently supplies a second weapon for the armory. No trouble and no precautions can be too great in the case of movement from dangerous areas for the infection of the teeming non-immune populations of the East might swiftly develop into an epidemic comparable only to the disastrous plagues of the Middle Ages.

New Ministers and East and Central Africa

Those Who Have Shown Interest in the Territories

THE NEW IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT claims far more than the usual leaven of Ministers with a deep concern for Colonial development, and so, even in the midst of war, the affairs of the Colonial Empire should be assured of understanding sympathy.

Those appointed to office in the new Administration who have shown special interest in East and Central African matters are—

The Prime Minister and His Predecessor

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, C.H., P.C., M.P., Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, served with the Nile Expeditionary Force in 1898, being present at the battle of Khartoum, and writing one of the best books on the Sudan campaign. He acted as a war correspondent in the South African War, he was taken prisoner by the Boers, from whom he made a dramatic escape. He entered Parliament shortly afterwards, and was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1906 to 1908. In East Africa, he greatly encouraged the early settlers in Kenya by his interest in the country, of which he wrote appreciatively in his book on his African tour. Returning to the Colonial Office in 1921, he was for two years Secretary of State for the Colonies. Throughout the rise of the Nazi régime to power in Germany he continued to emphasise the dangers of the situation and the great strength of the German Air Force, and he vigorously opposed Germany's aims in the sphere.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, P.C., M.P., after almost exactly three years as Prime Minister, has become Lord President of the Council. He paid a holiday visit to Kenya and Tanganyika in 1929-30, and on his return stressed the need for closer union of the British East African Dependencies. In more recent years, however, he hesitated to make firm pronouncements against German Colonial claims, and greatly disappointed East Africans as a result.

MR. C. R. ATTLEE, M.P., Lord Privy Seal. As Parliamentary leader of the Labour Party, he has been the exponent of its declared policy of extending international control of Colonies after the war.

Strongly Opposed German Colonial Claims

VISCOUNT HALIFAX, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.D., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is the only member of the War Cabinet to retain the position which he held under the former Prime Minister. He has shown himself a strong and consistent opponent of the idea of returning Colonies to Germany and has, from von Ribbentrop years ago, that Great Britain has no prospect of satisfying German Colonial ambition in any predictable future. More recently he has in several public speeches dwelt upon the difficulties which would face any attempt to set up an international body to govern Colonies. Lord Halifax has publicly exposed the fallacies inherent in the German claim that she has been cut off from sources of raw materials by the loss of her Colonies. Before he reached the peerage, he was one of the principal parties to the so-called Wood-Winterton agreement in regard to Indians in East Africa. Later he became Viceroy of India.

MR. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, M.P., Minister without Portfolio, is the second Labour representative in the War Cabinet of five members. Though representing the right wing of his party, he has not been prominent in discussions of Colonial affairs.

LORD LLOYD, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a forceful Imperialist, whose personal associations with East Africa date back to before the last war. He first visited Kenya some 30 years ago to shoot big game, and has retained affectionate memories of the country. From 1918 to 1920 he was High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, a position which he relinquished as a result of an agreement with the policy of the then Socialist Government in regard to Egypt. Since then he has been a director of the British South Africa Company, the Wankie Colliery Company, and other Rhodesian enterprises, on behalf of which he paid visits to Southern and Northern Rhodesia, flying back to East Africa. His recent statement of 'The British Case' is a powerful marshalling of the evidence against Germany. Lord Lloyd's great powers of analysis, decision and drive will find full scope in the new Colonial development policy. In the House of Lords he has described as unsatisfactory the mandate of former German Colonies, and would be unlikely to favour any scheme of internationalisation.

VISCOUNT CALDECOTE, C.B.E., formerly Sir Thomas Inskip, who becomes Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Leader of the House of Lords, was Lord Chancellor in the Chamberlain Government. Early in his career he acted as Dominions Secretary for a short time, and it was he who represented the Government in the discussions with Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, during his visit to London following publication of the Bledisloe Report.

Mr. Macdonald's Good Work

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, P.C., M.P., now Minister of Health, will be long remembered by East Africans for his personal interest in and understanding of their problems, and for the vision he has shown in long-range planning for Colonial development. The important Colonial Development Bill recently introduced to the House of Commons was largely inspired by him, and as an earnest of his intentions he persuaded the Imperial Government to make large grants last year for educational, medical, agricultural and mineral survey purposes in East Africa. He has had much to do with the plans for increased Franco-British co-operation in Colonial affairs.

MR. H. S. AMERY, P.C., M.P., who returns to Cabinet rank as Secretary of State for India and Burma, was a most successful Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1924 to 1929, and has for years seized every opportunity of warning the country of Germany's ambitions, particularly in regard to her Colonial aims. He rendered invaluable service as Chairman of the Publicity Committee of The Colonial League, which, largely as a result of his interest, was set up to promote knowledge of the dangers of Germany's Colonial claims. Mr. Amery has also been Secretary of State for the Dominions and First Lord of the Admiralty. His books have all been inspired by an appreciation of the overseas Empire, in almost every part of which he has travelled. On Imperial affairs no member of the House is so well informed.

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, M.P., Secretary of State for Air, was leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, and in that capacity resisted German Colonial claims in Parliament and on the public platform.

form. When the organised pogroms against the Jews took place in Germany he declared that the British nation could not neutrally hand over to such a Government any primitive peoples in Africa enjoying freedom and impartial justice.

SIR JOHN SIMON, now Viscount Simon, G.C.S.I., G.C.B., P.C., K.C., M.P., who has become Lord Chancellor, was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Previously, as Foreign Secretary, he had been intimately concerned with German Colonial claims, and in 1935, after returning from a visit to Germany, he said that it had "made it perfectly plain to Herr Hitler that the transfer of mandates was not a discussible question."

MR. DUFF COOPER, M.P., Minister of Information, has on many occasions staunchly denounced German Colonial ambitions. When he resigned his post as First Lord of the Admiralty after Mr. Chamberlain's return from Munich in 1938, he said he was surprised that the then Prime Minister should attach importance to Hitler's undertaking that there would be no war about Colonial claims.

Junior Ministers

MR. GEORGE SHAKESPEARE, M.P., now Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and previously Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, was formerly a private secretary of Mr. Lloyd George. He is a hard worker and good speaker of whom much is hoped.

MR. GEORGE HENRY HALL, M.P., who becomes Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is regarded as an accomplished Parliamentarian who in the Second Socialist Government was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty. A married man of 43 years, he has a quiet and friendly manner, and has shown devotion to his public duties.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, who becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the India Office, and for Burma, visited Southern Rhodesia last year when Under-Secretary of State for the Dominion.

SIR EDWARD GRICE, K.C.M.G., M.A., V.O., D.S.O., M.P., and Brigadier-General Sir HENRY PAGE CROFT, M.P., who are joint Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State to the War Office, both have close Colonial associations. Sir Edward Grice was Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931, and Sir Henry Page Croft has on many occasions shown himself a supporter of British settlement in the Colonies. In the last Administration Sir Edward Grice was Under-Secretary to the War Office. Sir Henry Page Croft was raised to the House of Lords.

CAPTAIN H. H. BURNETT, C.M.G., M.P., who remains in office as Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Air Ministry, has made tours of inspection of R.A.F. units in the Sudan and in East Africa.

MR. HAROLD POLSON, C.B.E., M.P., the new Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, was a member of the De La Warr Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, has been served on the Committee of the Colonial League, and is one of the few M.P.s who in speeches and articles in the Press has recently warned the Empire of the dangers of the "Apartheid" system.

Mrs. FLORENCE MITCHELL, M.P., one of our Lord-Lieutenants of the Treasury, served in the Sudan from 1907 to 1910, was Governor of the Eastern Province from 1923 to 1927, and of the Southern Province from 1927 to 1930. Since 1931 she has represented Llandaff and Barry (Glamorgan) in the United Kingdom.

MR. WILLIAM PALMER, M.P., also a Lord-Lieutenant of the Treasury, visited East Africa some years ago, and is a member of the Empire Parliamentary

Association delegation, and has frequently spoken in the House on East African affairs. He is Labour, M.P. for Doncaster.

MR. R. A. BUTLER, M.P., now Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was frequently questioned in the House of Commons on the late Government's attitude to German Colonial claims, proved himself a solid stonewaller when endeavours were made to persuade him to amplify carefully drafted official statements.

MR. DAVID BROWN, M.P., who has often spoken on East African and Rhodesian affairs in the House of Commons, becomes Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

MR. HARGREAVE JOHNSON, the new Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, brings to his task vigour and experience which will support the drive for increased export trade, including that with East Africa and Rhodesia. He is without a seat in the House at the moment, but previously represented South Shields and East Wiltshire. He is a follower and close friend of Sir Archibald Sinclair.

Lord-Dufferin's Services

THE MARCHESS OF DEFFERIN AND AVAL, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies under Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, intimated to the Prime Minister that, being of military age, he preferred not to be re-appointed to his office. He had demonstrated great ability, and his departure from the Colonial Office deprives it of a keen and enthusiastic supporter of Colonial development.

Mrs. A. T. KENYON BOYD, M.P., former Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, who likewise asked not to be re-appointed to office, visited East Africa some years ago as a member of a delegation sent by the Empire Parliamentary Association. Members of the Chamberlain Government who have been "axed" include:

EARL LEECH-WARD, who as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for an all-too-brief period showed a firm understanding of Colonial Affairs, and who was Chairman of the important Higher Education Commission which visited Eastern Africa.

EARL WINTERSTON, M.P., former Paymaster-General, who has had Northern Rhodesian interests for many years and has always taken the part of the Colonies.

MICHAEL GORHAM, who was Under-Secretary of State to the War Office, had been a director of East African Estates, Ltd.

Mrs. R. H. BERNAYS, M.P., who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, was a member of the De La Warr Commission to East Africa.

THE BARON COLVILLE OF SAUNDERS, M.P., who was an Assistant Whip, (and who is a director of certain Rhodesian iron-mining companies).

MR. ANDREW ELLIOT, M.C., now States Minister of Health, who visited East Africa and the Rhodesias.

SIR LAURENCE GORE, who will be remembered by East Africans for the Hoare-Laval plan for dividing Ethiopia in the name of the Italo-Ethiopian war, and for an indiscreet speech to the League of Nations regarding to the distribution of Colonial raw materials.

SIR RONALD CLIFTON PONSORBY, I.D., M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Eden.

MR. ANTHONY BRYCE, formerly of the Colonial Office who joined the secretarial staff of the late Prime Minister, will continue to serve Mr. Churchill in the same capacity.

East Africa Stands Ready Further Preparations in Kenya

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has issued a proclamation calling out the Kenya Defence Force in two stages, first men aged 18 to 30, and immediately afterwards those aged 31 to 35. Evacuation began last week and children at school in Nairobi whose homes are elsewhere, and a trial black-out was held last Friday night. Enemy aliens have now been interned, and all other aliens are under orders to report to the police daily.

Ex-officers in East Africa under the age of 52 have been invited by the G. O. C. to undergo a course of military training with a view to receiving new commissions. All attending such courses whose services are subsequently required will be liable to be called up for service on the active list for as long as required. Officers on retired pay will be called up in their existing rank, but with pay not exceeding that of captain; others will be commissioned as second lieutenants.

Three members of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament who are now serving (with the Forces have resigned their seats. They are Major L. M. Hastings, Lieutenant-Commander H. V. Wheeler and Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, who represent the Lomagundi, Hartley and Unstali North constituencies. Three other members, Colonel J. B. Brady, Captain T. W. Beadle and Mr. W. A. E. Winterton, are also on active service, and are considered likely to resign. A series of by-elections is therefore to be expected.

Rhodesian National Service Bill

The National Service Bill introduced in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last week provides that every male British subject of European descent in the Colony between the ages of 18 and 55 shall be liable for military service, either full time or part-time. The Bill also provides that men must at the termination of their service be reinstated in their former employment.

It has now been definitely decided that the main air training school in Southern Rhodesia shall be established near Gwelo.

Large numbers of Italian troops are being carried through the Suez Canal to Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somaliland. In one day last week four Italian liners southward-bound passed through the Canal.

General von Bopp, President of the German Colonial League, who has been visiting the Italian Colonial Exhibition in Naples, is now in Rome. He recently suggested that the report of his arrival in Ethiopia should be treated with reserve.

An enemy minefield was discovered last week off Cape Agulhas, the most southern point of South Africa. Adequate steps were promptly taken to deal with the mines, which are thought to have been sown recently by a German raider still at large.

H. W. BRIDGEMAN, a 110,000-ton cruiser well known in East African waters, has become a total loss after striking an uncharted rock off Norway. There were no casualties. Completed in 1925, she was reconstructed in 1937-8, and armed with nine 6-inch guns. Her full complement was about 750 officers and men.

Georgios, German Proprietary Minerals, owner of a Suez Canal share, drew dividend as recently as January last. That fact having come belatedly to the notice of the authorities, the shares, valued at

over £7,000, have been confiscated by the French Government.

Contributions to the Southern Rhodesian National War Fund include £10,276 paid direct to the National Committee, and £5,857 paid to the Bulawayo Area Committee. The Bulawayo Bantu National Defence Committee has handed Mr. T. A. Holden, Mayor of Bulawayo, £200 for the Red Cross. The Bulawayo War Comforts Fund now amounts to over £145.

The Kenya War Welfare Fund has arranged through the Crown Agents for the allocation of £1,000 to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund, £750 to King's College, £250 to the Royal National Hebrew Institution, and £50 to the A. J. Benevolent Fund.

Among the donations received by the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund last week were £633 from the Cam and Motor Mine Employees War Fund, Southern Rhodesia, and a fifth instalment of £100 from the British Red Cross in the Belgian Congo.

With the formation of two more ambulance companies, in addition to that created last year, Zanzibar will have a complete Zanzibar Field Ambulance Unit of its own.

African Gifts for the War

The Bena tribe of the Ulungu district of Tanganyika have offered the Government a war gift of rice. The amount will depend on the harvest, which is expected to be about 10 tons, and is intended for feeding men of the K.A.R.

Chiefs of the Dodoma Native Council have offered a war gift of 94 head of cattle to the Government of Tanganyika.

Uganda Women's Emergency Organisation making a complete register of European children in the Protectorate.

Lieutenant S. C. Bellander, of the East African Army Service Corps, who died recently in Nakuru after being thrown from his horse at a race meeting, was born in Sweden, served in the Swedish cavalry, migrated to Canada, and rather more than 10 years ago went to Kenya, where his father, Mr. P. Bellander, had extensive interests in sisal growing. He became one of the best-known amateur jockeys in the Colony, and was also prominent in motor and motor trading circles.

The annual reception of the Royal Empire Society, which was to have taken place on Empire Day, May 24, is one of the many London functions cancelled in view of the war situation.

Holland and East Africa

The occupation of Holland by Germany must seriously affect one Dutch trading concern with extensive East African interests, namely the N. V. Tweantsche Overzee Handel Maatschappij—better known to English traders as the Twentsche Overseas Trading Company—the head office of which was in Enschede, and which has branches in Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, and Mwanza, and agencies in Bukoba, Moshi, Lindi, Mbale, Masaka, and Blantyre. The company has for many years been very active in East Africa, where its many friends and clients will sympathise with the directors, managers and staff in their time of distress.

There will be widespread sympathy also with Mr. J. H. M. Buiters, a Dutch citizen long resident in London and engaged in business with East Africa, particularly in the marketing of cocoa.

Good Stories of Mission Work

Canon Porter: Stout and Eccentric

SOME DELIGHTFUL HUMAN STORIES of the early days of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa were told at the recent annual general meeting by Canon F. J. Evans, who retired from active work in Africa 28 years ago when Archbishop of Zanzibar.

The late Canon Porter, one of his heroes, was as much the founder of the diocese of Masasi as Canon W. P. Johnson was of the Nyasaland diocese.

Porter, said Canon Evans, went out to the U.M.C.A. in 1882 at the age of 44, which made it difficult for him to master Swahili. On account of his age the natives nicknamed him *Tipiti*—which means "the corn of the ear before last"—but he is universally known to them as "Po'ta".

During a serious raid on the Masasi tribe, in which much bloodshed occurred and many prisoners were taken, Po'ta went out alone, unarmed, to face the raiders, and single-handedly released 20 prisoners. Thereafter his reputation was made.

Simplified Safari

On safari he took no outfit of equipment; his habits were just to put a tin of sausages in his pocket and set off with a boy or two. At night he would light a fire, cook some sausages, stuff his boots into an empty pillowcase, tie the downy feathers and cover himself with pages from a new paper.

So careless was he in dress that when on a visit to Zanzibar he went about the town in a dirty cassock tied round the waist with a bow-tie. It was pointed out that it was hardly dignified for the head of the Church to assume the Cathedral thus garbed; as he (Canon Evans) had received a present from home of a dozen fine black belts, would Po'ta wear one? He did—two a day or two; but then reverted to his leather-bow-tie, saying that John the Baptist wore a leather girdle. When he died Bishop Weston said of him: "We have lost our saint and founder."

Once he approached to his colleagues that he intended on the next Sunday to preach in the Yao tongue. He did so, holding a great congregation spell-bound for 40 minutes. Not a Native coughed or fidgeted, etc., as they admitted afterwards, not a single sentence was intelligible! But it was Po'ta who spoke; and therefore what he said must have been good.

John Nimrod and the Admiral

Then there was John Nimrod, a Krio boy who served for 20 years in the Royal Navy, which in those days employed Krio boys on the strength in East African waters to do work in the sun which the sailor's coat could not do. Nimrod retired and became church-warden in Zanzibar, and he was white running a business (but not on Sunday) as a ferryman across the Creek which formerly divided the business of Zanzibar from the Native quarter.

The old man had a whole row of medals, of which he was justifiably proud. During a naval visit to Zanzibar the admiral and some 20 officers attended service in the Cathedral and John Nimrod took up his station at the west door as the congregation left. Over his white *kanzu* he wore a tightly-buttoned black frock-coat, not very warmly he because his medals showed up far better against the black than the white. As the officers emerged the admiral, an old Nimrod, recognizing him, ordered his officers back into the Cathedral, took Nimrod's hand, stroked him on the chancel step, and then, flinging the medals one by one, told the company the story of how each had been won.

When he died John Nimrod was given a public funeral. Business houses and shops closed, and a great procession followed the coffin to Zanzibar cemetery. By his will he left all his savings, which were considerable, thanks to his pension and his canoe ferry business, to the U.M.C.A., saying that as the Mission had helped him to die in the sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection, he wanted his money to help it to do the same for other Africans.

War Sacrifices of Mission Staffs

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided at the general meeting in Queen's Hall, mentioned that the Mission income had decreased by £1,000 as a result of the war, and that £11,000 had had to be taken from reserve. In Northern Rhodesia the European and Native members of the staff were giving 10% of their incomes to the funds; could not subscribers at home increase their donations by 10%?

Canon Broomfield, the secretary, explained that the economies imposed by the reduced grants included the reduction of 20 tons of service in the field from three years to four—which accounted for the absence that evening of the bishops of all four East African dioceses. That fourth year was, of course, a great strain in a tropical climate. Many applications for trained teachers had been refused because there was not the money to send them to Africa. The collection at the meeting amounted to £28, which, said Canon Broomfield, was excellent, but 25% less than last year.

The Rev. E. Marwick of Nyasaland, said that Likoma Cathedral stood on a site on which 50 years ago witches were burned to death. Of 4,000 Native converts in the Mission last year, half came from the Nyasaland diocese. Likoma Island had 3,000 practising Christians, but only two European priests and one deacon to administer to them. Deo Niran, who had had charge of a huge district for the last 30 years and worked alone, needed rest and assistance. There was great need for more priests and the means to support them.

German missionaries in Tanganyika, he said, had refused their parole, had, said Canon Broomfield, been interned, and someone had to look after the Native Christians of their missions; the U.M.C.A. had undertaken the task.

African Clergy Now Outnumber European

Owing to lack of funds the division of the immense Nyasaland diocese had been postponed. The number of Native Christians had quadrupled since the Great War, and there were five times as many Native clergy who now outnumbered the white clergy by four to three. The African Church was now in being, and realised itself as a corporate part of the great Catholic Church.

Sir Richard Rankine, who reviewed the history of the U.M.C.A., drew upon his personal knowledge of its work during his seven years as Chief Secretary of Nyasaland and seven years as British Resident in Zanzibar to stress the highest aim of the Mission, which was to produce good citizens, which meant good character which again depended on religion.

Missions in the Congo

At the end of 1939 there were in the Belgian Congo 111 white Catholic priests, 576 lay brothers; and 1,117 with 76 Native priests, 120 lay brothers, and 12 sisters. Out of 14 million Native inhabitants, it was stated that more than two millions have been reached. The missions conduct five large and 21 small hospitals, 150 middle and professional schools, 150 day centres, 200 industrial shops, and 168 maternity

Background to the

Cultivate Calm Courage. The prostitution of the air in the service of war and Germany's present preponderance of strength in that element mean that foreign troops may reach England sooner for the first time since the Norman Conquest. They are likely to be few. The Navy is a safer shield than ever so far as invasion by sea is concerned, and the R.F. has already demonstrated its unquestioned superiority over the enemy machine for machine and pilot for pilot. But the immensity of Germany's air force constitutes a peril it would be folly to underestimate. Except in rare cases the chivalry of the unknown in Germany. Civilians in Belgium and Holland are being ruthlessly machine-gunned and bombed. There will be no greater mercy for our own if the opportunity for ruthlessness offers here. Meanwhile Hitler has added two more felonies to his black and lengthening list. So far from giving the smallest excuse for his attack on them, Holland and Belgium, like Norway, have done themselves grave injury by the very rigour of their neutrality, since it forbade them from so much as discussing with France and Britain the contingency of an attack by Germany. In every detail the history of 25 years ago repeats itself. Less than a year before war broke out then the German Minister in Brussels assured the Belgians that they had no need for anxiety. Then, as now, the false and hollow pretext of an impending attack on Belgium by French and British troops was adduced. Then a 12-hour ultimatum was presented. This time Belgium was invaded before she had even received the invader's demands. The fate of Holland was the same, but her preparations were less adequate and the capitulation of her army after five days' fighting is a grave blow, though one which was not entirely unforeseen. An unchanged Germany has fallen upon an unchanged Belgium. Not only the British Army, but the British people, is being hurled into battle before those whose part in the war lies at home in their duties. They must cultivate a calm courage, chousing irresponsible rumour and denouncing defeatist talk. They must work as they never worked before. They must let no disaster panic them, at home or in the field. It was after four years of disaster—in 1914-18—that the Allied armies collected their strength for the strokes that gave them victory. —*The Spectator*

Battles Are Won In The Soul. The Nazis are making their bid for the domination of the world. The "formidably beginning" surpasses all former anticipations. Tremendous as they are, the coming climaxes will fall outside them. The intervention of Italy and the violation of Switzerland—no more sacred or sale than any other neutral—are still contingencies. The Allies have to reckon with them as with certainties. The enemy is playing for the highest stakes and growing in his utmost means. On his right he aims through Belgium at Denmark, Calais and Boulogne. That was Germany's missed opportunity in the last war, as their experts insist. It is the fixed vision of Hitler's fanaticism. He imagines himself dictating a peace of conquest in Paris, dreams of standing like Napoleon on the heights of Boulogne, but with better weapons against Britain than flat-bottomed boats. The boats which are the nearest they are further from his grip than the crow flies. Battles, said Foch, are won in the soul. That is the immortal truth, of the life of the truth, when the spirit of free nations has no choice but to triumph or perish. The watchword of deliverance is "Stick it out." —*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer"*

Arming Aircraft. The future big flying-boats or bombers will have to carry cannon to shoot long-range attackers and machine-guns to attack those which get in close. So far the cannon which have been carried in air fights fire a shell of 23 mm. diameter. These shells only burst on impact. But there are already air-cannon which fire a 30 mm. shell which is an incendiary and can be exploded by a time fuse so that it has the effect of a high explosive anti-aircraft shell on a smaller scale. We had great difficulties in the coming very much to the condition of ships at sea in which the big ships carry guns which outrange those on small ships, and also carry secondary armament to deal with such small ships which may get inside the range of the big guns. The big ships with big guns will not always win. —*The Evening Standard*

Hitler's Methods. Hitler's power over and against enemies rests on two pillars: the docility of his own people and the unpreparedness of others. Among the people of Germany the Nazis have used with good effect the weapons of cruelty and lies, propaganda and the prison camp. Flaying upon the inherent characteristics of the German race, they have soldered up a formidable lump of national unity and self-discipline. They have cowed those whom they could not convince. It is a picture of evil, of corruption breeding corruption. First the lie, then the blow, and then the lie to cover up the blow. The result is a robot nation, amenable without reason, a "mechanical" military machine not made with hands. It is this machine, this machine that we must fight until the soldier until the evil regurgitates. While the Germans were building up their force for the hammer blow of aggression, the free nations of the world were still dreaming dreams of peace and disarmament, or of isolationism and neutrality. This was their own self-fold lie, their self-administered paralysing drug. Hitler is striking because he believes his foes to be unprepared. He underestimates them, indeed, and this may prove his fatal mistake, but in point of armed preparedness there is no disguising that Hitler has still the advantage of his long years of plotting. —*Empire Press Notes*

The Enemy's Advantages. The enemy had in his original moves certain manifest advantages. He was fully armed, and especially so in aircraft. His resources in trained manpower were infinitely greater than those of Britain, and in a proportion of at least eight to five even against both Allies combined. He had homogeneity of recruitment and full unity of command. On the other hand, he still needed time to complete his cadres—that is, the full complement of officers required for his forces. In C.E. he had a larger proportion, but he needed some months interval wherein to train intensively new officers above the rank of captain, and even of these company commanders there was a serious deficiency. —*Mr. Hilaire Bell, in the "Sunday Times"*

the War News

Opinions Exploited. I have invincible confidence in the French Army and its leaders. — *The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., Prime Minister.*

Sea power will grind our way into the East. — *Mr. J. M. Spurgeon.*

If France is in danger, send for Weyland. — *Marshal Foch (on his death bed).*

Lord Halifax could have had the Premiership if he asked. — *News Review.*

The German attack is the most formidable that any warring nation has ever made. — *News Chronicle.*

There is no prospect of Germany being starved out, however long the war may last. — *The Round Table.*

My duty is to give the country the maximum of information in the minimum of time. — *Minister of Information.*

Until we have air supremacy it is useless, and may be disastrous, to seek short cuts to victory. — *Sir George Schuster, M.P.*

Mr. Churchill has created the freshest and strongest administration Britain has possessed for 20 years. — *The Observer.*

At least 10,000 people were killed when the Germans bombed Rotterdam. — *Communique of the Dutch Legation in Paris.*

Why should not the old and of Fenwick be recruited for the Volunteer Defence Corps? — *Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Hadden.*

The rapid German advance has taken all the experts by surprise, not least even the Germans themselves. — *The Economist.*

The new Government contains a number of Ministers who but for political agencies would never have been heard of again. — *Mr. A. J. Cook.*

Parade grounds in the works in this country are doing a job which when before the war they were drawing less than. — *The Ministers Review.*

And the German troops of 1918 are not the equals of the Germans of 1914 is the opinion of those who are meeting them for a second time. — *Majors General Sir Charles Gwynn.*

Our losses by enemy action at sea represent but 3% of our tonnage. They have been almost wholly made good by new building, by purchases from abroad, and by capture from the enemy. — *R. S. Nuttall, M.P.*

We may win or lose this battle, but if we lose the battle we shall not have lost the war. — *Germany loses the battle she will lose the war well.*

There is not in Europe or Africa any transportation and supply of oil for a protracted war of extended duration. — *Mr. M. S. ...*

England must be reduced to her former position of an island in the ocean. She must be dealt a blow from which she will never recover. — *Dr. Robert Sey, leader of the German Labour Front.*

We may confidently expect a back to be made on cornfields with incendiary bombs, and unless we are prepared to meet the message we may suffer considerable loss. — *Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon.*

Lord Kitchener is an unending source of entertainment. Until recently the most credulous of Munichers, he has now discovered that the Germans are not the barbarians. — *New Statesman and Nation.*

There are no strikes in Germany, no controversies over taxation and no petty complaints; the whole national will is concentrated to defeat Britain and achieve a German domination of the world. — *Mr. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.*

The greater part of the Polish Air Force escaped the German invaders, about 5,000 officers, N.C.O.s and men are being trained in France and England, fighter and reconnaissance squadrons in France and bombing units in Great Britain. — *Mr. Jan Litwinski.*

In America six months ago the word "intervention" was unpronounceable, but the first Nazi soldiers to set foot in Holland changed all that. Isolationism died in a night. America is now going to sit by and do nothing while the world is wrecked. — *Mr. R. A. Cook.*

Italian military strength might play a big role in a Blitzkrieg. 5000 Italian aeroplanes and 100 submarines would be serious factors in a decisive attack on England and France. But a long war Italy, poor in raw materials, would have to depend economically on her ally. Italy would go to war on the side of Germany only if she could expect prompt victory. — *Ossipow, Moscow.*

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

Consols 2 1/2%	7 1/2
Kenya 5%	109 1/2
Kenya 4 1/2%	101 1/2
N. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	95 0/0
Nyasaland 3%	81 0/0
N. Rhodesia Ry. 5% A. deb.	81 0/0
Rhodesian Ry. 4 1/2% deb.	81 0/0
S. Rhodesia Ry. 4 1/2% deb.	81 0/0
Sudan 5 1/2%	107 0/0
Tanganyika	108 0/0

Industrial	
Brit. Amer. Tobac. (61)	4 1/2
British Oxygen (61)	2 15 0
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	4 0
Courtaulds (61)	1 12 0
Dunlop Rubber (61)	1 12 0
General Electric (61)	3 15 0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (61)	1 8 9
Imperial Tobacco (61)	5 3 9
Int. Nickel Canada	3 8 1
Prov. Cinematograph	12 3
Turner and Newall (61)	3 6
U.S. Steels	3 5 6
United Steel (61)	1 1 0
Unilever (61)	1 4 0
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 12 0
Vickers (10s.)	2 12 0
Woolworth (5s.)	2 12 0

Mines and Coal	
Anaconda (\$50)	6 7 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1 8 0
Anglo-American Investment	164 9
Anglo-Iranian	2 7 1/2
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	6 1/2
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	2 12 0
Bibiani (4s.)	1 12 0
Blyvoor (10s.)	3 2 0
Burmah Oil	3 2 0
Consolidated Goldfields	1 18 0
Crown Mines (10s.)	13 15 0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	5 7 0
East Daaga (10s.)	1 11 3
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	1 0
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 3 9
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	11 3 1/2
Grootvlei	4 3 8
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 17 0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 6 0
Kwahu (2s.)	12 6
L. Langkat	1 12 0
Macdewar (10s.)	16 3
Marlu (5s.)	6 9 0
Mexican Eagle	7 4 0
Rand Mines (5s.)	7 4 0
Randfontein	1 17 0
Royal Dutch (10s. 1/2)	23 0 0
Shell	2 0 0
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	19 0
S. A. T. Co.	4 16 9
S. A. T. Co.	5 0
Sab. Nigel (10s.)	9 10 0
Takfontein (10s.)	14 3
West Wits. (10s.)	13 9
Western Holdings (5s.)	9 0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rts.	
Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.)	94 0
British India 5 1/2% prefs.	98 15 0
Can. P. & S.	4 10 0
E.D. Realisation	3 0 0
Great Western	33 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	75 0 0
L.M.S.	14 10 0
National Bank of India	30 10 0
Southern Railway def. ord.	13 0 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	13 0 0
Union Castle 6% prefs.	3 0 0

Plantations	
Anglo-Dutch (61)	19 3
Latex (61)	1 6
Latex Asiatic (2s.)	2 14 0
Malayalam (61)	1 9 0
Rubber Trust (61)	1 6 3

PERSONALIA

Mr. P. W. Cavendish Bentinck expects to leave London tomorrow to fly back to Nairobi.
Mr. B. J. Dijkstra, representing the board of the Holland Africa Line, has been appointed secretary of a committee of Netherlands shipowners who happened to be in London when Germany invaded Holland.

Captain J. E. Lyves, of the Bullard King Line, who has been sailing in the line for 28 years, has been appointed managing agent of the Line in succession to Captain Sprayer, who had held the post for 18 years.

Sir John Cautcutt, Sir Alexander Gibb, Lord Lloyd, Sir Osborne Mance and Sir Felix Pollock, among those with East African and Rhodesian interests who attended the inaugural luncheon in London last week of the Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce.

The marriage took place in London on Friday last of Captain A. G. Peart, R.E.A.F., and Elizabeth Helen (Nan) Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Watson, of Lynton. Mr. Watson is well remembered in Kenya as a former Town Clerk of Nairobi.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, is to address a meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Sea League on June 6 on "Tanganyika Territory." Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Group, will preside. Tea will be served from 4.15 p.m.

M. Mandel, who has done excellent work as French Minister for the Colonies, and who was the most stalwart French opponent of the idea of ceding Colonies to Germany, has been appointed Minister of the Interior. He has been succeeded by the Colonial Ministry by M. Rollin, previously Minister of Commerce.

Commandante Armando de Robert, one of the leading residents of Beira, was recently entertained at luncheon by the Beira Aero Club, to which he has for some time acted as instructor, and by the Beira Chamber of Commerce. Tributes were also paid to him for his work as President of the Town Council. Commandante Robofedo is a senior member of the staff of the Mozambique Company.

His many friends in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland warmly congratulate Mr. A. H. Maxwell, who was a member of the recent Government Commission to the Near East, on his appointment as tobacco trade adviser to the Imperial Government. He has left his firm, Messrs. Macmillan, Maxwell and Co., Ltd., for the period of the war, and is now installed on the Board of Trade. Mr. Maxwell's whose friendliness is most marked, has repeatedly visited the Rhodesias in connection with tobacco-buying.

Good Kenya Pictures

One's appreciation of colour and a gift for the quick recording of visual impressions are evident in the sketches of Kenya scenes exhibited last week at the Walker Galleries, New Bond Street, by Miss Rachael M. Perceval. Of the 24 pictures on view two were in oil and one—"Mount Kenya with Garden of Osirua, Timau"—in needlework, done with "D.C.M." cotton, a remarkable effort which included a faithful representation of a hornbill in the foreground.

Of the water-colour "Elmentaita" affords an excellent example of the artist's method—the lightest of impressions in the lightest of colour, yet suffused with a typical Kenya atmosphere. "Where the Rainbow Ends" is a bold, even though over-bold work, in strong contrast, and "Remains in Rabbit" truly and effectively depicts the peak of Mount Kenya seen purple over a haze of white mist.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, visited the exhibition and bought one picture, a characteristic North Kenya scene.

Miss Perceval studied at a London art school before going to Kenya, where for the last three years she has been with the Commander and Mrs. Bernard with their dairy farm. Further study in happier times would assuredly develop the talent of which Miss Perceval gives proof in these fine sketches.

Services to the Fauna Society

A RESOLUTION of sympathy with the Belgian Ambassador, Baron E. de Sartier de Marchienne, whose country is again being ravaged by a ruthless enemy, was passed on Monday at the general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire. Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, who presided in the absence through illness of the Earl of Onslow, said the Ambassador had done great work for the Society.

The medal of the Society is to be presented to Mr. C. W. Hobley on July 15 in recognition of his untiring devotion to its interests.

The Society can congratulate itself on having lost only three members since the outbreak of war, since when it has enrolled 11 new members, bringing the total to 336, of whom 43 are honorary members, 100 life members and 800 ordinary members.

Royal Empire Society

The appointments of Lady Dawson as Vice-President of the Royal Empire Society, and of Lady Harcourt as a Councillor will be submitted for confirmation at the annual meeting on May 20. Among the Vice-Presidents due to retire but eligible for re-election are Sir Harry Brittain, the Hon. G. M. Huggins, M.P., the Earl of Selborne, General J. C. Smuts, Lord Snell, and Sir Samuel Wilson. The re-election of Sir Harry Lindsay as honorary treasurer will be proposed. Retirements from the Council include Sir Howard d'Éville, Sir Alexander Godley, Sir Claude Hollis, and Commissioner D. G. Lamb. Among those nominated by the Council to fill such vacancies are Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Crocker and Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Hartigan.

Obituaries

Obituary notices appear on page 760.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

S. Rhodesia's Great Dyke

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S great dyke, a colossal intrusion of basic and ultra-basic rock running for 337 miles from the south-west to the north-east of the Colony is to be examined by Dr. Oscar Weiss, the well-known South African geophysicist.

Mainly geologists, notably Major, B. Eggitfoet, Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia, have explored parts of the dyke, but have been unable to account for its nature and the peculiarities of its formation. It contains many valuable minerals, notably chrome, which is extensively mined in the Lomagundi district. The chrome ore lies in seven seams and is of great economic importance. The dyke also contains platinum deposits.

In his investigations Dr. Weiss will use the Swedish gravimeter of Professor Ising, which reacts on the density differences between rocks. This instrument has given valuable results during geophysical investigations in South Africa.

New Saza's Good Progress

ORE reserves estimated to average 2.31 dwt. per ton, equivalent to 11 years' supply at the present rate of milling, are disclosed in the annual report of New Saza Mines, Ltd., which took over the former property in Tanganyika of East African Goldfields, Ltd.

The Chairman, Mr. J. Fraser Brown, states in the report for 1939 that plans to expand the mill to treat 250 tons daily have long been under consideration. The purchase of the third German engine ordered in 1938 and the purchase of the two installed by the previous owners considerably retarded the project. Tenders are now being considered for the supply of a 1,000 h.p. gas producer engine of British manufacture, and it is hoped that milling on an enlarged scale will begin at the end of this year or early in 1941. A monthly production of 1,350 oz. fine gold has been called for during 1940, or until the milling plant shall have been extended to 250 tons daily.

Taking into account the difficulties encountered during the eight months of operations in 1939, the directors are well satisfied with results. Net profits totalled £16,167, after providing for reserves £11,326 and funded that amount in cash in London. No dividend is to be paid for 1939.

During the period May to December 22,718 tons were milled for a recovery of 8,168 oz. fine gold and 3,709 oz. silver. The all-in cost was 42.87s. and the cost per oz. of fine gold 118.39s.

Territorial Outputs

During 1939 Kenya produced 97,444 oz. fine gold, valued at £24,253. The Colony produced 6,475 oz. refined gold during January, valued at £55,550.

The Kileleshwa mines produced 723,094 kilos of gold in March and the Comité National du Kivu 39,550 kilos of gold and more than 20 metric tons of cassiterite.

In the first quarter of this year the Belgian Congo exported only 390 tons of tin ore, although the quota under the International Tin Committee's scheme was 4,211 tons.

Exports of tin reported from Northern Rhodesia during February were valued at £1,107,776. This is the fifth successive month in which the value of the output has exceeded £1,000,000, and if this rate continues, a new high record will be established this year.

Exports of tin from Southern Rhodesia during February totalled 114 tons, valued at £728,658. A sharp rise in the price of tin in the course of antimony has resulted in the value of the tin output. The ordinary production of this metal exceeded the tonnage of 1939, when 114 tons were valued at £1,939, as against 57 tons, worth £1,985, in the first two months of 1940.

Company Progress Reports

Tanganyika Central. During April 2,000 tons were milled for a recovery of 93.3% fine gold valued at £7,101. Working costs, £5,208; working profit, £1,893.

Kavirondo. During April production totalled 345 oz. fine gold. At Koa Mulungu 3th level the drive N. adv. 4 ft. to 50 ft. quartz 9 in. wide worth 12.4 dwt. gold per ton; drive S. adv. 4 ft. to 66 ft. in poor values; driving temporarily suspended pending installation of electric pumps. On the 2nd level drive N. adv. 57 ft. to 198 ft. from shaft crosscut; for 27 ft. drive exposed quartz 6 in. wide worth 23 dwt. per ton. At Mudgeon S. stopping continued. Crosscut at Karinga adv. 72 ft. to 166 ft. At Turnbull West crosscut E. from shaft adv. 21 ft. to 171 ft. at 167 ft. a vein 12 in. wide was cut and driven southwards without discovery of valuable values. In this drive a crosscut W. has begun and driven 10 ft. to 135 ft. in main crosscut.

At Chauvi, 2nd level, No. 5 trough winze sunk 30 ft. to 144 ft. below 1st level. N.E. drive adv. 22 ft. to 115 ft. From 98 ft. in this drive two veins were followed, the western being 8 in. wide, av. 13.4 dwt. per ton and the eastern 14 in. wide, av. 21 dwt. per ton. Footwall drive was adv. 30 ft. to 65 ft. on quartz 15 in. wide worth 32 dwt. per ton, and communicated with the N.E. drive.

At Boscan rising and driving in preparation for stopping were continued. At Woloma the prospecting winze was sunk 32 ft. to total of 57 ft. on quartz of good width but low value.

Mining Conference

The annual conference of the Rhodesian Mining Federation will probably be held in Gatooma on July 25 and 26.

Rhokana's Capacity Doubled

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., is doubling the capacity of its refinery at a cost of £230,000 in order to supply the Government with more electrolytic copper.

Selukwe's Reduced Dividend

Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance Company announces that the net income for the year ended March 31 was £25,037, compared with £32,152 for the previous year. The total dividend for the year is reduced from 16% to 8%.

Mining Students

The Mining Department of the Bulawayo Technical School has 28 students this session, of whom 17 are first year men. The 11 second year students will pass at the close of the year to a three-years' apprenticeship on selected mines in the Colony.

Lonely's Report

Lonely Reef Gold Mining Company, Ltd., reports that profits during 1939 totalled £12,848, reducing the debit balance brought forward to £9,603. During the year 165,900 tons of ore crushed yielded 15,658 oz. fine gold, valued at £124,627. The net profit on mining operations was £10,633 compared with £4,608.

Selection Trust

The report and accounts for the year ended March 31 of Selection Trust, Ltd., will be posted to shareholders on May 31. The annual general meeting will be held on June 1, when the directors will recommend payment to stockholders registered on May 24 of a dividend of 7½d. per unit of ordinary stock, less income tax at 6s in the £.

Rhodesian Anglo-American Dividend

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the recent paragraph in regard to the interim dividend declared by Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., was erroneous. The fact is that the declaration was of a dividend of 6d. per share less income tax at the rate of 4 0/4d. in the £, being at the standard rate of 7s. 6d. in the £ less 2s. 5½d. in the £ in respect of Dominion income tax relief.

38th Week of the War

Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co.

Mr. Robertson Gibb's Address

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, Mr. Robertson F. Gibb presided in the absence of the Chairman, Sir Vernon Thomson, now Principal Shipping Adviser to the Ministry of Shipping.

Mr. Robertson Gibb said in the course of his speech that profit on completed voyages during the year after providing for depreciation on ships, property and other expenses, totalled £271,607, compared with £106,505 for 1938. To the former figure had to be added £75,500 income from investments and properties. In addition there were two special credits, one in respect of income tax recovered, amounting to £4,443, and the other, arising principally from profit on sale of old vessels, of £72,678. Debenture and other interest and directors' fees had to be met from the total of £444,298, leaving a balance of £212,013, which, with £189,836 brought forward, gave an available total of £401,849. A full year's dividend on the preference shares absorbed £11,967, leaving £288,182. After allocating £100,000 as the nucleus of a fleet replacement reserve there remained a balance of £188,182 to be carried forward.

Turning to the balance sheet, Mr. Robertson Gibb said that the debenture stock outstanding had been reduced to £1,954,770 by the operation of the sinking fund and advances in connexion with new tonnage now in service were reduced by repayments to £4,320,743. On the assets side the fleet stood at £11,201,974. Depreciation on the company's customary basis of 5% had been applied in the case of mail vessels which were re-engineered, in which cases depreciation had been based upon a somewhat longer life than 20 years. Adequate provision had been made for depreciation on property, furniture and plant, which now stood at £742,333. Investments were valued at £530,143.

Modernisation of the Fleet

Mr. Gibb continued that shipbuilding programmes were completed early in 1939 by the delivery of the RICHMOND CASTLE and ROWALLAN CASTLE, refrigerated motor cargo vessels of nearly 2,000 tons gross, and the PRETORIA CASTLE, an intermediate passenger and cargo motor vessel of about 17,400 tons gross. The LLANDOVERY CASTLE, BLANDFORD CASTLE and BLANSTERTON CASTLE, previously withdrawn from service, underwent conversion on fitting, and returned to commission during the first half of the year. A number of vessels have become recommissioned and the BARNOLY CASTLE, DURHAM CASTLE, DUNLUCE CASTLE, GARRA CASTLE and GRANTLEY CASTLE, none of which was under 20 years of age, were disposed of.

By the middle of 1939 the company was thus in a favourable position to derive full benefit from the modernisation of its fleet, and it was naturally a disappointment to those associated with this great shipbuilding and re-equipping programme—one of the most extensive operations of its kind in the annals of British shipping—that within two months the country was involved in war, with the result that advantage could not be taken of the economies and improved facilities which the company's rejuvenated fleet would have provided. It is gratifying to know that its group units are proving of great value to the country.

All limits of the company's fleet have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and no vessels

lost with the outbreak of war. With much regret we have to record that early in the new year we lost the ROBERTSON CASTLE, wrecked off the Isle of Islay, and the BARNOLY CASTLE, mined off the south-east coast of France. In the former case there were no casualties, but in the latter one passenger, the captain and eight members of the crew lost their lives, and a number of other officers and men were injured. The contents of the two vessels were conveyed to the bereaved.

During the first eight months of this year the company's services were regularly maintained, but on the outbreak of hostilities certain of the company's vessels were requisitioned by Government, and this together with the fact that the precautions necessary in war conditions result in delays and longer voyages has made it impossible fully to continue our services on a pre-war basis.

Services to South and East Africa

Nevertheless, all our vessels have been used to the best possible advantage, and the facilities for the conveyance of produce from South and East Africa which the company has been able to afford have not fallen far short of those previously provided. Early in the current year the Government announced its intention of requisitioning all liner tonnage, and our company's vessels are included in the scheme. The vessels will, however, continue to be operated by the company, and will continue in our regular trades but upon account of Government, the company being paid hire for its vessels.

For our requisitioned liners remuneration will broadly cover running costs, plus an allowance for depreciation and profit. Subject to modification to meet cases where control of ships has changed hands, this allowance, calculated on the first cost of ships built in 1922 or later, will provide for 5% depreciation and 5% return on capital. Additional payments will be made for refrigerated space in liners. The cost of war risks insurance is borne by Government.

Until the outbreak of war revenue from our cargo and passenger traffic was well maintained. After the beginning of war there was a considerable diminution in the amount of outward cargo, but when all concerned had settled down to the new conditions its volume assumed more normal proportions. After the return of South and East African passengers to their own country in the autumn the volume of passenger traffic fell away, and our revenue from this source towards the end of the year fell to a small percentage of the normal.

Looking to the Future

After paying a generous tribute to the state of the company at sea and on land, Mr. Robertson Gibb concluded:

Although complaints have been made in some quarters that the terms of hire agreed for requisitioned vessels are not generous, I hope events may prove that they will provide us with sufficient revenue to enable us efficiently to maintain our services which, in peacetime, are essential to the national welfare, and to ensure that the company's position as one of the great British shipping companies is safeguarded for the future in the face of world competition.

Sir Ernest Harvey, having seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, they were carried unanimously.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb was re-elected a director of the company, the auditors were re-appointed, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

B.C.A. Company's Report

The British Central Africa Company's annual report for the year ended September 30 shows a balance at profit and loss account of £34,214 after taking credit for surplus on realisation of investments over valuations. This amount has been carried to contingency reserve. Land sales realised £1,885, and £1,158 is outstanding in respect of options or agreements to purchase when payments on account have already been received. Certain leaseholders have also options to purchase at prices aggregating approximately £3,625.

Tobacco yields averaged 377 lb. per acre, compared with 444 lb. in the previous year. All the tobacco was sold at fair prices, but in consequence of the low yield the operations resulted in a loss. Tea sales amounted to 1,192,201 lb., and the crop showed a good profit.

The acreage under soya bean was curtailed to about 2,000 acres owing to the failure of the 1938 crop. Weather conditions were again unfavourable, and although prices were good, the yield was poor, and there was a loss on the crop. Nyasa Sisal Estates, Ltd., produced 225 tons of sisal and tow, all being sold at fair prices.

The remainder of the assets of Kubula Stores, Nyasaland, Ltd., are in course of realisation.

Questions in Parliament

Asked by Colonel Wedgwood what was being done to stimulate maximum production in the Colonies, with a view to providing increased foreign credits and munitions and supplies for this country, Mr. MacDonald said that since war began experience had shown that production of most Colonial commodities was fully adequate to meet the needs of the Allies and the demand from the foreign countries to which we were exporting. In those few instances in which that was not the case, as, for example, with copper in Northern Rhodesia, steps had been taken by the producers to increase their capacity to the maximum extent possible.

Sir John asked whether an organisation existed in the Colonial Office for the purpose of obtaining suitable employment for retired officials whose pensions did not suffice to maintain them, and if increased taxation both at the Colonial source and in the United Kingdom.

Mr. MacDonald replied that a register had been opened at the Colonial Office for Colonial pensioners willing to undertake further employment during the war. The names of any such officers with suitable professional or technical qualifications had also been sent to the Ministry of Labour and National Service for inclusion in the Central Register. About 60 vacancies in Government service at home or in the Colonies were known to have been filled by the selection of Colonial officials from these registers.

Suez Canal Results

The Suez Canal Company announced that chiefly owing to decline in canal dues following the outbreak of war, traffic receipts during 1939 totalled only £7,002,200, against £9,604,500 in 1938. A total gross dividend of 102.65 francs per action *de faitis sans* (including the interim payment of 10.33 frs. is to be recommended). This compares with a total gross payment for 1938 of 124.04 frs.

Speaking at the annual meeting of Schweppes, Ltd., Sir John Phillips, Chairman of the company, said that despite shipping difficulties their overseas trade had been more than maintained during the war period.

Of Commercial Concern

Sudan Salt, Ltd., announces the payment of a dividend of 8½%, the same rate as distributed last year.

Exports from the Belgian Congo in 1939 are provisionally returned at 506,700 metric tons, valued at 2,010 million Belgian francs.

The Government entomologist in Nyasaland has warned all concerned with the handling, storage and transport of cured tobacco to exercise the strictest precautions against infection of the leaf by the tobacco beetle.

Analyses of derris root from the experimental station at Kilifi, Kenya, have shown 11% rotenone and 31.9% ether extract on a dry weight basis—the highest ever recorded at Amanji, and exceedingly promising.

Total imports of the Sudan for the first two months of this year were valued at £E1,270,678, an increase of £E314,004 over the corresponding period of 1939; exports, valued at £E2,045,797, increased by no less than £E440,000.

The estimated quantities of crops available for export from Tanganyika during the 1940-41 season are in tons of 1,000 kilos: Sisal, 108,000; coffee, 15,020; cotton, lint, 14,100; groundnuts, 15,500; copra, 7,400; sesame, 4,700; and beeswax, 473.

Representatives from South Africa, the Rhodesias, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa recently attended a conference in Banjaye to discuss measures against a possible advance southwards of rinderpest, particularly in the south-east part of Tanganyika.

Assets of £991,234 17s. 6d. were included in the report of the Tanganyika Agricultural Bank. Repayment of advances, interest and sundry receipts brought in £207,047; whereas administration costs and sundry payments totalled £111,398, and bad debts written off amounted to no more than £37.

Beira handled 78,401 tons of cargo during March 1940, being exported and 34,036 imported. Exports included 21,838 tons of copper from Northern Rhodesia, 4,432 tons of chrome ore, 4,217 tons of asbestos, 672 tons of zinc, and 22 tons of vanadium. Nyasaland sent 1,284 tons of tea and 104 tons of tobacco; Rhodesia 605 tons of tobacco.

Southern Rhodesia's strip roads withstood the rainy season well, reports Mr. S. Chandler, chief road engineer, and there were no wash ways. During 1939 the Enterprise road, four miles from Salisbury, carried a daily average of 1,498 cars a day; on the Christmas Pass road, three miles from Limal, the daily average was 975 cars and motor-cycles.

Since the outbreak of war the Ministry of Food has purchased all Colonial sugar in bulk at a fixed price. A Parliamentary statement declares that the Government proposed that even if the price fixed by the Ministry exceeded 6s. 6d. by 6d. or more, the extra preference of 3s. per cwt. would continue to be given on a quota of 500,000 tons for the duration of the war.

Matters discussed at meetings of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and duly reported in our columns at the time, are reviewed in the annual report of the Chamber, which also gives brief reports from the African Sisal and this Sudan, the African Sisal, and the East African and Tanganyika Committees.

Market Prices and Notes

Sugar.—Zanzibar spot, quoted in lb. sellers, grade 2, May-June, 1940, c.i.f. London, Madagascari spot, in bond, Mad. sellers, May-June, 1940, 11939, 8 1/2 d.

Coffee.—At Tuesday's auction 6,222 packages of various kinds were on offer, but little interest was displayed in any except Costa Rican sorts. Prices for Kenya greenish smalls, from 8s. to 76s., peaberry, 81s., triage, 70s. per cwt.; Malawiya greenish seconds, 61s. 6d., smalls, 7s. 6d. The Brazilian crop for 1940-41 is expected to be well in excess of probable market requirements, the war having cut off imports which formerly absorbed 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bags. Brazilian coffee annually.

Gold.—169s. per ounce. (1939, 168s. 7d., 1938, 140s. 1d., 1937, 140s. 9d.)

Pyrethrum.—Japanese sellers are pressing new crop at 16 1/2 cents per lb. and in the counter offers. The price of Kenya flowers to American, 10 cents per lb.

Tin.—Standard for May, 1940, 10s. to £270 15s. three months, £268 to £268 15s.

Tobacco.—The later Southern Rhodesian report states that flue-curing operations are proceeding normally. There appears to be an improvement in both colour and quality over last season's average standard. Growers of dark fire-cured tobacco are busy curing, and the indication is that regular operations will very shortly begin in the Turkish

During the week ending April 27, 1939, 212,000 of flue-cured tobacco were sold at the Salisbury tobacco auctions for a total of £74,250, or an average of 11s. 11d. per lb. Dark fire-cured sales, amounting to 71,834 lb., sold at an average of 5s. 8 1/2 d. per lb.

Tobacco sales in the Nyasaland auctions continue satisfactorily. Totals to May 20 were: Flue-cured, 1,000,000 lb. at an average price of 9s. 6 1/2 d. per lb.; Southern dark-mild from Native trust lands, 200,000 lb., averaging 6d. per lb.; sun-cured from trust lands, 233,000 lb., av. 6s. 37d. per lb. Sales of Northern Province dark had begun at prices approximately the same as those for the Southern Province.

Sisal Outputs

Plantation Estates, Ltd., report that production for April totalled 4,260 tons, making 4,260 tons for the 10 months to the end of April, 1940.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd., announce that output of sisal during April amounted to 26,000 tons, of which 25,000 tons were No. 1, 20 tons were No. 1a, 20 tons of No. 2, and 13 tons of No. 3 and 5 tons were tops.

The Gwelo Show

The Thousand Guinea Trophy of the Bulawayo Agricultural Society and other trophies will be offered for competition at the Gwelo National Show in August. The Bulawayo Society is supporting the show by all means in its power, and has appointed Mr. T. E. Bourdillon, Major R. R. Sharp, Mr. J. R. Camp and Mr. W. G. Carnegie (its secretary) as its representatives at Gwelo.

The Zigzag Clock

How a ship's zigzag clock works was described at a Ministry of Shipping inquiry in London last week into the loss of the 7,000-ton motor-schooner ROCHESAY CASTLE when Mr. David Nickoll, marine superintendent of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, gave evidence. He stated that the instrument which works on the principle of an alarm clock, is set to ring at regular intervals, the bell warning the helmsman steering a zigzag course that it is time to put the vessel on a new

News Items in Brief

All Saints Church, Linduru, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Mombasa.

Our Zanzibar contemporary *AL-Faajid* has completed its eleventh year of publication. Congratulations!

The second readings of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday, too late for a report to appear before our next issue.

Regular broadcast programmes are now being made from Australia to South Africa between 6 and 7 p.m. The call-sign is LW 4, and it operates on 6,065 megacycles at 31.04 metres.

Playing in Beitia, Nyasaland beat the Sports Board Beitia by three goals to two in the fourth round game for the Omy Cup. Each team has two won twice.

The opening of a new dispensary in the Nuba Mountains of the northern Sudan has enabled Dr. Elrida Whidborn and Miss Quinlan, who conduct the medical work there, to double the number of in-patients treated and to deal with an increased attendance of out-patients. Seventeen Native women are in training as district workers, and some are already treating simple ailments.

Sir William McLean has emphasised in a letter to *The Times* that complaints that some Colonies pay unduly high rates of interest (4 1/2% to 6%) on loans raised in the decade after the last war ignore the fact that borrowers of the highest status had to pay considerably more, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, for instance, issuing preference shares at 6%.

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Obituary

Mr. George Masters, whose death at the age of 73 is reported, fought in the Mafeking Rebellion through the South African War.

Southern Rhodesia has lost another pioneer and the 1893 Column one of its most popular members by the death in Gatooma of Mr. Jimmy Davidson.

Mr. S. J. Smith, who has passed away at the age of 83 in Salisbury, served throughout the East African Campaign in the Great War though well over age.

Dr. Malaku Emmanuel Bayen, personal physician of the Emperor of Abyssinia, has died. Before the Italian invasion of Ethiopia he had acted as official representative of the Negus in the United States.

Captain Maljeu, who had planned an air route from Brussels via Libya to the Belgian Congo, and who in 1935 completed an aerial photographic survey of the Congo, has died in Brussels after an operation.

Mr. J. B. Lock, last surviving partner of Messrs. Lock Bros. of Bulawayo, has passed away at Kapiri Mposhi, Northern Rhodesia, aged 71. He reached Rhodesia in 1896, fought through the South African War and in France from 1914 to 1918.

The death at the age of 77 is announced from Bulawayo of Mrs. Margaret Emily Eaton, widow of the late Dr. A. D. M. Eaton, who was formerly in charge of the Hartley Hospital and at another period medical director of the Bulawayo Memorial Hospital. She reached Harare in 1938.

The sudden death at his home in Wiltshire of Mr. C. Dupuis has been received with deep regret in the Sudan, where he served from 1905 to 1935, mainly in the western Sudan—five years in Kordofan and 13 years in Darfur, of which he became Governor in 1927. He was awarded the C.B.E. in 1934.

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Statements Worth Noting

The fear of man bringeth a snare; but who putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe. Many seek the ruler's favour; but every man's judgment cometh from the Lord. —Proverbs xxix. 25, 26.

Elephant grass belts form a very efficient wash-stop on the steeply sloping land. —*Lyapungu Station Notes*.

Trees do not actually attract rain, though they possess it. —*Mr. T. L. Wilkinson, District Forest Officer in Southern Rhodesia*.

Kenya coffee sales in the United Kingdom have risen from 5,000 tons in 1935 to over 7,000 tons in 1939. —*Mr. R. S. Wallen, Chairman, Kenya Coffee Board*.

Some African fathers who will readily pay 200s. for the education of a son will begrudge 30s. for a daughter's fees. —*Church Missionary Society's annual report*.

Copra is surely the cleanest and best product in all the vegetable kingdom, for the coconut palm is at its best in sunlight and sea breezes. —*Mr. W. Herbert Hughes*.

Criticism offered in the House of Commons on colonial policy has very often resulted in unsatisfactory positions being riged. —*The Secretary of State for the Colonies*.

When I went through German South-West Africa under General Botha in the last war, every Dutchman I met except one complained that he had been treated like a dog by the Germans. —*Sir Abe Bailey*.

The bulk of the British Empire overseas has been built up not by conquest from European rivals but by the energy, initiative and enterprise of our merchants and seamen. —*Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond*.

I cannot understand how people of intelligence can suppose for one moment that if Germany were to win the war South Africa, with all its wealth, could hope to maintain its independence. —*The Bishop of Pretoria*.

Since 1921 Holland's Asiatic possessions have been an integral part of the Netherlands, and her Colonial Administration is regarded even by her rivals at sea as an exemplar. —*Miss Dorothy Thompson in the "Daily Telegraph"*.

By the end of the Great War, Southern Rhodesia had fighting in East and West Africa, the Near East and Europe 60% of its adult male white population, the highest proportion I believe, in the Empire. —*The Hon. S. M. Chapman, Q.C., C.F.*

The war has virtually transformed the Empire into one economic unit and has given British exporters the best opportunity ever presented to them for increasing their trade in the Colonies. —*Mr. R. S. Wallen, Chairman of the Institute of Exports*.

Batalean eagles, those courts of the bush, which on account of their ridiculously short throats and stumpy tails remind me of a peccanmy in a cast jacket, sizes too large for him, are always at a kill before the vultures. —*Mr. V. S. P. W. in "Bushcraft Additions"*.

Unless we can stop this reckless destruction of land settlements and production in Kenya we are doomed. Our successors will either have to feed themselves to a bare existence fetched from the soil or migrate elsewhere. —*Captain C. O. B. Wilson, speaking in Nairobi*.



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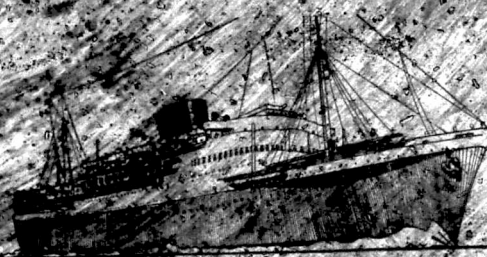
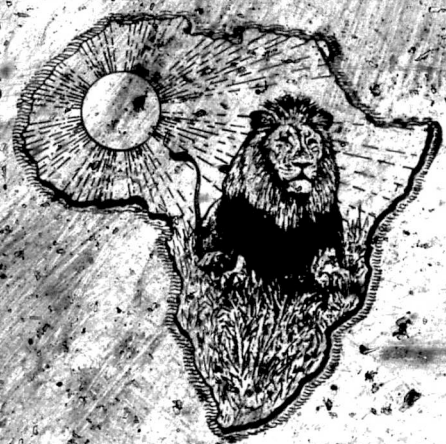
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